"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; moderate winds, mostly northeast.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,458. ... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

NAMES COHALAN AS SPOKESMAN FOR PRO-GERMANS

Democratic Committee Says the Justice Was O'Leary's Aid in "Deal" with Republicans.

QUOTES ALLEGED MINUTES

Willcox, in Countercharges, Accuses Democrats of Secretly Courting Hyphenates.

HUGHES KNEW NOT O'LEARY

Republicans Say Foes Used Government Frank in Campaign for German Votes.

In the face of countercharges and denials from the Republican camp that Charles E. Hughes had made a secret compact with German-Americans, Irish-Americans, and other pro-Germans banded together in the "American Independence Conference," the Democratic National Committee made public last night its second article, based on the alleged minutes of that organization, records which, it is charged, showed that Daniel F. Cohalan of this city, a Supreme Court Justice long identified with Tammany, had played an important rôle in the organization and had acted as spokesman for Jeremiah A. O'Leary.

Mr. Hughes made no formal reply to the second day's charges of the Democrats. It was asserted in his behalf at Montclair, N. J., last night, however, that when he received O'Leary and other pro-Germans at the Hotel Astor here in the conference about which the Democrats are now talking, he did not know who O'Leary was.

The twelve New York men who, the Democratic National Committee charged, attended the Detroit and Chicago meetings of the "American Independence Conference" for the purpose of arranging an agreement with Mr. Hughes concerning his foreign policy if elected, had little to say yesterday. A TIMES reporter who sought to interview them was told in the great majority of cases that the men were not in, were out of town, or had nothing to say.

The only one who spoke at any length was O'Leary, who, after hours of preparation and revision, gave out a statement in which he indorsed Mr. Hughes's explanation of the meeting between the candidate and the committee, but said nothing in particular about the allegation that Mr. Hughes apologized for Colonel Roosevelt's speech.

Republican Countercharges.

In their countercharges yesterday the Republicans said that it was the Democrats, and not they, who had sought the hyphen vote. As proof of this they accused them of sending out campaign literature printed in German under a Government frank. They also again called attention to the activities among Germans of Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Repeated attempts made yesterday to see Justice Cohalan met with no success. He is thoroughly in sympathy with the Irish cause, and in May his name was mentioned by Major Price in his testimony before the Irish connection with the shipment of money from the United States to aid the revolt that ended in the execution of Sir Roger Casement. The Justice promptly denied that had aided in the collection here of any Sinn Fein funds.

In July, 1913, Justice Cohalan was tried and acquitted by the Legislature on charges brought against him by the Bar Association. These charges concerned his alleged dealings with John A. Connolly, former President of the Victor Heating Company and his one-time friend.

The Democratic National Committee's second article, with introduction and comment as prepared by the committee, follows:

Excerpts from Conference Minutes.

"Charles Evans Hughes having publicly admitted his secret personal conference with Jeremiah A. O'Leary and his associates, the Democratic National Committee today disclosed details of the secret arrangement between the O'Leary organization and Western headquarters of the Republican National Committee in the interest of the Hughes candidacy.

"Today's statement is based upon the official records of the O'Leary organization. It follows the publication yesterday of excerpts from the official minutes revealing, for the first time, the fact of the personal conference between Candidate Hughes and the O'Leary committee and setting forth the demand made upon Mr. Hughes and the promise alleged to have been made by the Republican national nominee.

"It also includes copies of invitations to a meeting of the American Independence Conference to be held at the Republican House, Milwaukee, on Wednesday, Oct. 27. One form of invitation is sent to the laity and one form to the clergy. Both are signed by Will R. Macdonald, who was a member with Jeremiah A. O'Leary of the special committee that waited on Candidate Hughes.

"This, the second installment, sets forth verbatim quotations from the official records of O'Leary's 'American In-

Continued on Page 3.

MLLE. FROHMAN MAKES HER American debut tonight at the Manhattan Opera House with the Diaghileff Ballet Russe.—Advt.

NIJINSKY APPEARS AS FAUN IN "L'Apres Midi d'un Faun" at the Manhattan Opera House tonight.—Advt.

Thirteen Vessels Sunk 28 Sailors Are Missing

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Thirteen vessels, with a total tonnage of nearly 17,000, have been destroyed in the war zone, according to announcements made in the last twenty-four hours. Only one of the ships, the Donaldson liner Cabotia, of 4,309 tons gross, was owned in a belligerent country, and 28 sailors, the Captain, and fifteen of the Dutch steamer Fortuna's crew, and twelve of the Greek liner George M. Embiricos, are still missing.

The Norwegian steamer Raftsund was sunk in the North Atlantic, and the crew was saved and brought ashore by submarines.

Norwegian and Danish shipowners suffered most, four vessels of each nationality being among those lost. Of the other ships destroyed, two were Greek, one Swedish, and one Dutch. The vessels destroyed were:

	Tons.
Fortuna, Dutch	1,254
Hebe, Danish	...
Cabota, British	4,309
Rabbi, Norwegian	878
Riscy, Norwegian	1,129
Fritzemli, Danish	...
Denka, Swedish	...
George M. Embiricos, Greek	3,636
Arria, Greek	1,794
Drafn, Norwegian	774
Ull, Norwegian	1,138
Helga, Danish	1,182
Raftsund, Norwegian	680

SAYS BOY-ED SENT THREE U-BOATS HERE

Providence Journal Declares Plan Was to Determine Attitude of Our Government.

VESSELS STILL NEAR HERE

Letter from Late Naval Attache Quoted to Reveal Method of New German Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 23.—The Providence Journal tomorrow morning will say:

"The Providence Journal has information, secured direct from German Embassy sources, which conclusively settles the controversy as to the real reasons why the German submarine U-53 crossed the Atlantic and entered Newport Harbor.

"The entire scheme was originated and supervised by Captain Karl Boy-Ed, late Naval Attaché to the United States, who, from his headquarters in Lubeck, where he still is, has directed every move that has been made and that is yet to be made by German submarines off the coast of the United States.

"The first and most important reason for the coming of the U-53 was to establish practically a definite working agreement with the United States Government as to the scope permitted to submarine activities in our waters and the extent to which the present Administration was prepared to recognize, without protest, the right of U-boats to sink merchant ships within a short radius of our coast.

"The rumor that the U-53 was accompanied to American waters by other submarines is true. The Journal is able to state positively that her consorts were the U-48, commanded by Captain L. Michaelis, and the U-61, in charge of Lieut. Commander H. Griefen. The Journal's information also is that all these three submarines are still in territory adjacent to the American coast and that the belief that they have returned to Germany is erroneous.

Boy-Ed Explains His Plan.

"In a private letter written by Captain Boy-Ed to an official of the German Embassy in this country on Sept. 4, over a month before the arrival of the U-53 at Newport, he himself explains the motive which prompted the German Government, at his solicitation, to order the carrying out of this undertaking. He says:

It is vitally necessary for us to establish some proper working basis which will be satisfactory to President Wilson, and in order to do that we must create a certain condition which necessitate a ruling.

Any thought of our being permitted to use our submarines to bring captured vessels into American ports as prizes must, of course, be abandoned when we think of the Appam case. Confronted by such an obstacle at one end, we are also forced to the conclusion that we cannot at this moment, "while domestic events are pending in America," sink such vessels without taking account of human life. In order to ascertain where we stand we must, therefore, force the issue and see to what extent America is willing to carry out her alleged humanitarian ideals by helping us to save the lives of those whips we destroy in the coming campaign on the Western Atlantic.

Our commanders have full instructions covering their actions on this trial trip, and I hope that all good will result from it. In any case we will afterward be working in the light of a certainty instead of in the dark.

"The other portions of this letter are personal in character, and have no bearing on the present situation.

Captain Rose's Letter a Blind.

"When the U-53 went into Newport harbor, her Captain scrupulously observed all the formalities of naval etiquette, paying the proper visit to the commander of the port, and in turn receiving an official visit from the representative of that official. The communication so openly handed out by Captain Rose for transmission to the German Ambassador, was simply a blind. The Ambassador receives large batches of mail regularly through certain New York commercial houses and banks, and is under no necessity to secure his official correspondence through submarines.

"In an hour after the U-53 left Newport mysterious wireless messages from Nauen were sent out constantly over a 12,500-meter wave length and addressed to no station. This code was an arbitrary ten-letter code, each word consisting of words from the Italian and Spanish languages, and undoubtedly conveyed specific instructions to her and to the other U-boats with regard to the possibility of trapping the steamship Alaunia, which left New York at 3 o'clock that afternoon, and also the

Continued on Page 11.

MLLE. SPESIZEWA APPEARS FOR the first time in America at the Manhattan Opera House in "Les Sylphides" tonight.—Advt.

NIJINSKY APPEARS AS FAUN IN "L'Apres Midi d'un Faun" at the Manhattan Opera House tonight.—Advt.

SLAYS MANIAC WHO KILLED SHERIFF AND SHOT THREE

Police Sergeant, with a Navy Rifle, Ends Battle of One Against Forty.

CROWDS SEE THE FIGHT

Squatter, with Shotgun and Two Rifles, Holds Police at Bay from Housetop.

WAS FIGHTING EVICTION

Purchasers of Old Long Island Homestead Wanted to Force Taff Out of His Shanty.

Sheriff Paul Stier of Queens County was shot and instantly killed and three Flushing policemen were wounded yesterday afternoon when the Sheriff attempted to execute a warrant of arrest issued for Frank Taff, who for eighteen years had lived as a squatter on the old John D. Locke farm, 200 yards northwest of the railroad station at Whitestone Landing, L. I. The squatter, known by many persons in the community as a very eccentric man, was finally killed on top of his shanty, where, for an hour and twenty minutes, he had kept at bay a posse, including nearly forty policemen and deputies. Here is a list of the dead and wounded:

THE DEAD.

STIER, PAUL, Sheriff of Queens County, shot in the left lung and instantly killed.
TAFF, FRANK, shot in the head and instantly killed.

THE WOUNDED.

DURKIN, JOHN, patrolman, shot in the neck, left hip, and back.
FITZGERALD, JAMES, police Sergeant, shot in left leg.
FOX, JOHN, patrolman, shot in left leg.
KERRIGAN, JOHN, patrolman, shot in left leg and back.

Taff was armed with a repeating shotgun and two .22-calibre rifles. His ammunition consisted of 150 shells for the shotgun and more than 250 rounds for the small calibre rifles. He held his stronghold on the roof of his hut against the twoscore policemen, who had only their revolvers, which they found ineffective against the surer aim of the insane squatter.

He Refused to Surrender.

After killing the Sheriff and wounding one of the policemen who had first entered the house with the Sheriff, Taff took a defensive stand. The police tried to induce him to surrender. He refused, and at last they were forced to shoot. He returned shot for shot until the police realized the difficulty of fighting the squatter with revolvers.

Sergeant Fitzgerald, who several years ago ended his enlistment in the United States cavalry with the rank of Sergeant, and recently won a sharpshooter's medal at the military training camp for policemen at Fort Wadsworth, S. I., finally got a Springfield service rifle from the torpedo boat destroyer Henley, Lieutenant E. A. McIntyre commanding, which was anchored in Long Island Sound opposite Whitestone Landing. It was with this weapon that he killed Taff.

The house occupied by Taff and his family is almost concealed in a strip of woods near the Long Island Railroad shops. It is not directly on any highway. The building is a remnant of the old Locke homestead, most of which was torn down some years ago. The estate was owned by the Long Island Railroad Company, which sold it recently to the Bradley & Courrier Company. The shanty is several hundred feet north of a field now used by a motion picture company.

Taff had been ordered off the property recently and had refused to go. Action was brought in the Queens County Supreme Court by the Bradley & Courrier Company, and the squatter recently was fined $258 for contempt of court growing out of these eviction proceedings. Deputy Sheriff Desmond and Policeman Sykes went last week to serve the papers on him and were warned by the squatter to leave the place. Sheriff Stier learned of this incident and decided himself to make the arrest.

The Sheriff, accompanied by Deputy Samuel J. Mitchell and Patrolman John Durkin of the Flushing Police Station, went to Taff's house soon after 1 o'clock. They approached it from the railroad station by a narrow road leading through an open field to the edge of the grove, where the house stands. The building, rectangular in shape, looks like a large box with a slanting top for a roof. It is a two-story structure. The Sheriff and his companions went to the door of the kitchen on the northwest corner of the shanty, where they found Mrs. Taff and her son, Alfred, 18 years old. They inquired for Taff, and presently heard his voice upstairs.

Policeman Durkin pushed open a screen door and entered the kitchen. The Sheriff followed and walked directly to the foot of the stairs. The Deputy stood just behind him. Taff appeared at the head of the stairs with shotgun in hand. He waved it at the men below and ordered them to leave. They started to reason with him, but their words were cut short when Taff fired point blank at the group. The side of Durkin's face was grazed by the discharge from the gun. Sheriff Stier fell to the floor with a great hole in the left side of his chest. Mitchell jumped through the door and ran for help, slamming the door shut behind him.

Thus shut up in the house with the

Continued on Page 7.

PROF. GALENO'S SPANISH COURSE, 30 lessons, $8.00, opens today. Carnegie Hall, 5:45, 7:15, 8:15 P. M. Free demonstration.—Advt.

NIJINSKY APPEARS AS FAUN IN "L'Apres Midi d'un Faun" at the Manhattan Opera House tonight.—Advt.

Army Officers Discover a Rifle Bullet That Can Pierce Armor at Fifty Yards

An armor-piercing bullet which can be fired from the regulation army Springfield rifle was tried out at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds with surprising results a few days ago. It is of only .30 calibre. Fired at a distance of fifty yards the projectile plowed through a sheet of steel three quarters of an inch thick, and then penetrated a silhouette target planted behind the steel plate. In the tests that followed not one, but many such targets were riddled by bullets which first passed through steel protection in front of them.

This bullet is the outcome of months of experiment and study on the part or some of the ablest officers in the Ordnance Corps of the Army. Only a few have been manufactured up to date and all of these were made in Government plants by Government mechanics acting under the direction of officers.

The first batch of the bullets was delivered at Sandy Hook a few weeks ago. Last Wednesday they were officially tested in the presence of about fifty ordnance officers and the corps of engineers. Half a dozen silhouette targets the size of an ordinary soldier were rigged up and placed behind a sheet of ¾-inch steel about forty feet long and ten feet in height.

A special detail of soldiers from the Coast Artillery Corps and enlisted men of the Ordnance Corps was selected to do the firing. At 100 yards the bullets did not penetrate the steel, but at fifty yards practically every one went crashing through and most of them also passed through a target after clearing the steel. The targets were practically destroyed as a result of the tests.

In appearance the new bullets are exactly like the ordinary bullets used in the army regulation rifles. The small armor-piercing piece of steel is incased in lead, which acts as a lubricant when the bullet strikes steel and thus simplifies penetration.

The lead covering is, of course, ripped from the projectile as it passes through any solid obstruction. It is believed that one of the new bullets could be fired clean through from ten to twenty men standing in a row. The first man in whom the leaden incasement would be left would of course be the most terribly wounded. It is not believed that it is contemplated ever to use the new bullets in ordinary infantry actions.

The great value of these bullets, it was pointed out yesterday, will be against armored motor cars, against troops hiding in houses or behind steel or other protections, and in certain kinds of trenches. The bullets can be fired from machine guns as well as rifles, and it was said yesterday by an officer who is familiar with them that against such instruments of war as the now famous British "tanks," used on the Somme against the Germans recently, they would undoubtedly greatly simplify defensive operations.

BRITISH ADVANCE TOWARD BAPAUME

Win a Thousand Yards of German Trenches by a Quick Thrust Near Gueudecourt.

CHECK A MASSED ATTACK

French Also Gain Ground Northwest of Sailly, Winning a Hotly Contested Ridge.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—One thousand yards of German trenches east of Gueudecourt and Les Boeufs were won by the British troops today in the course of fighting north of the Somme.

Heavy fire by the British artillery stopped an attempt of Prince Rupprecht's forces to attack south of Grandcourt, and about three miles west of the scene of the British assault. Judging from the reports from General Haig's headquarters the Germans are preparing for other aggressive movements in this area. Heavy shelling of the British lines from Le Sars to Gueudecourt last night and today is reported.

French troops also have made gains in the region north of the Somme. By what the day report from Paris calls a "superb rush," Foch's men captured late yesterday the whole of Ridge 128, northwest of Sailly-Saillisel. Today they took another position northeast of Moroal.

The bulletin of the British War Office, telling of today's success, reads:

This afternoon, in the course of operations by the right wing of our front south of the Ancre, we advanced our line east of Gueudecourt and Les Boeufs and captured over 1,000 yards of enemy trenches.

During the day our front in the neighborhood of Le Sars was heavily shelled.

South of Grandecourt this afternoon the enemy massed for an attack, but was stopped by our artillery.

Sixty-six further prisoners are reported as a result of the fighting at the Schwaben Redoubt and Le Sars, in addition to the total given yesterday.

Last night two German raids were attempted against our trenches in the neighborhood of Gommecourt. One was stopped by our fire, and the enemy suffered heavy casualties. The second penetrated our outpost lines, but was promptly driven back by our counterattack.

The afternoon statement of the British War Office reads:

During the night there was considerable enemy shelling against our front between Le Sars and Gueudecourt.

Our troops now occupy the near lip of the two mine craters formed by the enemy yesterday at the bluff, (south of Ypres,) and are satisfactorily establishing their positions.

The day report of the French War Office says:

North of the Somme toward the end of the day yesterday we carried out a minor operation which was entirely successful. After brief artillery preparation our troops carried in a superb rush the whole of Ridge 128 to the west of Sailly-Saillisel on which we gained a footing Oct. 18.

South of the Somme, despite a violent bombardment of the wooded region north of Chaulnes, the enemy did not renew his attempts against our new positions during the night.

Further south an enemy coup de main against one of our trenches in the neighborhood of the railway line failed. The total number of prisoners taken by us since Saturday in the Chaulnes sector is now 450, including sixteen officers.

Between the Avre and the Oise we carried a small post and inflicted losses on the enemy.

In the Champagne the Germans blew up a mine southeast of Butte du Mesnil. A counterattack immediately drove them out of the crater which they had occupied.

The night report of the French War Office reads:

An isolated operation today enabled us to progress appreciably northeast of Moreval. The total number of prisoners we captured yesterday northeast of Sailly-Saillisel is about 80.

South of the Somme there was an artillery duel, especially brisk in the region of Chaulnes Wood. Everywhere else the day was quiet.

Aviation: German aeroplanes dropped

Continued on Page 2.

Selecting a Friend.
Why do Trust Companies advertise the risk of selecting a friend executor for your will, on account of his sterling character and good intentions? The answers (confined to East of Chicago and north of Richmond) mailed on request. Thos. P. Spencer, 149 Broadway, New York City.—Advt.

NIJINSKY APPEARS AS FAUN IN "L'Apres Midi d'un Faun" at the Manhattan Opera House tonight.—Advt.

LORD GREY FAVORS LEAGUE FOR PEACE

Applauds American Idea, Saying Neutrals' Best Work Is to Avert Future Conflicts.

ALLIES' 'TERMS' NOT READY

Prussian Militarism Must First Be Ended — Reviews War's Causes Before London Correspondents.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 24.—Another important contribution to the discussions on peace was made by Viscount Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, at a luncheon given yesterday by the Foreign Press Association, at which diplomatic representatives of all the allied countries were present.

The Foreign Secretary made it plain that the Allies were not prepared to discuss peace terms, and gave no indication of what their terms might be, but welcomed any efforts by neutral countries for a combination to prevent future wars.

Some of the most important passages of the Secretary's speech were:

"I would like to talk, not, indeed, about actual conditions of peace, which can only be stated and formulated by the Allies together, and not by any one of them separately, but about the general objects which the Allies must secure in this war. And to do that I would ask you to recall that we must never forget how the war came about. If we are to approach peace in a proper spirit, it can only be by recollecting and recalling, and never for a moment forgetting, what was the real cause of the war.

"Some people say: 'Oh, we need not go back over that old ground now; everybody knows it.'

"You cannot go back to it too often: It affects the conditions of peace. Germany talks of peace; her statesmen talk of peace today. They say: 'Germany must have guarantees against being attacked again.'

"If this war had been forced upon Germany that would be a logical statement. It is precisely because it was not forced upon Germany, but was forced by Germany upon Europe, that it is the Allies who must have guarantees for future peace.

Denies Russia Mobilized First.

"In July, 1914, no one thought of attacking Germany. It is said that Russia was the first to mobilize. That, I understand, is what is represented in Germany as justification for the statement that the war was not an aggressive war on Germany's part, but was forced upon her.

"Russia never made the mobilization of which Germany has complained until after Germany refused a conference, and never made it until after the report appeared in Germany that Germany had ordered mobilization and that report had been telegraphed to Petrograd.

"The whole plan of campaign of the German staff was to attack through Belgium, and now it is represented that they had to attack through Belgium because other people had planned to attack through Belgium. I would like nothing better than to see those statements that Russia's mobilization was an aggressive one, and that other powers, any other power, had trafficked the neutrality of Belgium or planned an attack through Belgium—I would like to see those statements investigated before any independent, impartial tribunal.

"German organization is very successful in some things, but in nothing more successful than in preventing the truth from reaching their people and in presenting to them a point of view which is not that of truth.

"When England proposed a conference, Russia, France, and Italy accepted the conference, and one power refused it. When four powers offered a conference and one power refused it, is it the powers which offer the conference who are forcing war, or the power that refuses it?

"The Emperor of Russia offered The Hague Tribunal. When one sovereign offers The Hague Tribunal, and another refuses it, is it the sovereign who offers reference to The Hague who is forcing war?

As to Violating Belgium.

"On the eve of war France gave her pledges to respect the neutrality of Belgium if Germany would not violate it, and we asked for such pledges. Was it the power which asked for a pledge and the power which gave a pledge, responsible for the violation of the neutrality of Belgium, or the power that refused to give the guarantee?

"Never at any time was there a suggestion that a French or an English soldier should enter Belgium unless to prevent the abolition of her neutrality, which had been undertaken by Germany.

"All efforts to avoid war in 1914

Continued on Page 2.

Genuine Deerfoot Farm Sausage. Their savory, smack-your-lips flavor makes you long for breakfast. Order some today.—Advt.

NIJINSKY APPEARS AS FAUN IN "L'Apres Midi d'un Faun" at the Manhattan Opera House tonight.—Advt.

MACKENSEN CAPTURES CONSTANZA AND CUTS RAILROAD TO CERNAVODA IN GREAT OFFENSIVE IN DOBRUDJA

Twenty Aeroplanes Shot Down in Somme Air Battles; Allies Lose 11, Boelke Getting 2, and Germans Lose 9

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Another day of great mortality among aviators on the western front is reported in the official bulletins of the German, French, and British today. Twenty machines were brought down, it is stated. Eleven allied aeroplanes, according to Berlin, were shot down, while Paris tells of two German machines being brought to earth and the British War Office reports seven more enemy aircraft lost.

German Air Report.

In the neighborhood of the coast, in the Somme and in the Meuse regions there was great activity. Twenty-two enemy aviators were shot down by aerial attacks and anti-aircraft fire. Eleven are lying behind our lines. Captain Boelke conquered his thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth foes, and Lieutenant Frankl his fourteenth enemy.

Enemy aviators dropped bombs on Metz and on villages in Lorraine. No military damage was caused.

French Air Report.

Yesterday twenty-four of our machines dropped 4,200 kilograms of bombs on blast furnaces at Hagondange and Pussinges, north of Metz, and also on the railway stations at Thionville, Mezures-les-Metz, Longwy, and Metz-Sablons. They attained their objective.

This morning German aeroplanes dropped several bombs on Luneville. There were no victims and the material damage was insignificant.

On the Somme front yesterday two German aeroplanes were brought down and three others were forced down in damaged condition.

British Air Report.

Yesterday our aeroplanes bombed two railway stations behind the enemy's lines, hitting a train in motion and doing much damage to buildings and rolling stock.

Seven enemy machines were brought down and many others were forced to land in a damaged condition. Eight of our machines have not returned.

Times Observer With Falkenhayn Describes Battle for Predeal Pass

Mighty Army of Invasion Like Gray Avalanche Rolls Down Through Rumanian Mountains Aglow With Rich Colors of Autumn Foliage—Hundreds of Guns Shell Susaiul.

By CYRIL BROWN.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH GENERAL VON FALKENHAYN'S CENTRE BEFORE PREDEAL, Rumanian Frontier, Oct. 17, (by Courier to Berlin, Oct. 23.)—The first stage of the invasion of Rumania—the continuous running fight for the passes of the Transylvania Alps, is the most beautiful battle I have seen to date, and is no less fascinating as a moving picture novelty than for its thought-provoking suggestiveness and larger significances. But as I am not permitted, for military reasons, to prophesy, or even to speculate as to the probable operational developments of the immediate future I must be content with reciting such observed facts as are not military secrets, leaving readers to infer why I attach greater importance to visiting the Rumanian theatre than even the Somme battle.

Quite apart from military morale, it was certainly worth coming a thousand miles from Berlin to watch the heavy German artillery patiently blasting away into the heart of Rumania and to witness how the Hungarians stormed the high Susaiul mountain, commanding the Predeal pass in the record time of 24 minutes.

Falkenhayn Early Abroad.

I had motored early in the morning from General von Falkenhayn's headquarters, passing the Commander in Chief, himself out horseback riding, with his inscrutable Mona Lisa smile and looking as if he had not a worry in the world. There was nothing about this well-groomed patrician equestrian figure to indicate that he was the general manager of a long and strategically subtle battle still in the chrysalis stage, developing from the pass of Palanka north to Orsova on the Danube; still less that his ruthless will-power and intensive brainwork might help to decide the fate of a Kingdom. Having left him last night closeted with his chief of staff—a hard and almost sleepless worker setting the pace for his whole staff, recruited for distinguished ability from many German armies—I knew that his latest dispositions had all been made during the night and that he was riding to the front to inspect the troops and positions and that full reports of the day's operations would not begin to pour in until after 9 in the evening, when Falkenhayn's real night-work would begin again.

A fast run from Kronstadt or Brassa, the pearl in the crown of Transylvania, freed only a week ago from the grip of the Rumanian invader, brought me to the formidable and seemingly insuperable rock barrier of the Transylvanian Alps and the mouth of the strategically vital Predeal Pass, where I was caught in the swirls and eddies of unaccustomed mountain warfare.

Toward Rumania day and night a mighty torrent of Teutons is pouring concentrically over the Transylvanian plain between these two high mountains into the pass gorge, a stream so great of volume and strong of current that it runs smoothly and steadily up hill—columns of plodding, dust-covered infantry; columns of novel mounted cavalry, but chiefly long columns of powerful artillery and still longer columns of ammunition all pressing joyously, enthusiastically onward and into Rumania.

Confident of an Easy Conquest.

Here is none of the nerve-racking tenseness of the Somme, where the Germans are outweighed and outnumbered, but not outgamed; none of that Somme teeth-gritting, desperate determination to hold out, to sell every foot of ground dearly; none of that back to the wall fighting and that realization of standing at bay against almost hopeless odds, against the armed flower of the manhood of France and England. Here on the Rumanian front are the flush of real victory, the spiritual and military exaltation of successful forward motion, the buoyant realization that you are pitted against a weaker enemy, that you outnumber him in men and outweigh him in artillery and in ammunition, that as a veteran of two years of fighting on many fronts you are outboxing the inexperienced Rumanian novice, and lastly the exhilaration of invasion, of marching into the enemy's country—the real joy of battle.

This was the war psychology of the Teuton legions through whom my staff limousine crawled to the Rumanian border—worth noting because the spirit of the troops is a never-failing index to the character of the fighting. And these tramping Teutons bound toward Rumania were in the highest spirits I have seen in many months, full of fight, good-naturedly laughing, chaffing, singing together, happy as schoolboys on a vacation, glad to be released from the long confinement of trench warfare, glad once more to be engaged in wide-open swift fighting and manoeuvring as they marched, or thought they were marching, on to Bucharest, ninety miles away.

Nothing will give you a livelier notion of the quaint novelty of the fighting here than the fact that I was able to motor with impunity and perfect safety right on to the actual battlefield. Well into Predeal Pass we ran through massed German artillery, the first intimation I had that we were anywhere near the front, and as the long German guns began tuning up over my head I asked, not uninterestedly, if we were within range of the Rumanian artillery. "Jawohl," said Falkenhayn's staff officer who accompanied me. The instinct of self-preservation prompted the query whether the Rumanian artillery observers could see us in this deep strait. "The Rumanians still hold that mountain ahead of us," he replied, pointing out dominating Susaiul about four miles away.

Hundreds of Massed Guns.

The German artillery was stretched across the gorge of the pass on both sides of the chaussée, one gun immediately adjoining the other. The long barrels of these hundreds of German guns massed in several layers across the pass were all concentrated on Mount Susaiul as I passed through them, pointing like taunting fingers at the Rumanian line.

Casualties were apparently unknown in this pleasant front sector, and I recalled counting not above a dozen Germans hors de combat in the nineteen-mile motor run from Kronstadt to the battlefield before Predeal, where we halted at the base of Hill 1,070.

As an Austrian First Lieutenant met and guided me up a steep mountain path to the crest of a 3,000-foot neight, the German artillery behind me, which had been spasmodically tuning up, got down to business, indicating that the intermission was over and that the curtain was soon to go up on another act of the long battle for the Transylvanian passes.

Three-quarters of the way up the hill I stood at a pine tree top artillery observation post, where the fire of a heavy German mortar battery was being guided and which afforded a wonderful mountain battle panorama typical of all this fighting up and down the line for the passes into Rumania. All about me, as far as the eye could see, were noble mountain peaks, some dark with a crown of pines, others with bald chalk heads, their slopes clothed with dense reaches of the Fall foliage of oaks, beaches and birches—violet, yellows, browns, and the dark green velvet of evergreens. I have seen no other battle with such a lovely setting.

Those closely knit mountain ranges, all here running approximately parallel to the fighting front, seemed deceptively to form a succession of insuperable barriers to a Teuton offensive. One could not imagine a more difficult terrain to operate in. But where there is a ron will there is a way through little side valleys that branch off from the pass proper, and it is possible, if you have devoted veteran troops whom you can depend upon to give their utmost, to outflank the Rumanians, to push infantry through these seemingly impassable gulches and little valleys, and so envelop and tear from the enemy mountain after mountain and thus get control of the pass—a laborious process.

Far below at my feet Predeal Pass proper skirted Hill 1070, then debouching into a very wide, densely wooded valley for several miles until the mountains again closed in, the pass narrowing uncomfortably for an invading army at its highest point.

Five kilometers in an airline before me lies the airily perched town of Predeal, just over the Rumanian border, guarding and blocking the narrow pass outlet into Rumania. Between me and Predeal lies the serpentine, coiling double-track Rumanian trunk line to Bucharest. Climbing gently but steadily up grade, it lies theoretically under easy artillery fire of both sides till it dives into the first Predeal tunnel, a very long tunnel, fortunately for the Germans who hold it firmly and undamaged in their hands. Reappearing from the tunnel the railroad makes a long, narrow, hairpin curve across the widest part of the pass valley, and is partly lost to view in dense underbrush and woods till mounting sharply it reaches Predeal town, where a second vital tunnel is still in Rumanian hands.

This railroad through Predeal Pass with its accompanying magnificent winding chaussée, is the real bone of contention between the Germans and Rumanians, affording as it does the and unique traffic facilities for rolling

Continued on Page 2.

NIJINSKY APPEARS AS FAUN IN "L'Apres Midi d'un Faun" at the Manhattan Opera House tonight.—Advt.

MARCHING ON BRIDGE CITY

Left Wing of Rumanian-Russian Army Badly Defeated at Coast Base.

BATTLE IN TORRENTIAL RAIN

Retreating Defenders Followed Up Swiftly and Attempts to Rally Frustrated.

LINE STILL HOLDS IN NORTH

Rumanians on Transylvanian Front Repulse Invaders and Recapture Mount Presacai.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Constanza, Rumania's greatest port and the terminal of the only railroad between the Black Sea and the Danube, which it crosses at Cernavoda, has been captured by Field Marshal von Mackensen's Bulgar-Turko-German army, which on the left wing is approaching Cernavoda, having cut the railroad at a point to the east of Murfatlar. The German official report of this important victory reads:

Notwithstanding torrential rain and sodden ground, the allied (Teutonic) troops in Dobrudja, by untiring and quick pursuit and by breaking down isolated resistance, have crossed far beyond the railway line to the east of Murfatlar. Constanza has been taken by German and Bulgarian troops, exactly eight weeks after the declaration of war by Rumania. On the left wing we are approaching Cernavoda.

Naval aeroplanes landed far behind the retreating enemy, destroyed two aeroplanes on the ground, and returned undamaged.

Army Group of Archduke Charles Francis, (Carpathian Theatre): There is no change in the general position. At Predeal Pass we captured 560 Rumanians, including 6 officers.

Bucharest Admits Retirement.

Bucharest, while announcing continued successes on the Transylvanian front, admits a further retirement before the army of Mackensen. It says:

Northern and northwestern fronts: There were violent artillery actions at Tuighes and Bicaz.

In the Trotus Valley the enemy is retiring. He has set fire to the village of Brusturosa, (five miles inside the Rumanian frontier line.)

In the Uzul Valley all the attacks of the enemy, who attempted to debouch from the Uzul into the Oltuz and Slanic Valleys, were repelled with sanguinary losses.

On the frontier the night was relatively calm. This is the first night out of thirteen during which there has been no fighting.

In the Buzeu Valley, at Table Dutzi, Bratocza, and Predeius there were artillery bombardments. The situation has not changed. At Predeal a very violent enemy attack was repulsed. In the region of Dragoslavele we have recaptured Mount Presacal, taking a number of prisoners and three machine guns. On our left there were numerous attacks and counterattacks. We retained our positions.

We repulsed an enemy detachment which advanced from Scara through the Valley of Topolog. We have taken 122 prisoners and have captured three machine guns.

In the Jiuf Valley the situation has not changed.

In the region of Orsovo we have repelled an enemy attack directed against the village of Berza.

Southern front: All along the Danube there was an exchange of fire.

In Dobrudja fighting continues with violence. Our troops retired immediately to the south of the Cernavoda-Constanza Railway.

Following is the bulletin issued today by the Petrograd War Office:

On the northeastern Rumanian front, in the Trotus, Oitus, and Slanic Valleys the enemy, attacked by Rumanians, was compelled to make a slight retirement. On the western frontier of Moldavia (Northern Rumania) stubborn battles continue, with success for the Rumanians.

In Dobrudja, under the continuing pressure of the enemy, our troops and the Rumanians are retiring, offering stubborn resistance at the same time.

The official communication from Bulgarian headquarters in Sofia reads:

On the Dobrudja front allied (Teutonic) troops continued the pursuit of the enemy. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon our cavalry entered Constanza.

Detachments of the right wing occupied the line of Islis Metepete, sixteen kilometers northwest of Constanza, and the village of Alebpe, near the railway, while the left wing troops occupied the line of Idris Koyous, and also Hill 127, six kilometers south of Medjidie, the heights five kilometers north of Koyous Mamout, and the base of Hill 158.

"On the Black Sea Coast a Russian squadron which participated in the artillery combat disappeared in another westerly direction.

A German seaplane descended behind the enemy line on an aerodrome near the village of Karakasum and destroyed two aeroplanes after fil-

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ing the guard. The plane returned unharmed.

Rumanian front, along the Danube—The situation is calm.

LOSS SERIOUS, BRITISH SAY.

All Sorts of Possibilities Foreseen as Result of Rumanian Defeat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 24.—The Daily Chronicle, discussing the fall of Constanza, says:

"The immediate results of its capture must be considerable. It is the principal Rumanian seaport, does a large export trade in petroleum and cereals, and presumably contained extensive stocks of both, which the enemy will have seized, but further possibilities are even more embarrassing. The Russo-Rumanian forces cannot retreat northward, for it is vital to them to keep in contact with the Cernavoda bridge, which is practically their sole line of communication across the Danube. They must hold the bridgehead if they hold anything in Dobrudja, and the enemy will therefore probably be able to sweep northward past their left to the Danube mouth, and hem them into a small semi-circle of territory in front of Cernavoda.

"Such a bridgehead is, like all salients, very difficult and costly to defend under conditions of modern artillery fire. It is possible that our Allies will not try to hold it. It is possible that if they do they may fail. In either event, their final retreat across the bridge would be an operation fraught with the utmost difficulty and danger."

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 24.—According to the London morning newspapers, the Germans appear to have forced the evacuation of Constanza by cutting the trans-Dobrudja railway about twenty miles west of the Black Sea coast. As the Germans make no claims to considerable captures, it is assumed here that the Rumanians made good their retirement.

The Times military expert comments thus on the situation:

"Dobrudja is a separate and not vital theatre, which the Rumanians can afford to lose without great hurt. But the reported loss of Constanza is a disagreeable blow, limiting, as it does, the means of access of Russian reinforcements. It is also a tactical defeat, which, coming after the loss of Tutrakan and Hermannstadt, necessarily reduces Rumania's strength, as well as that of the Russians and Serbs who took part in the action, and must also impair the confidence of the Rumanians in themselves."

The Morning Post says: "While the loss of Constanza is serious, the threat against Cernavoda is more serious, if it is true. The only bridge across the Danube between Seagreen and the sea is at Cernavoda, and a complete possession of the railway and the bridge would open the way to Bucharest."

Says The Daily Mail: "Constanza contained immense storehouses of petroleum and grain. Whether these have been destroyed is not yet clear, but if not the enemy has obtained important supplies. The loss of this port will be a serious blow. Rumania is deprived of valuable economic resources and of a short and convenient line of communication between Odessa and Bucharest by way of the Black Sea. Moreover, the repercussion of this event in the Balkans and the Middle East will be great."

The Times thinks more military importance must still be attached to the Transylvania side of Rumania's war than to Dobrudja. General von Falkenhayn, says The Times, now has a footing on the Rumanian side of at least five passes and has reached the frontier at most of the others.

The Daily Mail says that in Constanza Harbor there are two grain stores, each capable of containing 35,000 tons, with elevators, and two more were under construction. The Rumanian merchant navy of 757 vessels and 238,000 tons had its headquarters in the port.

MORE TEUTON PRISONERS THAN BRITISH CAPTIVES

39,020 Germans Held in England, And Only 30,201 British Held in Germany.

Mr. Malcolm, Unionist member of the House of Commons for Croydon, sent to the London press Oct. 13 some figures he had received from David Lloyd George, Minister of War, in regard to the number of German prisoners of war in British hands and the number of British prisoners of war held in Germany. The German prisoners held by the British are:

Military officers	729
Other ranks	36,105
Naval officers	150
Other ranks	1,976
Total	39,020

The number of British prisoners of war held in Germany are:

Military officers	923
Other ranks	28,779
Naval officers	47
Other ranks	361
Total	30,101

AERIAL RAIDER DROPS BOMBS ON MARGATE

Woman and Man Hurt and Hotel Damaged—Bombing of British Destroyer Denied.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A hostile aeroplane appeared today over Margate, on the southeastern coast of England, and dropped three bombs. Two persons were injured.

The following official account of the attack was given out here today:

"A hostile aeroplane was reported over Margate at 10:36 o'clock this morning. Three bombs were dropped in the Cliftonville district of the town. Slight damage was caused to a hotel, and one man and one woman were slightly injured.

"British aeroplanes went up in pursuit of the raider, who made off in a southeasterly direction."

A British Admiralty announcement today declares there is no truth in the Berlin official statement that a British destroyer, operating off the coast of Flanders, was hit, on Oct. 21, by a bomb dropped from a German seaplane squadron.

BERLIN, Oct. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Admiralty today issued the following statement:

"A German seaplane squadron on the afternoon of Oct. 21 successfully attacked with bombs British sea forces off the Flanders coast. One hit on a destroyer was observed. Notwithstanding heavy shelling, all the raiders returned unharmed."

KAISER IN CONFERENCE WITH THE CHANCELLOR

They Discuss the General Situation—American Relations Reported Unchanged.

BERLIN, Oct. 23, (via London, Tuesday, Oct. 24.)—The Emperor, who is paying a brief visit to Berlin, conferred this morning with the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, and will continue the discussion on the general situation, concerning which the Chancellor and the Foreign Secretary, Herr von Jagow, last week visited Great Headquarters.

It is understood that there has been no change in the situation with respect to the United States.

NEW PREMIER FOR AUSTRIA.

Stuergkh's Successor Said to be Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 24.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome says that Prince Conrad von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst, former Military Governor of Triest and once Premier and Minister of the Interior of Austria, has been appointed to succeed the late Count Stuergkh as Prime Minister.

Theatre of Mackensen's Victory in Dobrudja

Mackensen's second drive, a few days ago, against the Rumanian-Russian battle front, which stretched across Dobrudja from Rasovi (1), via Cobadin (5), to Tuzla (4), began with the capture of the two latter places. The Bulgar-Turk-German right wing, continuing its smashing tactics along the coast, has now taken Constanza (3), Rumania's chief port and the terminal of the railroad to Cernavoda, and has cut the road at Murfatlar (2).

BRITISH ADVANCE TOWARD BAPAUME

Continued from Page 1.

bombs this morning on Nancy. There were no casualties and only slight damage.

Berlin Reports Loss Near Sailly.

The German headquarters staff issued this statement:

To the south of the Somme we succeeded during the afternoon in advancing into the northern part of Ambrol Wood, north of Chaulnes. During the night our line of defense at this place was withdrawn, in accordance with instructions, to a prepared position to the east of the northern portion of the wood, without any action on the part of the enemy.

North of the Somme the violent artillery duel continued yesterday with undiminished vigor. From the afternoon until far into the night the British, between Le Sars and Les Boeufs, and the French adjoining them, as far as Rancourt, attacked with the strongest forces. Our brave infantry, assisted splendidly by the artillery and aviators, broke up all attacks with sanguinary losses for the enemy.

Only northwest of Sailly-Saillisel did the French enter a small part of a first line trench during a night attack. On the front of the German Crown Prince, between the Argonne and the Woevre, the artillery was very active.

GUNS AND MEN FIGHT BY TICK OF WATCH

How the British Drove Out from Schwaben After the Bavarians Were Repulsed.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

[Mr. Gibbon has temporarily replaced Philip Gibbs, who has been ill, on the British front in France.]

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE FIELD, Oct. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The sun is out at last, with a clear sky of pale Winter blue and a keen edge of cold in the air—perfect war weather, after the wet and mists of the past week—and, as if nothing else had been needed, the fighting that has been flickering around the Schwaben redoubt and along all that precarious crest, which runs northward from where the gaunt, dead trees stand over dead Thiepval, burned up at midday to a clear flame of battle upon a front of some 500 yards, from the corner of the Schwaben redoubt to near the north end of that German position which is known as the Regina Trench.

The British troops went forward in the wake of the barrage fire, captured and held that whole of the positions, which formed their objective, and added upward of a thousand new prisoners to the population of the "cages."

There was a prelude to the middle event in the early morning when Bavarians of the Twenty-eighth Reserve Division attacked the Schwaben Redoubt shortly before 5 A. M. They had tried the day before, too, in hopeless fashion, for they did not get as far as the British parapet, but this time they pushed down to the northeast corner of the work, and got a momentary footing inside. It was only momentary, though, for, in the words of a staff officer, "they were no sooner in than they were sorry for it."

A rush of bombers up the trench cleared them out, apart from the dead, and there were many. The bag was five officers and eighty-nine men. The Bavarians of these parts have burned their fingers with Schwaben before. In the adventure of yesterday. When they were driven back to their own trench by the British rifle and machine-gun fire there were reinforcements that they were beginning to dread the fire.

The story has come back with prisoners that their officers had difficulty in getting them to attack at all. It is certain that in the past weeks the division has suffered very heavily.

Todays' attack was timed for a certain moment soon after noon. From above Mouquet Farm, the crest of the ridge was vague with a long windborne drift of shell smoke a couple of hours before the moment came for the barrage. Behind me, where I watched with a companion, were guns, a vast population of them inhabiting the wrecked fields as lavishly as though they had been sprinkled upon them with a caster. Even before the barrage, while they carried on what I learned was the mere morning routine of bombardment, they set the crest aboil with explosions and made the sky above it woolly with shrapnel.

Back in their own place the Germans were answering them in the new fashions to which they have had to grow accustomed—blindly, for of all the startling flights of aeroplanes, which wheeled and counterwheeled overhead, there were none but British, and economically, since chance guided the crumps to rechurn the churned fields in hope that luck would guide one to the target.

Then the serious, muddy young men back in the batteries were standing with eyes on their wrist watches; noncommissioned officers waited with their tin megaphones, the gunners stood expectant for the word. The second hands of all those watches ticked across the last millimetre of the dial to the appointed moment. The word was spoken, and, with a single shout of the great congregation of guns, the barrage fire commenced.

From down the slope it is like sitting under a roof of shells. One had a sense of them coming over, not in mere multitudes, but in sheets, and upon the skyline the edge of the crest smudged out. As the ground erupted like a string of volcanoes, smoke stood on it in a moving wall, gaining volume and density as spout after black spout of it sprang up as rapidly as drumtaps, while sound, an enormous, ear-stunning, sense-drugging sound, added itself to the ghastliness of the torn and violated earth.

There are guns now in Russia, whence I have just come, though never enough for her long and lengthening front. And we have seen some heavy artillery firing there of, late, but nothing like this, never this pouring of shells in a cascade cloudburst of steel and fire, making them sweep the line of the German front as the hem of a windy curtain sweeps upon the floor.

True to its moment, punctual as the sun came at last that little catch in the voice of the cannonade, the small pause as of hesitation. It was the "lift," when the hot muzzles nose a degree or two upward, flinging their barrier of shells further beyond the doomed trench, shutting in its defenders as if into a chamber for the British infantry, who by then were climbing their parapet to go across the open. That, too, was a thing to the second by the watch, accurate as machine work.

Stuff trench from opposite Schwaben northward and Regina trench to where it shows an elbow and bends back a little to the west—these were to be taken, and they were forthwith taken. There was a check opposite the northern end of Stuff trench, where seventy Germans with machine guns held up the attackers for a while.

"The machine gun was captured," stated an officer of the staff, disposing of the incident.

"And the seventy Germans?" I inquired.

"Oh, they got them, too, of course—mostly killed," was the answer.

For the rest the machinelike character of the affair prevailed.

The Bavarians again suffered heavily. The Fifth Division, who held the Regina trench, had probably smaller losses.

So far the prisoners enumerated consist of 13 officers and 1,018 of other ranks, including 104 unwounded noncommissioned officers.

Of the German losses in dead no estimate is yet forthcoming, but it is certain they are heavy. Great numbers of bodies are lying in the open blocked to the northwest of the Schwaben redoubt and in the open before the Regina trench.

The British losses are comparatively slight. Most of them have already been brought back to the hospital.

The net result is a gain of ground over a 5,500-yard front of 200 to 400 yards forward, a liberal double handful of prisoners and heavy losses to the Germans in killed and wounded, in the gross it is better even than that those 101 unwounded German noncoms, who have 'Kameraded,' are further evidence of degeneration in the quality of the foe.

SAILLY POUNDED TO PULP.

French Gained Greater Part of Objective in 15 Minutes' Fighting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE SOMME, Thursday, Oct. 19, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—It is yet difficult to estimate the importance of the German works in Sailly-Saillisel, because the whole ground was so completely smashed by shell fire, but from unofficial reports which have reached the French, the Germans boasted they were even more impregnable than those of Combles. The number of German dead found on the field is further evidence of the importance they attached to the position.

Holding this captured sector were mixed elements of the First Bavarian Division and the Sixteenth Division. The Germans had anticipated the attack and had brought up the Second Bavarian Division in support, and yet the French were able to seize the greater part of the ground in fifteen minutes after their artillery had smashed it to pulp.

There was a nasty little salient made by the German trenches in the French line south of the Somme, between the village of Blaches and the houses of La Maisonette. This it was decided to straighten out. The visibility in the afternoon, south of the Somme, was much better and the French artillery took full advantage of it. They not only completely smashed the German defenses, but also knocked out their batteries near Doignt, on the east bank, which endeavored to check the infantry by a heavy fire de barrage.

At 4 P. M. the "blue devils" went forward, and having heard that their comrades in the north had accomplished their job in fifteen minutes, they proceeded to put exactly the same time record. The Germans, aided by better sight, showed considerable skill in bringing other batteries, further to the north, at the village of Bissus, into action and proceeded to smother the captured works, but only for a short time. French aeroplanes investigated the German line, found out the source of evil, and signaled back the intelligence to the heavy guns, and in a very short time the German gunners near Bissus wisely desisted.

These are two excellent examples of how the Somme eats into the German reserves of men.

In the course of the day, four of their divisions, the First and Second Bavarian and the Sixteenth and Eleventh Reserve, were pounded into desperation by the French artillery and then "ousted" from their works.

PROHIBITS PEELING OF RAW POTATOES

Eckernforde Burgomaster Orders Heavy Penalty for Waste and Forecasts Shortage.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Copenhagen says:

"The Burgomaster of Eckernforde, Schleswig-Holstein, publishes an urgent order against the peeling of potatoes. The order says the prospects of obtaining potatoes in the future are exceedingly small, and that despite official control it is probable that only a couple of pounds weekly for each person will be obtainable.

"Any one discovered peeling potatoes before boiling or throwing away peelings will be punished by three months' imprisonment or a fine of 1,500 marks."

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BRITISH CUT DOWN LOSSES ON SOMME

Estimate Those of September as 25 to 50 Per Cent. Less Than Germans'.

SAY "TANKS" SAVED 20,000

Expect to Use Other New Inventions in the Offensive of Next Spring.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, Oct. 23, (via London.)—More than three and one-half months of battle on the Somme, with the heaviest concentration of artillery, infantry, and every type of war material, and the most skillful and desperate fighting the World has ever known, has resulted in marked development of British fighting efficiency and of means for reducing the losses of the attackers. In the way of concrete achievements, the British have taken 30,000 prisoners, or a little less than 1,500 for each of the twenty-one villages captured, with an average population of about 300 souls. They have taken 125 guns, 100 trench mortars and trench guns, and 429 machine guns. They have not lost a gun.

The task of the British was made especially difficult by the fact that they were confronted at the outset with a most powerful line of trench fortifications. Moreover, every village was a fortress which had to be besieged and stormed. The British have driven back the Germans on a front of eleven miles to a depth of four to eight miles. When Spring comes peasants will plow and seed ground beind the lines which for two years had lain fallow under the storm of shells. In Fricourt and Mametz, villages taken on July 1, trees with their trunks torn and their foliage blasted by shells have bravely thrown out fresh shoots, while fresh crops of grass are hiding the shell craters in neighboring fields and carpeting the seamed earth trodden by the British in their early charges. Former citizens of captured villages are requesting that they be allowed to return to them and build new homes on the ruins of their old ones.

Making a "Jumping-Off" Place.

The offensive has consisted of intervals of preparation and siege work after each big general attack, to prepare what is called a "jumping-off" place for another general attack. Through July, owing to the heavy cost of taking the first-line trenches, the British casualties probably were heavier than the German. Through August, when over a large part of the front the Germans were out of their second as well as their first line system of defenses and the battle became one of digging and fighting in open ground, both sides' casualties were about even. As the British kept up the offensive, their exposure necessarily was greater. Yet from all information the correspondent can gain, both from British officers of all grades who have been in the fighting and from German prisoners, the German losses were not less than 25, and possibly 50, per cent. higher than the British during the month of September, when the British gained most ground.

This contradiction of the previously accepted idea of a higher ratio of casualties for the side on the offensive, which is usually considered as necessarily not less than two to one, is due, according to the British officers, to the superior power of British shell fire, the numbers of British aeroplanes, the increased skill of the British soldiers, and the use of the "tanks." The British staff did not boastedly they were even more impregnable than those of Combles. The number of German dead found on the field is further evidence of the importance they attached to the position.

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Will Establish Freedom of Action.

"I take it on the word of the Prime Minister that we shall fight until we have established the supremacy and right of free development under equal conditions, each in accordance with its genius, of all States, great and small, as a family of civilized mankind.

"In this struggle we have put all our resources, our wealth, our material, our labor, and now we have had time to equip and train a large army. We have put all the best life blood of the nation, shedding it side by side with our allies, stimulated by the energy they are showing in defense of their countries, and shedding it because we know our cause is theirs, and that for the future we shall stand and fall together without separation of one from the other, feeling that unity is essential, not merely to victory, but to our future life and success.

"Germany is trying to separate one from the other in order to realize her aim. Not a week passes that does not confirm our resolution to go through with our allies, and after the war, I trust, the memory of the suffering we have undergone together, the memory of the joint courage which is carrying us through, will be a perpetual bond of alliance and sympathy between our Governments and our peoples."

Passing to the position of the neutral countries, Viscount Grey said in answer to a question as to what they could do:

"I believe the best work neutrals can do for the moment is to try to prevent a war like this from happening again. If the nations had been united in such an agreement and prompt in resolution to insist in 1914 that the dispute must be referred to a conference or The Hague, that the Belgian treaty must be observed, there would have been no war.

"Nations fighting for their existence, with daily increasing prospects of seeing victory nearer, still knowing that if they stop short of victory they stop short of everything for which they are struggling, cannot be expected to spend much time thinking about what might happen after victory is secured. But the neutrals can do it. I observe that not only President Wilson, but Mr. Hughes, is supporting a league started, not with the object of interfering with the belligerents in this war, but which will do its part in making peace secure in the future.

"It is a work of neutral countries to which we should all look with favor and hope. Only, we must bear this in mind: If the nations after the war are able to do something effective by binding themselves with the common object of preserving peace, they must be prepared to undertake no more than they can hold by force, and to see, when the time of crisis comes, that it is upheld by force.

"The question we must ask them is: 'Will you play up when the time comes?' It is not merely the sign manual of Presidents and sovereigns that is really to make that worth while; it must also have behind it Parliaments and national sentiments.

"Unless the conditions of 1914 occur again and there is such a league in existence, everything will depend upon whether national sentiment behind it is so permeated by the lessons of this war as to compel each nation, as a matter of vital interest, to keep peace other than by force."

The Foreign Secretary insisted upon the necessity after the war of arriving at some agreement with respect to the use of armies, arguing that the mere indiscriminate employment of all the resources of science is the prospect which threatens civilization and the existence of the race itself. He characterized the employment of poisonous gas and other horrors by Germany as having "let loose on the world more terrible anarchy than any individual anarchist," and referred especially to the "organized attempt" to exterminate the Christians in Turkey since Turkey became a vassal of Germany.

Such horrors, he asserted, were only possible with Germany's toleration. Perhaps, he said, some day a neutral nation which knows the full story will publish it to the world.

He contended that this matter of keeping the horrors of war within bounds was a question in which the whole human race was interested, and as all nations should recognize their responsibility for preventing outbreaks of war, so they should insure, in event of its outbreak, that it should be conducted by rules at least as human as those previous generations observed, which Germany today had disregarded and thrown to the winds.

Of the necessity "of freeing the world from the oppression of Prussian militarism," he said:

"We know that if mankind has any birthright, it is that of peace and liberty, and it is for that we are fighting.

"When we are asked how long the struggle is to continue we can only reply that it must continue until these things are secured."

ZIMMERMANN CALLS NORWAY UNNEUTRAL

German Under Secretary Threatens Retaliation for Christiania's Decree on Submarines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 23, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Berlin correspondent of the Aftenposten had a conversation with the German Under Secretary of State, Zimmermann, on the subject of the Norwegian submarine decree. Herr Zimmermann said:

"Germany has prepared an energetic protest, which I am not able to give you, but the semi-official communications which appeared in the Allgemeine Zeitung will show you Germany intends to take severe measures against the decree, which is absolutely unneutral according to Paragraph 13 of The Hague Convention, being directed exclusively against Germany. Norway's attitude is evidently inspired by unfriendly sentiments toward Germany and cannot, therefore, be passed over in silence. Public opinion in this country is more irritated, as the decree is obviously dictated by Britishers. Norway here practically gives way to Great Britain.

"Some of the Swedish newspapers assert the Norwegian measure is analogous to that of the Swedish Government, but this is not the exact truth. The Swedish decree was founded on several flagrant breaches of neutrality by belligerents in Swedish waters. Norway had no similar reason to take action. The Swedish decree is directed against all powers. Norway, on the other hand, is really the first neutral State which consciously has directed a blow against Germany alone.

"Norway goes further by excluding commercial submarines. Norwegian newspapers assert Germany is torpedoing Norwegian ships without warning. This is pure fiction. Germany strictly follows the recognised methods of marine warfare and has no reason to fear criticism during her present struggle for existence."

I have reason to believe this statement of Zimmermann's accurately sums up the contents of the note delivered by the German Government Friday.

LORD GREY FAVORS LEAGUE FOR PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

failed, because you cannot have peace without good-will, and because in Germany there was a will to war and not the will to peace.

"But lately the Crown Prince deplored the loss of life caused by this war. Yes, yes, it was because we knew what the sufferings of war must be and how terrible a war in Europe would be that we tried to avoid it in 1914. That was the time to be penetrated with a sense of what war meant.

"It was because we knew what it meant that we tried to avoid war, and because we have this experience of what war does mean we are determined that the war shall not end until we can be sure at any rate that the generations and the nations in the future shall not be subjected to such a terrible trial again.

"We were asked by Germany to remain neutral on certain conditions. We were asked to condone violations of the neutrality of Belgium and give Germany a free hand to take whatever French colonies she liked. That was the plan, not only to isolate us, but to discredit us.

"I ask any neutral what would have been the future of this country if the British Government had accepted such an offer. There would be no morale, no spirit, no nation. We should have incurred the contempt of the whole world. Happily, tactics so gross did not succeed.

Will Establish Freedom of Action.

"I take it on the word of the Prime Minister that we shall fight until we have established the supremacy and right of free development under equal conditions, each in accordance with its genius, of all States, great and small, as a family of civilized mankind.

"In this struggle we have put all our resources, our wealth, our material, our labor, and now we have had time to equip and train a large army. We have put all the best life blood of the nation, shedding it side by side with our allies, stimulated by the energy they are showing in defense of their countries, and shedding it because we know our cause is theirs, and that for the future we shall stand and fall together without separation of one from the other, feeling that unity is essential, not merely to victory, but to our future life and success.

"Germany is trying to separate one from the other in order to realize her aim. Not a week passes that does not confirm our resolution to go through with our allies, and after the war, I trust, the memory of the suffering we have undergone together, the memory of the joint courage which is carrying us through, will be a perpetual bond of alliance and sympathy between our Governments and our peoples."

Passing to the position of the neutral countries, Viscount Grey said in answer to a question as to what they could do:

"I believe the best work neutrals can do for the moment is to try to prevent a war like this from happening again. If the nations had been united in such an agreement and prompt in resolution to insist in 1914 that the dispute must be referred to a conference or The Hague, that the Belgian treaty must be observed, there would have been no war.

"Nations fighting for their existence, with daily increasing prospects of seeing victory nearer, still knowing that if they stop short of victory they stop short of everything for which they are struggling, cannot be expected to spend much time thinking about what might happen after victory is secured. But the neutrals can do it. I observe that not only President Wilson, but Mr. Hughes, is supporting a league started, not with the object of interfering with the belligerents in this war, but which will do its part in making peace secure in the future.

"It is a work of neutral countries to which we should all look with favor and hope. Only, we must bear this in mind: If the nations after the war are able to do something effective by binding themselves with the common object of preserving peace, they must be prepared to undertake no more than they can hold by force, and to see, when the time of crisis comes, that it is upheld by force.

"The question we must ask them is: 'Will you play up when the time comes?' It is not merely the sign manual of Presidents and sovereigns that is really to make that worth while; it must also have behind it Parliaments and national sentiments.

"Unless the conditions of 1914 occur again and there is such a league in existence, everything will depend upon whether national sentiment behind it is so permeated by the lessons of this war as to compel each nation, as a matter of vital interest, to keep peace other than by force."

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TIMES OBSERVER WITH FALKENHAYN

Continued from Page 1.

German corps ad libitum from the east or west front to Rumania via Budapest and Kronstadt.

The advance guard of Falkenhayn's centre is made up of Hungarian honveds, veteran Bavarians, and Prussian Grenadiers, a tough combination to be tackled. More ominous for the Rumanians trying to stem the gray avalanche rolling down upon them is the fact that other of Falkenhayn's veterans can be heard already fighting actually on Rumanian soil to right and left, mostly left, of Predeal, on and around those theoretically inexpugnable mountains, notably one Hungarian infantry division, sturdy peasants of the deep Hungarian plain, who nevertheless have learned to climb like mountain goats and who since dawn this morning have worked their way on a broad front over wooded mountain crests, through wooded ravines and valleys and skirting high wooded slopes, until they now lie before on both flanks and partly in the rear, as a gentle surprise for the Rumanians, ready to storm the most conspicuous feature of this mountain battle landscape, dominating Sussiul Mountain. The German artillery is already at work.

Sussiul, 5,000 feet high, outtopping its neighbors, is six or seven kilometers ahead of me, through the clear mountain air seeming much closer. Through field glasses I can count the trees and bushes and men on its sparse crest. It is a long, hogback mountain, with a main peak and a minor one connected by a saddle. Lying behind and to the left of Predeal, from which it is one or two kilometers distant, it dominates the pass and the railroad well behind Predeal. Hasty conclusions should not be jumped at, however. Falkenhayn's strategy extends from the three nations' corner in the north, where Russia, Rumania, and Bukowina meet, to the Danube, and this is only one of the three main passes in Falkenhayn's centre.

This is worth bearing in mind while you watch this battle for the pass, also the following facts, that in one week Falkenhayn's troops have forced the Rumanian rear guard back twenty-six kilometers, from Kronstadt to Predeal.

Can Russia hurl enough guns and ammunition, more sorely needed than men, against Falkenhayn's centre in time to check his advance until pro-Rumanian Winter storms and snows mercifully intervene? Questions such as these were not unreasonable battle musings and mediations as I sat down in the mountain orchestra seat to watch the further unrolling of this sensationally novel war film. For the first time in two years with the German armies I was able really to enjoy a battle.

By noon the preliminary tuning up of the German artillery was completed. Battery after battery now went into action behind, before, and on both sides of me, through which I had motored, and others unseen in adjoining valleys, until hundreds of long cannon and heavy mortars and mountain guns were firing. The wailing shells flying overhead in quick succession joined their persuasive rhetoric on the Rumanians in unison with the rolling salvos that roused the sleeping echoes of the Transylvanian Alps and the pristine enthusiasm of the weary war correspondents.

Multiplied a hundredfold the crack of each gun was raised to the heighth of power and reverberated among the mountains like a clap of thunder that never would end, eliciting strange, new undreamed of nuances of sound. The long roll of guns firing in unison was as a thousand thunderstorms breaking among the noble Transylvanian Alps, and you experienced a strange sense of unreality. It should have been pitch dark. The blue sky and the bright, cold Autumn mountain sunlight playing over the rainbow tinted turning foliage seemed hopelessly paradoxical.

It was hard to believe that you were listening to a man-made tone poem and not to a cataclysm of nature. You had a feeling that the air was being torn to shreds by flying shells and that all life in that lovely Predeal pass must suffocate. As the rolling German salvos reached the climax to the pitch of intensity that deafened even the overworked echoes, the thin mountain air vibrated, and the very granite on which you were based seemed to quiver.

MILITARY CROSS FOR O'HARA

Former Baseball Star Recognized for Effective Bomb-Throwing.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—"Bill" O'Hara, once a star left fielder of the Toronto International League team, and a former member of the New York Giants, has won the military cross in recognition of his bravery and skill in hurling bombs for the British army on the Somme battle front, according to advices received here today from Toronto.

When O'Hara played in the International League he was noted for his accurate throwing. O'Hara, a Lieutenant in a Canadian regiment at the front, is now hurling deadly bombs instead of baseballs.

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Ruck says:

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SIGNIFICANT REPLY TO WILSON'S APPEAL

So Says The London Daily News, Praising Utterances of Secretary and President.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 24.—Viscount Grey's speech, says The Daily News this morning, is the most important utterance that has been delivered by any statesman of the belligerent nations since the war began.

"The most significant passage," says The Daily Mail, "is that in which he responded to the appeal which President Wilson made in his speech to the League of Peace. The world, engulfed in war, has not yet fully realized the momentous character of President Wilson's declaration. The future, we believe, will find it one of the great utterances of history, not merely because it announced to the world America's departure from her historic attitude of isolation.

More important was the offer it contained that, in sacrificing that attitude America was to come into the field, not as a challenger, not as a disturber of the peace, but as a definitely pacific force. President Wilson's proposal was that America should back with all her potentialities a scheme for enforcing peace in the world. He recognized that the only guarantee of good faith is force, and he proposed that force be henceforth diverted from competitive channels to the common purpose of protecting all nations against aggression.

"To that proposal Viscount Grey gives emphatic welcome. We believe Viscount Grey's invitation will be heard with satisfaction in every neutral country, and that we have seen the beginning of a movement which one day will hold the world in fee."

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met a lone administrator on his way to settle the accounts of an estate. He was knocked unconscious and robbed of $2,890.00. No trace of the highwaymen was ever found. [Lehman vs. Robertson, 84 Ala. 489, 4 So. Rep. 728.] It was decided by the court that the administrator could not be held liable for lack of care and the loss had to be met by the estate.

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NAMES COHALAN AS O'LEARY SPOKESMAN

Continued from Page 1.

dependence Conference' and from Mr. Hughes's speeches, bearing upon the following subjects:

Cohalan as Spokesman.

1. The working agreement between the O'Leary organization and the Republican National Committee perfected at the secret conference held in Chicago on Sept. 30 between Mr. Hughes's campaign managers and Daniel F. Cohalan of this city, acting as the spokesman of the O'Leary organization.

2. The fulfillment by Candidate Hughes of the promise alleged in O'Leary's report to have been made to the special committee of the "American Independence Conference."

3. The reward of Mr. Hughes and his campaign managers.

4. The concealment by them of their dealings with the O'Leary organization.

"In striking contrast to the secrecy of the negotiations in the interest of Mr. Hughes's candidacy is the stirring and emphatic telegram of President Wilson to O'Leary at the very time when these negotiations were under way. O'Leary's message to the President and the latter's reply were made public on Sept. 29, appearing throughout the country in the morning newspapers of Sept. 30, the date of the Chicago gathering of the O'Leary contingent and of the conference with the Republican leaders.

"In fact, the minutes of the 'American Independence Conference' show that while individuals and newspapers—many of them Republican—throughout the country were applauding President Wilson for his patriotic and courageous stand, O'Leary was being secretly glorified by his adherents at the Chicago meeting. An entry shows:

> Committeeman O'Leary explained his correspondence with President Wilson and read to the committee the message he was sending to the President in reply to the President's message to him.

"The official minutes of the secret Chicago meeting on Sept. 30 show that immediately after O'Leary had submitted his report of the Hughes personal interview, as set forth in yesterday's statement of the Democratic National Committee, Daniel F. Cohalan, Supreme Court Justice of New York, who attended both the Detroit and Chicago meetings, addressed the Chicago gathering at length, urging the wisdom and advantage of a further understanding with the Republican National Committee.

"An entry upon this point, though brief, sheds an illuminating light upon the political acumen of Mr. Cohalan, even though it does reveal him as the associate of O'Leary in a secret scheme to encompass the election of Mr. Hughes. It is as follows:

> Then Chairman Schmidt introduced Justice Cohalan, and he outlined a new mission, the object of which was to get in touch with the Republican National Committee.
>
> Committeeman Mooney, following the address of Justice Cohalan, made a speech, in which he urged that definite actions be taken at this meeting, (Sept. 30.) After some discussion it was agreed to withhold definite action until the delegation that was to wait on Republican leaders could make a report.

Suggestion Favorably Received.

"The fact should be borne in mind in connection with the above entries that Western Headquarters of the Republican National Committee is in Chicago, where the O'Leary gathering met, and that Western Headquarters of the Republican National Committee is also in constant direct telephone communication with New York Headquarters.

"It further appears from the minutes that Justice Cohalan's suggestion was favorably acted upon by the conference in Chicago on the afternoon of Sept. 30, between the adjournment of the afternoon session and the opening of the evening session of the O'Leary committee.

"The official minutes state that Justice Cohalan reported to the evening session the result of his interview with the Republican leaders. It is as follows:

> The evening session of the committee was called to order at 8:30. Justice Cohalan reported to the gathering the result of his interview with the Republican leaders.

"Evidence that a satisfactory understanding between the O'Leary adherents and the Republican leaders was effected at this interview is furnished by the following significant entries in the minutes:

> On motion of Mr. Fitzer, a vote of thanks was extended to Justice Cohalan.
>
> Committeeman Mooney then made a motion that the delegates return to their homes and at once begin the work of organizing their districts.

"In this connection it is to be noted that a few days after Victor Ridder returned to New York from this Chicago conference he gave out at Republican National Headquarters in New York a long statement in support of the Hughes candidacy. The issuing of this statement, according to newspaper accounts, followed a personal conference between Bernard H. Ridder, brother of Victor Ridder, and Republican National Chairman Willcox.

"The Democratic National Committee made public yesterday the details of the demand which, according to the records of the O'Leary organization, was read to Candidate Hughes. At the meeting in Chicago on Sept. 30, at which O'Leary made the report of his committee's personal conference with Hughes, the character of Mr. Hughes's campaign speeches after his interview with the O'Leary committee was discussed.

"Partial Compliance by Hughes."

"As evidence of at least partial compliance by Candidate Hughes with the demands of the organization, O'Leary's Special Committee reported to the full committee that Mr. Hughes at Springfield on Sept. 19 had vigorously denounced President Wilson as presenting the humiliating spectacle of surrendering to force in connection with the adoption by Congress of the Adamson Eight-hour bill, and had made what O'Leary and his associates regarded as a fairly strong declaration for maintaining 'the rights of American people on the land and sea,' involving a veiled threat against the British blacklist and embargo.

"The Springfield utterance, however, was by no means entirely satisfactory. It was only after the conference between Cohalan and the Republican leaders at Chicago that the demands and expectations of the O'Leary aggregation were satisfied.

"In his Philadelphia speech on Oct. 9 Mr. Hughes, without mentioning Great Britain, directly attacked the British blacklist and embargo. His declaration on that occasion received the enthusiastic approval of O'Leary and his associates. The extract from Mr. Hughes's Philadelphia speech, which they regard as a full compliance with the spirit of the conference between Candidate Hughes and themselves in New York, is as follows:

> We do not propose to tolerate any improper interference with American property, with American mails, or with legitimate commercial intercourse. No American who is exercising only American rights shall be put on any blacklist by any foreign nation.

"It was publicly pointed out at the time that the language used by Candidate Hughes was evidently aimed to attract the attention and satisfy the demands of certain German-Americans. The New Republic, in a leading editorial at the time Mr. Hughes delivered his Philadelphia speech, pointed out that our international relations were peculiarly strained. This publication reproduced the extract from the Philadelphia speech quoted above and made this pointed comment:

> Those are the most serious words uttered by Mr. Hughes since he went on the stump. Mr. Hughes's words, as read by a German, must seem to him that the United States, by its own force, will break the blockade which the German submarines are vainly trying to break. Does Mr. Hughes mean this? It is altogether the greatest issue with which our diplomacy is confronted, and a plain statement from Mr. Hughes, explaining what form of compulsion he proposes to use on the Allies, is urgently required. Unless he is willing to make such statement, his words must be construed as a sop to the German-American support. For Mr. Wilson's failure to break the British blockade is the essence of the German-American case against him.

Reward to Republicans.

"The reward achieved by Candidate Hughes and his campaign managers is not only the unqualified support of this organization pledged to the destruction of Anglo-Saxon influence in America, but the open vilification of President Wilson as typified by the notorious O'Leary telegram to the President and the campaign speeches of his followers and newspaper abuse of a portion of the German-language press.

"After and as a result of the secret personal conference between Candidate Hughes and the O'Leary committee, and after and as a result of the secret negotiations between the promoters of the O'Leary organization and Mr. Hughes's campaign managers, the following declaration in behalf of Charles Evans Hughes was incorporated as the main plank of the platform of the O'Leary organization.

> We call upon the American people to use the opportunity which the present campaign offers to condemn the abject surrender of American rights to Mexico and European nations, and to support a man who openly pledged himself unflinchingly to maintain these rights against all nations.

"The above extract is a verbatim quotation from the platform or declaration of principles of the American Independence Conference, which has been guardedly circulated by this cladestine organization.

"The extent and nature of the campaign work now being conducted in behalf of the Republican Presidential nominee is indicated by the following extracts from the report of the Committee on Plans [of the American Independence Conference] submitted Oct. 2, 1916.

> This means that within the next two weeks this organization should be able to boast of a thoroughly organized national body working in complete harmony, and if this can be done our efforts are most likely to be crowned with success.
>
> In addition to the speakers' bureau and the work of circularizing and re-circularizing the committeemen in the different districts, this committee points out that the active Campaign Committee also plans for a publicity bureau through which the people will be supplied with the proper campaign literature.

The committee feels that this outline of plans for the future is enough to satisfy all that this work is being undertaken in a practical way.

The committee feels that all of the members here are well acquainted with the methods, the practical working methods, of the two great parties, and it calls your attention to the fact that this organization, through its active Campaign Committee, means to employ similar working plans and means to improve upon them whenever possible.

"The meetings in the indirect interest of Candidate Hughes have been held throughout the country, and here in New York O'Leary has been conducting a systematic and peculiarly active campaign of public abuse of President Wilson. Thus has Candidate Hughes been rewarded.

Activities for Congressmen.

"Referring to the campaign being conducted by the O'Leary organization in the interest of certain Congressmen, the report of the Committee on Plans contains this statement:

> In closing this report the committee again begs the liberty to call attention to the fact that the plans have been made for the effort to bring about the election of the right kind of Congressmen, and that if any hope of success is to be expected these plans must be put into operation without any further delay.

"Of course, neither candidate Hughes nor the Republican leaders interviewed by O'Leary and Cohalan permitted any inkling of their conferences to reach the public ear either at the time of their occurrence or since until the present disclosures brought a public admission last night from candidate Hughes.

"On the contrary, a studied effort was made to conceal the fact that Mr. Hughes had personally conferred with representatives of the O'Leary organization or that Cohalan had conducted secret negotiations with Republican campaign leaders.

"When the Victor Ridder statement was brought to Chairman Willcox by Bernard Ridder, the Republican National Chairman specifically denied the existence of any agreement or arrangement between the Republican National Committee and Ridder's associates. Moreover, Chairman Willcox, in the presence of a number of reporters, asked Bernard Ridder if he had ever talked with Mr. Hughes and Ridder answered in the negative.

"Ridder was then asked by Chairman Willcox, 'Have you conveyed to Mr. Hughes directly or indirectly any statement whatever as to what you would like to have him say in his speeches in this campaign?'

"'Absolutely, no,' responded Mr. Ridder.

"Of course, no explanation was made that the personal interview with Candidate Hughes was between Jeremiah A. O'Leary and his associates on the Special Committee of the American Independence Conference, and that the conference with the Republican leaders was held by Daniel F. Cohalan and his associates in the city of Chicago.

"The secret character of the meeting of Sept. 30 is further indicated by the following entry in the official minutes:

> Chairman Schmidt then called attention to the fact that the meeting was an executive one, and requested all members to allow the Press Committee to give out any necessary statement.

"But neither the public nor press was ever taken into the confidence of this extraordinary body of secret campaigners by its Press Committee.

Invitations to Milwaukee Meeting.

"Following are copies of the invitations sent out by the 'American Independence Conference' to the clergy and laity:

> TO CLERGY.
>
> Dear Reverend Father: Because of the importance of the Presidential campaign we take the liberty of asking whether you will be good enough to accept this invitation to come to Milwaukee, Wednesday, Oct. 25, to attend a meeting to be held at the Republican House, at 10 A. M.
>
> We are aware that your duties make it difficult for you to make such a trip, and were it not for the extreme importance of this matter we would not ask you to come.
>
> The American Independence Conference feels that you should know the real situation, and since it believes that this is serious you are urged to make the sacrifice and come. Should you be prevented from coming, please send some man in your place. The expense of the trip will be paid, for we believe that the sacrifice of your time is all we can ask.
>
> The main object of this meeting is to remove any doubt that may exist as to whether all real Americans should vote for Charles E. Hughes. Very sincerely,
>
> WILL R. MACDONALD.
>
> TO LAYMEN.
>
> Dear Sir: Perhaps at no time in the history of this country has there been a political campaign waged similar to the present Presidential campaign.
>
> Politicians have not hesitated to inject into this campaign every known issue that might prove a vote-getter. A large element of our population has been slandered, maligned, and vilified, even in the highest circles of those who should be the "servants of the people."
>
> And now, in the midst of the campaign, a corrupt, degenerate, subsidized press, in its desperate attempt to elect a President and Congress subservient to their propaganda, is doing its very utmost to confuse rather than to enlighten the voter. We have at last reached a point where the voter cannot separate the wheat from the chaff, the true from the false, the friend from the foe, the patriot from the demagogue.
>
> We are interested in placing before you an authentic statement as to the true position of Charles E. Hughes on the most important issues of the present campaign, and take the liberty of inviting you to a meeting of the American Independence Conference, which will be held at the Republican House, Milwaukee, Wis., Wednesday, Oct. 25.
>
> Believing that the sacrifice of your time is all we have a right to ask, we will reimburse you for expenses incurred in making the trip. Very sincerely yours,
>
> WILL R. MACDONALD.
>
> We join most heartily in this invitation and urge you to come to this conference.
> (Multigraphed.)
>
> H. A. SCHMITZ,
> AUGUST SPRINGOB.

Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, made this comment concerning the meetings of the so-called American Independence Conference:

"Has the time come in our history when professional propagandists shall dictate the foreign policy of our President and attempt to punish a President because he takes a course that they oppose in the interest of a foreign power? It is time the full facts should be made public and let the American people decide whether these acts shall be countenanced. I deem it my duty as an American citizen to make public whatever facts I have."

WILLCOX MAKES FLAT DENIAL.

Accuses Democrats of Secretly Seeking Votes of Hyphenates.

Vigorous denials that Charles E. Hughes had made any secret compact with the so-called American Independence Conference, as charged Sunday night by the Democratic National Committee, were made at the Republican National Committee headquarters yesterday, and last night Chairman William R. Willcox issued a further response in the form of countercharges to the effect that the Democrats themselves had been secretly courting the hyphenate vote.

The Republicans declared that the Democratic charges were "specious," and that they had made a lengthy statement without offering any proof. The Republicans based their countercharges on a letter from F. W. Janssen, an assistant in the office of the Bureau of Organizations and Clubs in the Democratic National Headquarters, to Henry Weismann, President of the New York State Branch of the German-American Alliance, urging him to have "an informal talk" with Senator Stone, the Democratic Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate.

The Republicans also charged that the Democrats, while accusing them of seeking the German-American vote, had been sending out campaign literature printed in German under a Government frank. This charge they based on the fact that a manila envelope bearing the Congressional frank of Congressman Charles Lieb of Indiana, and with an extract of one of Mr. Lieb's speeches printed in German on the outside of the envelope, had fallen into the hands of a Republican.

The statement as given out at Republican headquarters was partly in the form of an interview. It follows:

Quotes Weismann's Letter.

"The specious character of the attempts made by Mr. Wilson's campaign managers to indicate that Mr. Hughes has made a compact with citizens of foreign extraction to present to the public their views of how foreign relations should be administered is further shown by a letter made public today by William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee. The letter is addressed to Henry Weismann, President of the New York State branch of the German-American Alliance. It was written on stationery of the Democratic National Committee and was signed by an associate of Frederick B. Lynch, Chief of its Bureau of Political Organizations and Clubs.

"In this letter Mr. Weisman was invited in polite terms to meet Senator Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate, who was in New York on the avowed mission of winning over to Mr. Wilson's support certain citizens of German birth.

"This is Mr. Weisman's letetr:

> Democratic National Committee
> Headquarters,
> 20 East 42d St.,
> New York, Sept. 11, 1916.
>
> My Dear Mr. Weisman: Senator Stone, Chairman of Foreign Relations Committee, will be at the Waldorf on Thursday. Don't you and a few of your friends want to have an informal talk with him on Thursday or Friday evening? Phone me upon receipt of this, Murray Hill 9190, and oblige, yours very truly, F. W. JANSSEN.

"'Mr. Weismann is a lawyer at 44 Court Street, Brooklyn,' Mr. Willcox went on. The date, Sept. 11, is significant, because five days later, on Sept. 16, occurred the famous party at Terrace Garden, when Senator Stone sat up all night making abject pleas to leading citizens of German birth or extraction to support the Wilson cause. He directed his plea, to them not as American citizens but as Germans in the United States. Mr. Weismann says that he did not reply to the letter, but that two days later he got a telephone message from the writer, Mr. Janssen, asking why no reply had been sent.

No Documents in Evidence.

"'In all of the attempts made by Democratic managers, including Norman Hapgood, unsupported statements have been made that Mr. Hughes made explicit promises of support. Not one shred of documentary evidence has been produced on that point. On the contrary, the charges have fallen down in every particular. Moreover, the hypocrisy of the charge has been made apparent through the production of conclusive evidence that Mr. Wilson's managers were trying to do exactly what they charged Mr. Hughes with having done. Mr. Hughes has neither agreed nor promised—I use the words of Mr. Hapgood and the writer of the statement put out in this morning's papers by the Democratic National Committee—to reflect in his public addresses the opinions of any particular group. What Mr. Hughes has done, and what he will continue to do, is to stand for undiluted Americanism. Neither Mr. Hughes nor any member of this committee has secretly solicited the support of any one who is not willing to go the whole road for a straight-out Americanism.

"'Let me quote, lest you overlook it, the statement which Mr. Hughes made in his address of acceptance:

> Whether native or naturalized, of whatever race or creed, we have but one country, and we do not intend to tolerate any division of allegiance.

"'The injection into the campaign of a reflection of the dreadful forces which are convulsing Europe has been done solely and exclusively by Mr. Wilson's own managers. I challenge them to produce from the least iota of evidence to show that this committee has countenanced anything less than the interests of the entire American people. Mr. Hughes has played for the support of no faction. No evidence can be produced to show the contrary, because there is none.'"

Regarding the franked envelope bearing an extract in German of one of Congressman Lieb's speeches, it was explained that this was found on the eighth floor of the building where the Democratic National Committee has its offices by a Republican who happened to be there on personal business.

"The speech thus sent out without payment of postage is a frank appeal to German-speaking Americans, identifying them as Germans first and not as Americans, against which the Americans of German origin have repeatedly and emphatically protested," according to a statement on this subject made at Republican headquarters. "Mr. Lieb's speech, thus printed, franked, and put at the disposal of the Democratic National Committee to distribute, is a political appeal for support for President Wilson in his effort to be re-elected."

No Secret About Meeting.

In his denial that Mr. Hughes had made any secret compact with Jeremiah O'Leary's Independence Conference or any other organization, Mr. Willcox said that Mr. Hughes met the men referred to in the Hotel Astor "just as he has met hundreds of others." There was no secrecy about this meeting, as the Democrats indicated, he said, "and the men came of their own accord." He added: "They were not invited to a beer garden at midnight as others were invited by Postmaster General Burleson and Senator Stone.

"The Democratic statement looks to me a good deal like one of Norman Hapgood's fiascos. If they have any proof of an agreement I wish they would produce it. They have my full consent to show any agreement made. Mr. Hughes, I might say, also had a conference with the members of the American Rights Committee. There was no secrecy about that. The Democratic charge is the cheapest advertising in the interest of a lost cause."

Mr. Willcox said that he had received during the day a telegram sent voluntarily by Frank Seiberlich of Boston, named in the Democratic charges as one of the committee that called on Mr. Hughes as a representative of the American Independence Conference. It read:

> The statement made by Mr. Hughes relative to conference with committee of the American Independence Conference is absolutely true. Mr. Hughes saw the committee, of which I was a member, made no promises, did not criticise Theodore Roosevelt, and made statement to committee that he stood for all American rights. FRANK SEIBERLICH.

Whether the O'Leary committee presented any written "demands" at its conference with Mr. Hughes could not be ascertained at Republican headquarters yesterday.

MR. HUGHES HAD NOT HEARD OF O'LEARY

Candidate Says He Met Propagandist as a Total Stranger at the Astor.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 23.—Charles E. Hughes had never heard of Jeremiah A. O'Leary and had no idea who he was when he received him and a committee of five in the Hotel Astor last month. This assertion in behalf of the Republican Presidential candidate was the only comment in the nature of a reply which the Democratic charges elicited today, although what may be called the second installment of them was telephoned to Mr. Hughes this evening from Republican headquarters in New York.

Mr. Hughes listened with attention, but said he preferred to make no comment at this time.

He spent the day preparing the speeches which he is to deliver tomorrow evening in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Queens, and the big speech which is to be made Wednesday in the Academy of Music in Brooklyn. He will motor in to New York tomorrow afternoon, and on Thursday will start on his last speechmaking tour before election.

Mr. Hughes is to speak tonight at the Star Casino, 107th Street and Lexington Avenue. The meeting is to be held under the auspices of the Republican County Committee, and, as the hall accommodates only about 5,000 persons, it was said yesterday that admission would be by ticket only, to prevent overcrowding. Chairman Samuel S. Koenig of the County Committee announced that tickets could be procured at the County Headquarters, 105 West Fortieth Street; at the Riverside Republican Club, 157 West Ninety-seventh Street, or the Republican Assembly District Headquarters at 2,786 Broadway, 1,536 Madison Avenue, 1,664 Madison Avenue, 158 East 116th Street, and 200 Lenox Avenue.

Louis Marshall will preside at the meeting, and Secretary of State Victor M. Hugo, Senator Ogden L. Mills, Congressman W. S. Swope of Pennsylvania, and Congressman Isaac Siegel of this city are expected to speak.

The following meetings have been arranged for tonight by the Republican County Committee:

Terrace Garden, Fifty-ninth Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues. Speakers—Oscar S. Straus, Edward M. Dingley, Francis M. Hugo.

Terrace Lyceum, 206 East Broadway. Speakers—Henry H. Curran, Oscar S. Straus, Samuel S. Straschourger, J. Leslie Gossin, Joseph Levenson, Francis M. Hugo.

Apollo Hall, 125 Clinton Street. Speakers—Oscar S. Straus, Edward M. Dingley, Henry H. Curran, Max S. Gottenhagen.

Hall, 209 Eighth Avenue. Speakers—Francis M. Hugo, Henry H. Curran, Judge Jacob Hemple.

Hall, 22 Macdougal Street. Speakers—Francis M. Hugo, Arthur Tilden Eagan.

There will be a meeting also at Camp Hughes, 182 East 125th Street. D. P. De Young, Frank Hogan, Martin Ansorge, and Nicholas Mayer will speak.

O'LEARY DENIES SECRECY.

Says Those Finding Fault with Questions Asked Are 'Un-American.'

Jeremiah O'Leary, commenting yesterday on the Democratic charge that Hughes had made a secret deal with him, said:

"Governor Hughes has stated correctly what happened at our interview with him. In order to prevent any possibility of misunderstanding or misrepresentation we had carefully reduced to printing what we wished to say to Mr. Hughes. Our statement speaks for itself. The man who attempts to find fault with any portion of it, particularly with the question we asked, whether or

Continued on Page 4.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Carstairs Rye

A Century Favorite

The Standard Rye of America

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Diaghileff's Ballet Russe Nijinsky For the first time in America will appear as the Faune in "L'Apres Midi d'un Faune" Manhattan Opera House West 34th Street Tonight

ADVERTISEMENT.

Smith's Island OYSTERS are now on sale

You'll know them by the *Triangular* Metal Tag

SUNDAY PICTURES.

To preserve the famous rotogravure and half-tone sections of Sunday's New York Times, handsome binder, sent by mail on receipt of $1.75. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

FALL TOPCOATS

Imported and Domestic Woolens in Coats Ready-to-wear, that will prove satisfactory for Fall and Winter.

Tweeds and Homespuns

Fine Mohairs Scotch Mixtures

$20 to $35

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

This is the simple arithmetic of

SAKS SUITS

For New Yorkers At $17.50 to $50

They embody Style, Service, Value, and Common Sense to a degree so far achieved in no other clothes at those prices.

¶ They have the STYLE of the hour in the Town You Live In—they are made in New York by New Yorkers—and they are as typical of Manhattan as are skyscrapers, First Nights and car strikes.

¶ They have the SERVICE which comes from a happy combination of quality in the woolens and quality in the workmanship, and can be depended upon to give the service which such a combination provides.

¶ They have a VALUE which mighty few ready-for-service clothes afford, for being designed and modeled by Saks', and tailored under Saks supervision, they are not burdened with extra profit for the middleman.

¶ And they have the COMMON SENSE which is expressed in fashionable rather than freakish lines, and which comes from a long and intimate acquaintance with a clientele of character and tone.

And the variety we can show you will amaze you at all prices.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

It Took 60 Years To Grow This Plant

A TAILORING Plant can't be grown over-night. It takes years of tending, weeding, Burbanking and sowing the Spirit of the Institution among its workers.

In this season's Stein-Bloch Suits and Overcoats are bound up 60 years of capping skill with skill and pyramiding experience upon experience. $20, $25, $30, $35.

"Ennyweather" is the Overcoat to put aside for a rainy day and to put on for a fair one, too. $25 and $30

JOHN DAVID

Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes

Broadway at 32nd Street

The WEAROSCOPE

A FACT FINDER in the FIELD of MEN'S WEAR. Registered

advises you to be a season ahead with one of these

Men's Fall Overcoats 25.00

THESE twin reasons account for the surpassing value in these Overcoats:

They are made by the only tailoring organization in New York, trained in Fifth Avenue hand-tailoring and putting their training into these ready-for-use clothes.

The Fabrics—complying with the strict Franklin Simon & Co. all wool-fast dye standards—were purchased before the "atmospheric pressure" of the woolen market had forced the "price barometer" upward.

It is extremely doubtful if next year these overcoats can be duplicated at the same figure. Buy your overcoat now.

It will "go up in value" next year, because the 1917 crop of overcoats will have to go up in price.

We buy back at full value any clothing not satisfactory.

Men's Clothing Shop

8 West 38th Street

A Separate Shop On the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue—New York

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

ANNOUNCE A SPECIAL OFFERING of Women's Fashionable SUITS

Priced for TODAY ONLY at 44.00

An assemblage of distinguished modes in English Velveteen, Wool Duvetyne, Gabardine, high lustre Broadcloth and Velours in the season's smartest colorings. Plain tailored models and suits accentuated with furs of fashion and quality. Novel and original treatments in collars, cuffs, belts, girdles, pockets and skirts mark these suits distinctly apart from the usual.

An Incomparable Assemblage of Women's Tailleurs Simple and Costume Suits

Featuring all of the most elegant and distinctive Paris-sponsored suit modes, together with exclusive Bonwit Teller & Co. originations.

Tailleur Suits 29.50 to 75.00

Costume Suits 59.50 to 350.00

A&F Co.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Come Hallowe'en

The frost is on the pumpkin and the rabbit's in the pot.

It is the sportsman's harvest, with the smell of fallen leaves recalling other Falls, and the keen air whetting the appetite.

Days growing shorter and evenings long—hot cakes and bacon for breakfast—a big roundup with the dogs and the guns—popcorn, cider and the old checkerboard at night.

Clothes and Implements of Autumn Sports

For the automobilist bound for football fields—

Imported Motor Coats for men, big heavy-weather ulsters, of Irish frieze and fleece and tweeds, $40 to $100.

Women's Motor Coats—big, distinctive coats of domestic and imported tweeds, $19.50 to $100.

Tweed hats, plaid caps, goggles, gloves, sweaters and luncheon kits.

For the late Fall golfer:—

Men's English Model Golf Suit—"Putter Model"—of Thorntweed and homespuns and Harris tweeds, $30 up.

Women's Town-and-Country Suits of Lansdown Heathers, homespuns, tweeds and knit "Innsbrook," $25 up.

A. & F. golf clubs and bags.

For the big game, upland or lowland hunter:—

Complete hunting outfits—every needed article of apparel for man or woman.

The largest selection of shotguns and rifles in the world.

Around the Hallowe'en Fireside

Games over which the stories are told, when the logs are crackling and the pipes are lit.

Cribbage boards, 50 cents to $10.
Staunton chess men, $9 to $32.
Ivory Staunton chess men, $50 to $650.
Double-six dominoes, $2.50 up.
Double-nine dominoes, $9 up.
Ivory dominoes, $19 up.
Pearl dominoes, $60 up.
Checkers, $1.25 up.
Poker chips, including pearl and ivory—poker, bridge and pinochle sets, game tables for seven players, and the finest roulette wheels made.

Town-and-Country Boots

Two late arrivals in the largest sporting shoe department in the world.

Both special Abercrombie & Fitch productions.

Men's heavy walking shoes, of oil-tanned Cresco calf, very pliable, with a "split-welt" sole—nearest approach to a waterproof shoe made.

Comfortable and smart for town wear. Price, $10.

Women's fleece-lined automobile boot, as shown—of dark tan Russia calf, 10 inches high, lined with lamb's wool throughout—to be worn over stocking alone. Price, $10.

Women's town-and-country walking shoes, $7.50 to $12.

Fleece-lined moccasins for frosty nights, $1 and $2.

Write for New Booklet on Women's Autumn and Winter Sporting Apparel.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President.
53-57 West 36th St., New York

SEABURY ANNOUNCES LEGISLATIVE PLANS

Gives Pledge in Binghamton to Push 11 Remedial or Constructive Measures.

FAVORS FINANCE REFORMS

Nominee Calls Whitman's Pamphlet a "Whitewash" Book—Talks to 9,000 at Factory.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Describing Governor Whitman's "White Book," the printed record of his administration, as his "Whitewash Book," Samuel Seabury, in a speech tonight at the Binghamton High School, asserted that the Whitman administration had been marked by no constructive achievement. The Democratic nominee specified eleven policies which, he said, he had pledged himself to carry out as Governor.

Mr. Seabury spoke to 1,500 persons here tonight at the end of a tour through Delaware and Broome Counties. Before the night meeting he addressed several hundred employes of the Endicott-Johnson Company, the world's largest shoe factory, at Endicott. George F. Johnson, head of the concern, who is a Republican, recently came out in favor of President Wilson's re-election, but is taking no part in the State campaign.

Referring to his charges that Governor Whitman's administration had been "wasteful, extravagant, and incompetent," Mr. Seabury said that his criticisms had not been made in any partisan spirit, but "because they are true and because the people should know the truth." It was essential that the people should know the facts, he said, in order to understand his program of "constructive policies and remedial measures."

These are the policies which he specified:

1. The reorganization of the finances of the State and the adoption of a genuine executive budget.

2. An amendment of the law so as to permit the Governor to veto any part of a single item in an appropriation bill.

3. Conservation and development of the natural resources of the State.

Food and Market Laws.

4. The enactment of suitable foods and markets legislation to bring the farmer and consumer in closer touch and relieve both the farmer and consumer from the unjust exactions which distributers of food products now levy.

5. The amendment of the Workmen's Compensation law to make that law a suitable instrument for carrying out its beneficent spirit and purpose.

6. The repeal of the conscription and draft law which Governor Whitman caused to be enacted.

7. The establishment of law reform to the end that justice may be obtained in courts without delay and without being obstructed by legal technicalities.

8. A simplification of tax laws and the amendment of the special franchise tax so that it shall clearly define the method by which special franchise shall be valued, thus making present methods of evasion impossible.

9. The reform of the departments of the State so that they shall cease to be instrumentalities for partisan purposes, and their conversion into agencies for public service.

10. The reform of the Prison and Highway departments so as to remove them absolutely from the sphere of partisan politics.

11. The abolition of all "backstairs" methods of government and the restoration of responsible, popular government at Albany.

"These great constructive policies," Mr. Seabury said, "are vital to the welfare of our State. The time has come for their application. Governor Whitman has not taken the initiative or made any effort to secure the adoption of any of them. No constructive achievement of any kind has marked his administration. He cannot escape from the record which he has made. He is now attempting to defend himself from the charges of wastefulness, extravagance, and incompetence, and the charge that he has not promoted any of these policies to which I have referred. He cannot sustain his defense. He is chained to his record and cannot get away from it. He is responsible for that record.

"To sustain his defense he has issued an elaborate pamphlet with seventy-eight pages which has been referred to as his 'white book.' The pamphlet consists of self-glorification. In support of an eulogy which he delivers upon his own administration he prints letters of approval from his own appointees and subordinates recommending him highly. If the witnesses whom he summons to praise him were disinterested, their testimony would be of greater value.

"Ripper" Bills Attacked.

"The partisan character of his administration appears from the numerous ripper bills which he has fathered. Where the State had single-headed commissions, Governor Whitman advocated the establishment of commissions of three. Where the State had commissions of several members, Governor Whitman advocated the establishment of a single-headed commission. No definite principle or policy actuated him other than the policy of increasing the number of places to which he could appoint his partisans and friends."

Before arriving here Mr. Seabury spoke at Cobleskill, Oneonta and Sidney. The campaign party was met here by several automobiles, which took them to Endicott, nine miles away. The 9,000 workers in the shoe factory were just leaving the plant after their day's work when he arrived. He addressed them from an automobile in front of the factory. Mr. Johnson came out with the men, but did not remain for the meeting. It was said that the candidacy of a relative on the Republican State ticket was responsible for his determination not to participate in the State campaign.

Mr. Seabury was cheered when he spoke in favor of the eight-hour law. Mr. Johnson has just granted voluntarily an eight-hour day to his workmen and there is to be a big celebration at the factory Saturday.

Governor Whitman's campaign special was at the station at Sidney this morning when Mr. Seabury and his party boarded their own train. The Governor and his rival did not meet. Tomorrow Mr. Seabury will make six speeches, ending at Syracuse.

EVEN MONEY WAGERED ON WILSON'S ELECTION

First Bets on That Basis Made in Wall Street—Others at Odds of 10 to 8 and 9.

Betting on the national election went to an even money basis in Wall Street yesterday for the first time. Less than a month ago Republican supporters were eager to get their money down at odds of 2 to 1, with Hughes as the favorite, and yesterday these same bettors were endeavoring to hedge by bets on Wilson as a measure for cutting down losses in case the Democratic candidate should be returned to the White House.

While even money was reported for a considerable amount of bets, the bulk of the day's chance taking was at odds of 10 on Hughes to 8 and 9 on Wilson. The Democrats were reluctant for a time to accept anything which did not give them a slightly better margin than even, and Republican money was plentiful in the morning at 10 to 9. Curb betting commissioners estimated at the close of the day that nearly $75,000 had been put up at those odds. The appearance of a Curb man in the noon hour with $1,000 to place on Hughes at even money, and the immediate acceptance of the offer, caused the Hughes supporters to hurry in numerous proposals on the same terms, of which a number for smaller amounts were taken.

W. E. McGee, a Curb broker, offered $5,000 even on Hughes later in the day, but the Wilson contingent wanted 10 to 9, and these were the final quotations. The largest single wager reported was of $8,000 for Wilson against $10,000 for Hughes, arranged by Edward McQuade.

The bulk of the Wilson money, it was said, was offered by Western men. The electoral votes came in for consideration for the first time, $10,000 being reported as offered at 1 to 3 that Wilson gets 300 ballots in the Electoral College, while $1,000 was mentioned as available at 1 to 2 that Hughes would not get 200 electoral votes.

The commissioners said that about $6,000 had been laid at odds of 10 to 9 that Whitman would be re-elected, and J. V. Dunne offered $1,500 to $500 that Calder would beat McCombs for Senator. This offer was not accepted, as far as could be learned.

NAMES COHALAN AS O'LEARY SPOKESMAN

Continued from Page 3.

not Mr. Hughes would administer the Presidency of the United States in accordance with the spirit of the Fathers and the whole American people, is not a true American.

"There was nothing secret about our conference with Governor Hughes. Why should there be? We requested an interview; it was given. Why should the Democratic National Committee question our course, especially when President Wilson himself, at Page 227 of his book 'The New Freedom,' said: 'I do not wish to sit down and let any man take care of me without my having at least a voice in it; if he does not listen to my advice I am going to make it as unpleasant for him as I can, not because my advice is necessarily good, but because no government is good in which every man does not insist upon his advice being heard, at least, whether it is heeded or not.'

"President Wilson in his telegram to me charged by indirection what he dared not charge openly—that I was a disloyal American. Why? Because I have insisted upon the preservation of American rights upon land and sea and have stood for America as against every other nation.

"George Washington in his farewell address said: 'Real patriots who may resist the intrigues of the favorite nation are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.'

"When I am attacked by the entire Democratic press and party machine, I stand in exactly the position that Washington described. I firmly believe that those who are attacking American citizens because they insist upon the enforcement of American rights, are those described by Washington as 'ambitious, corrupted or deluded citizens, who devote themselves to the favorite nation to betray, or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity.'

"Because I stand for America first, I am opposed to Woodrow Wilson and to his weak-kneed foreign policies, and I shall oppose them in every way that an American citizen properly can.

"If there be American citizens who like to see the honor of their country insulted by a foreign nation, who sympathize with attacks upon a man who has been doing his utmost to stop those insults, count me out of that company. My country has declared its independence from Great Britain, and I stand with my country. My country is not Woodrow Wilson, but the United States. If indifference to American rights has reached such a stage that a man is a 'hyphenate' who wants them enforced, and a man is a patriot who wants them surrendered, then count me among the 'hyphenates' along with Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln."

John D. Moore, another leading figure in the "American Independence Conference," said:

"I attended the Detroit conference of 100 per cent. Americans on Sept. 7 and signed the statement presented to Governor Hughes by its representatives. I stand by every word and thought in it. However audacious the Democratic National Committee may deem my conduct to be, I can readily understand why that organization could utterly fail to grasp the significance of a really patriotic pronouncement. If there is anything wrong or un-American in our statement, why does not some one point it out. I was at Chicago, too, on Sept. 30, and the work at that conference met with my entire approval."

SAY HUGHES FEARS FOR NATION

German Press Quotes Candidate as Deploring Loss of Opportunity.

According to a statement made by the Rev. Dr. Berkemeister of Mount Vernon at the German day celebration in Queens County Sunday, as reported in the German-American press, Charles E. Hughes expressed the opinion to him that the United States had failed to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the war to assert itself and make its principles respected.

Dr. Berkemeister is quoted in the German-American press as follows:

"I had a conversation recently with Charles E. Hughes, the great, strong, honorable man who is called, as the next President, to be the savior of our republic. Among other things, he told me approximately the following:

Our time is an epoch in the world's history. All the peoples of the earth are being put to the test at this time, and their intrinsic values analyzed. Heroic tasks are being performed. Every one of the belligerent nations will emerge from the war spiritually stronger, solider, and more united. For them the war is a purifying fire, a moral discipline, even a religious awakening. What will the gain be for our America?

I fear that after the war the United States will be despised, if not hated, by the other nations. Of course, the belligerent nations have suffered immense external losses, but spiritually they show an incalculable gain. We, on the other hand, have gained much externally, but we have lost still more spiritually. Our honor and our prestige abroad are damaged, and our national life is disturbed by partisan passions. And yet the United States has had an opportunity during this time to strengthen its position and to make its principles respected—an opportunity such as never was presented to any nation before. But we have failed to recognize our time of trial.

"That was well and nobly spoken and we shall say 'yes and amen' to it on Election Day."

The New Yorker Herold said editorially yesterday evening that the assertion that Mr. Hughes had made any promises to the O'Leary German-Irish-American Committee that might be construed as a political deal was, "naturally," a Democratic lie and proceeded:

"The utterances of Mr. Hughes to Pastor Berkemeier, according to the report in the Herold of this morning, show that the Republican standard bearer has acquired a deep insight into the conditions prevailing at present and is by all means the man who can be a skillful pilot for the American people during the dangerous years following the world war.

"A German newspaper in the West recently expressed the opinion that the Germans should refrain from voting in case the Roosevelt tendency in the Republican Party should win a too overmastering position. There is no such danger. There is doubtless method in sending the noisy Rough Rider to the Southern and Southwestern States. This puts him out of the way of the campaign in the important States.

"The above-mentioned advice is not good for Germanism. It is our task to help defeat the Democratic candidate for President. The re-election of Wilson would expose us to the danger of experiencing a new and much uglier anti-German campaign after election."

SYRACUSE GREETS WHITMAN WARMLY

Theatre Jammed to Hear Governor Speak and a Big Overflow Meeting Held.

ANSWERS SEABURY CHARGES

Points Out Federal Government, Not State, Equips Militia — Calder Heckled When Attacking Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Syracuse gave Governor Whitman a cordial welcome tonight. Fully 2,500 persons crowded into the Wieting Opera House to hear him speak, while 1,500 others formed an overflow meeting outside, and when the Governor came out they received him with cheers and heard him say a few words in greeting.

The Governor, at the Opera House meeting, replied to some of the allegations by Judge Seabury, the first being this, made last Saturday night before a Schenectady audience: "If Governor Whitman desired to take the first step toward genuine preparedness he would have taken action to improve the equipment of the National Guard. If this had been done, the members of it would never have been sent to the border in a condition of unpreparedness."

"Did you ever hear such absurd statements?" said the Governor. "Here is a man who aspires to be commander in chief of the State's armed forces, and he doesn't even know where the boys get their guns. There are two fallacies, glaring ones, in these remarks of my opponent. In the first place I had nothing to do with their equipment, and the second place, I did not send them to the border in any sort of condition.

"Under the law the National Guard is equipped by the Federal Government. Every uniform, tent, rifle, bayonet, sabre—every bit of equipment comes from the Federal Government, under the law. The Governor of the State has no more to do with equipping the National Guard than with buying the clothes you are wearing, and if this citizen, who has held a somewhat eminent place in this State, had even looked at the law he would not have made such a silly charge. Possibly he did know and possibly he assumed that the people whom he was addressing did not know, and he insulted every man to whom he spoke by assuming that the knowledge of the citizens of this State was so lacking, that the intelligence of the State was of such a low order that any man could get away with a statement like that.

Government's Fault, if Any.

"Now, I do not mean to be unfair to the Federal Government. To be sure, the National Guard was recruited almost instantly up to double strength, up to war strength, and the equipment which is supplied by the Federal Government was not in the State armories; it was sufficient only for peace strength, and it did take time to obtain the equipment from Washington. Some of it never reached the mobilization camp, but was forwarded to Texas, and, of course, the equipment was not sufficient for doubling the strength of the National Guard all over the country. Those are the facts.

"Now, just think of it! If his argument was true that there was a very serious wrong in not having them equipped, and a very serious wrong in sending them to the border under that condition, who committed it? Not the Governor whom he is opposing, but the National Administration, which he is supporting."

In answering some of Judge Seabury's charges of extravagance, Governor Whitman took the case of the Department of Agriculture. He said that one item charged against him was brought over from the Glynn Administration, namely $475,000 due to farmers for cattle slain because of disease. This money, said the Governor, was not paid under Governor Glynn, and the Whitman Administration had to meet the bill.

Governor Whitman told of the work the Industrial Commission had done for the State in general and the laboring man in particular, continuing his bid for the labor vote which he made last Friday in Schenectady.

In regard to the appropriation for the Department of Education, Governor Whitman said he was willing to bear any charge of extravagance in that line. The law was mandatory, he said, increasing the appropriations as the number of school children increased, and the money he had spent for education was not only legally expended, but he considered it as a gilt-edged investment for the future, bettering as it did the conditions under which the boys and girls, parents of the next generation, were brought up.

Calder Heckled on Wilson.

William M. Calder, Republican nominee for United States Senator, who addressed the overflow meeting, was heckled when he spoke of what he called the inefficiency of the present Administration in Washington. A man called out: "Well, we're at peace, anyhow, and the nation under Woodrow Wilson is more prosperous than it ever was before."

Some of the crowd applauded, but the majority yelled for the intruder to "shut up." When the speaker attempted to go on there was another outburst, and finally the police were called in to restore order. Mr. Calder devoted a large part of his speech to answering the charge made by his opponent, William F. McCombs, that when in Congress he was hostile to labor. Mr. Calder declared that his record in Congress showed that he had always been a friend of labor.

The Governor made speeches in five counties today—Herkimer, Onondaga, Oneida, Montgomery, and Madison, speaking in ten places.

WOMEN DRUM UP A CROWD.

Hughes Campaigners, Laid Out by Wreck, Hold Impromptu Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

WITH WOMEN'S HUGHES CAMPAIGN TRAIN, SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 23.—A party of women orators from the Hughes train set out last night to take Pocatello and 600 school teachers assembled there into custody for Mr. Hughes, but didn't reach there, owing to a railroad wreck ahead of them. Their train, a local, was laid out at Downey, a small settlement. Led by Dr. Katharine B. Davis, the three orators quit the train and sallied out to find voters. They walked two blocks, but saw only two small lads. Then Swen Johnson, who runs Downey's largest general store and himself is a candidate for office this year, came to the rescue.

Mr. Johnson led the campaigners to his shop, where Dr. Davis penciled an announcement of a meeting and asked him to get the Downey folks together. Mr. Johnson opined that a trombone would be the thing, and offered to play it himself. So, with the merchant tooting away and Dr. Davis swinging a cowbell, a half hour's work brought a crowd of twenty men, six women, and numerous youngsters. After twenty minutes of speechmaking, the campaigners hustled back to the station and took a train back.

Senator George Sutherland of Utah was the chief speaker at the afternoon meeting of the women campaigners here today. He made no allusion to the women's train or its results, except to compliment Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, who preceded him, on her speech on Mexico. He lauded woman suffrage and denied that President Wilson had kept the United States out of war. About three hundred women attended the meeting.

Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr at noon addressed the employes of several railroad shops. In the afternoon flying trips were made to outlying towns. Mrs. Raymond Robins spoke to copper miners and their wives at Garfield. Mrs. Edith Smith and Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman went to Provo, and Miss Frances Keller and Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, who left the Salt Lake meeting after her speech, made addresses at Ogden.

Tomorrow night at Denver, the women will share the platform with Colonel Roosevelt.

Munitions Ordinance Suit Heard.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 23.—Judges Reilstab, Haight, and Davis, sitting in the United States Court here, heard arguments today in the application of the Pennsylvania, Erie, Lehigh Valley, and New Jersey Central Railroad Companies for a preliminary injunction restraining Jersey City from enforcing the ordinance passed Oct. 3, to regulate the movement of explosives within the municipality. Counsel for the carriers contended that the ordinance would interfere with interstate commerce. It forbids cars containing explosives to remain in the city after 6 o'clock at night. The court reserved decision.

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GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

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RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Teaching the young idea how to keep its teeth clean and its mouth in a thoroughly hygienic condition is *a step in the right direction.*

But—the next positively necessary step is to provide the toothbrush and

KOLYNOS
Dental Cream

the dentifrice which will produce the highest degree of mouth sanitation.

The toothbrush you may secure at the nearest drug store—and fortunately Kolynos Dental Cream is available at the same place.

Tens of thousands of tests have proven to thirty-one thousand of America's forty-four thousand dentists that Kolynos easily leads in hygienic and cleansing qualities.

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH-BRUSH, TOO"

7-20-4
R. G. SULLIVAN'S
On sale at all Liggett's Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores, United Cigar Stores and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first class dealers.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

HAIR and Its Preservation by Dr. R. W. Malles. Price $1.50 each. FORMS OF HAIR and Quartalamp Treatment (Nagelschmidt) Transl. by Dr. R. W. Malley. Price $1.50 each. All bookstores. Jenkins Co., 44 6th Ave.

The War Week by Week.
THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL war pictures form a record of the European conflict unequaled by any other publication. Ten cents every where; $5 a year. Handsomely bound volume for $1 by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets
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An unusually large assortment of Women's Suits, from the exact reproductions of Paris models to the strictly tailored suits; made of exclusive fabrics and many trimmed with fashionable furs.

29.50 to 295.00

Special for To-day

Trimmed Fur Suits—*Wolf or Opossum Collars*

New models of wool velour or broadcloth, in navy, brown, burgundy, plum, taupe, green or black; large roll convertible collar of taupe wolf, skunk or natural opossum. *Special* **39.50**

Special for To-day

Women's Tailored Suits—*Without fur trimming*

New models, without fur trimming, to be worn with own furs, of melton cloth, camel's hair, wool velour or broadcloth, in navy, Oxford, burgundy, brown, mahogany or taupe. *Special* **39.50**

Tailored Suits *for* Stout Figures

Sizes 49 to 50 bust

Fur trimmed or plain tailored suits of wool velour or broadcloth, in navy, black, brown, plum, green or taupe, cut on special measurements to answer the requirements of stout figures.

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Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.
'PHONE 6900 GREELEY

Hosiery Shop

For Women and Misses

Silk Hosiery

Pure Thread Silk Hosiery — In black, white, silver, gold, brown, gray and all shades to match shoes or gowns. 1.50

Paris Openwork Clox Silk Hose — In black or white with broad openwork clox, silk garter top. 1.95

Openwork Silk Hosiery — In black, white and evening shades, double heel, toe and silk garter top. 2.75

Lace Inserted Silk Hosiery — French silk hosiery in black or white with lace insertion, silk garter top. 3.75

Lisle Thread Hosiery

For Women and Misses

Women's Silk Lisle Hosiery — In black or white; spliced heel, sole and toe, garter top. 3 pair for $1.00 .35

Misses' Lisle Thread Hosiery — In black, white or tan; spliced heel, sole and toe, garter top. 3 pair for $1.00 .35

Boys' and Girls' Hosiery

Ribbed Cotton Hosiery — For boys and girls, broad ribbed hosiery in black or white, also fine ribbed in black, white or tan. 3 pair for $1.00 .35

Boys' Heavy Cotton Hosiery — Of extra strong yarn, in black only; extra strong knee. Sizes 8 to 10½. 3 pair for $1.00 .35

Special for TO-DAY

Silk Hosiery

For Women and Misses

Pure Thread Silk Hosiery — In black, white and all shades to match shoes or gowns; also open-work Paris clox in black or white. 3 pair for $2.50 *Special* .85

Hand Emb'd Clox Silk Hosiery — Pure thread silk in black with self or white embroidered plain or novelty clox; also white with self, black or contrasting color clox. 3 pair for $3.95 *Special* 1.35

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street *Between 5th and 6th Avenues* *West 43rd Street*

The Book Section

Has arranged for To-day a Sale of Books in the binding of the regular edition which are appropriate for gift purposes, of which the following is a partial list:

Parsifal—by Richard Wagner, illustrated in color by Willy Pogany.
Lohengrin—by Richard Wagner, illustrated in color by Willy Pogany
Tannhauser—by Richard Wagner, illustrated in color.
Shakespeare's Complete Works, set, 5 vols., 39 photogravures.
Special at $1.95 Regular Price $5.00

Midsummer Night's Dream—by Wm. Shakespeare, illustrations by Heath Robinson..... $1.95 Regular price $4.00

Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales, illustrations by Heath Robinson; regular price $3.50..... at $1.50

French Color-Prints of the 18th Century—by Malcolm C. Salaman, 50 color illustrations, $6.75 Regular price $12.00

Wild Life and the Camera—By A. Radclyffe Dugmore; illustrated; regular price $2.00, at $1.00

Famous American Belles of the 19th Century—By Virginia T. Peacock; 20 full page illustrations; regular price $1.50..... at 75c

All the Year Round—by James Whitcomb Riley, woodcuts in color by Gustave Baumann. Regular price $2.00 50c

The Boys of the Old Glee Club—by James Whitcomb Riley, illustrations by Will Vawter. Regular price $1.50 50c

The First Christmas—By Lew Wallace; illustrations and marginal drawings; regularly $1.25, at 50c

The Better Treasure—by Mary R. Shipman Andrews, illustrations by H. M. Bunker, at 25c Regular price $1.00

ILLINOIS DEPENDS ON WOMEN'S VOTES

So Leaders Agree, and Democrats Insist That They Favor Wilson.

700,000 HAVE REGISTERED

Relatives of Labor Men Counted on Democratic Side—Republicans Campaigning Vigorously.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Women's votes will tip the balance in Illinois on Election Day. Leaders of every political persuasion know it. They have known it ever since the registration closed. While the enrolment of voters was in progress it was shown plainly that women who for the first time in the history of this State will have the privilege this year of voting for Presidential candidates are taking as great an interest in the election as are the men.

The advent of women as Presidential voters in Illinois has introduced a new and unknown factor further to complicate a situation already sufficiently complex to make the campaign managers lose sleep.

The men responsible for the conduct of the Hughes campaign are worrying more than are the Democratic leaders. The reverse was true a week ago, but since the cordial reception given to President Wilson at the women's meeting, which he addressed on his visit to Chicago last week, the managers of the Democratic campaign have taken heart and have come to believe that President Wilson will benefit largely from the new-won franchise rights of the women in Illinois.

Straw votes taken in various parts of the State, but particularly in this city, have gone a long way toward confirming this belief. Wherever such votes have been taken a majority of the women approached have indicated their intention of voting for President Wilson. This has been true even where in mixed polls the men's vote in the aggregate has favored the Republican nominee.

The registration of women has been exceedingly heavy. In this city alone, more than 300,000 women have qualified for the right of voting. In parts of the State outside of this city 400,000 have registered. If the proportion of women who vote to those that register is the same as in the case of men, the women's vote in Illinois this year will be about 600,000 out of a prospective total of 1,000,000.

Putting aside the question whether the Democratic campaign managers have deluded themselves, it is a fact that the mathematicians who are figuring estimate for the Republican National Committee's Western branch in calculating the outcome in Illinois are putting possible Wilson majorities among the women against what they regard the certain majority of Mr. Hughes among the male voters, very much after the fashion Republican majorities are estimated in New York by using up-State Republican majorities to offset Democratic majorities in New York City.

If it were not for the women's vote the Republican leaders believe that Mr. Hughes would have pretty plain sailing in Illinois. The registration in the State shows approximately 270,000 more Republican than Democratic voters registered. When the attention of the Democratic campaign managers who have been claiming the twenty-nine electoral votes of Illinois for President Wilson is called to this excess in the Republican registration they smile wisely and say: "Wait till the women have been heard from."

Seeking Women's Votes.

The Democratic National Committee headquarters here, which has supervision over the Presidential campaign in all the Western States where women vote, has a much better organization for marshaling women's votes than the Republican National Committee. The women's bureau at Democratic National Headquarters is one of the busiest places in Chicago. Circulars were sent to every woman who has registered, giving reasons for voting for the re-election of President Wilson and for voting against Mr. Hughes, even though the Republican nominee has come out for the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

According to the Democratic leaders, the indorsement by Mr. Hughes of the Federal woman suffrage amendment will not benefit him very much with the women of Illinois who already have the ballot. The managers of the Wilson campaign believe that the voting women of Illinois will study the issues of the campaign as the men voters will.

The argument that President Wilson has kept this country out of war, if reports from all parts of the State are to be relied upon, has made a deep impression on the women here as in other States. The Democratic leaders believe that this alone will be sufficient to swing a majority of the women's votes for President Wilson's re-election.

Women and the Eight-Hour Law.

The Adamson eight-hour law is used here by the Democratic managers to get women's votes. There is one element on which the managers of the Wilson campaign bank heavily. Here in Illinois the wife of every railroad worker who has benefited from the Adamson law will make common cause at the polls with her husband, and so will the daughters and sisters who have attained voting age, thus multiplying the effect of the eight-hour enactment. It may be regarded as a safe assumption, too, that the wives and women kin of labor union men and the thousands of women workers in shops and factories in this and other industrial cities throughout the State, all of whom look upon the Adamson eight-hour law as a precedent on which the extension of the principle by statutory enactment to other classes of labor may be demanded, will contribute heavily to the Wilson vote.

The Democratic National Committee this week is making a special appeal to the women teachers throughout Illinois to vote for Wilson. The vote of Mr. Hughes, when he was Governor of New York, of the Teachers' Equal Salary bill is recalled in circulars that have been mailed broadcast. Prior to the women's meeting addressed by President Wilson last week reserved seat tickets were sent to the women teachers in the city. The seats were kept for them until after the close of school, to enable them to hear the President's speech. Thousands of them, according to statements at the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee, availed themselves of the opportunity.

That the Republican campaign managers, who only a few weeks ago believed that the women's vote would tend to increase the prospective Republican majority in this State to unheard-of proportions, are realizing the drift among the women voters to President Wilson is becoming more and more apparent.

For the last fortnight they have conducted a vigorous campaign among the women of the State in an effort to riddle the peace arguments. Mrs. Lucinda Griffith Irish of the Woman's Board of the Republican National Committee has been in charge of this campaign. She has spent two weeks traveling through the State. Nineteen other field agents have been engaged in the work. Mrs. Irish said yesterday that she found it necessary in many instances to spend much time in convincing women that President Wilson was not the only person capable of keeping this country out of war.

The Republicans are claiming a majority of the women's vote, and their claim may come true on election day, although it is vigorously contested by the Democratic campaign managers, who insist that at least 65 per cent. of the women will vote for President Wilson. Despite indubitable evidence to prove the popularity of President Wilson and his policies among the women voters of the State, that estimate is regarded as far too high. It would give the President a majority of approximately 180,000 from the feminine vote, as against a majority of 135,000, which is the present Republican estimate of the Hughes majority among the male voters of the State.

Wilson Wins in City College Vote.

Complete returns from the straw balloting at the College of the City of New York gave Wilson a majority of 76 votes. Both the Faculty and students cast ballots, the total being: Wilson, 201 votes; Hughes, 125; Benson, 85, and none for Hanley and Reimer. The Faculty gave Wilson a majority of 9 votes, the total being 22 for Wilson and 13 for Hughes. In addition, both Faculty and students voted on the candidates for Governor, giving Whitman 153 votes, Seabury 148, and Lee 96. The Faculty alone gave a large majority to Seabury, who received 26 votes as against 7 for Whitman.

ROOSEVELT ASSAILS BAKER AND WILSON

Takes War Secretary's Alleged Slur on Washington's Men as Text at Albuquerque.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Oct. 23.—Theodore Roosevelt had a cordial reception here today. After breakfast he was the central figure in a parade. There was a mounted escort, including a dozen former Rough Riders and two cowgirls, who presented Colonel Roosevelt with bouquets.

Colonel Roosevelt spoke from a platform erected in front of a downtown hotel. He denounced Secretary of War Baker for the latter's reported comparison of Washington's soldiers with Mexican revolutionists and criticised the President for putting Secretary Baker in the Cabinet and for keeping him there after the reported comparison.

"This statement of Mr. Baker's, acquiesced in by the silence of Mr. Wilson," said Colonel Roosevelt, "shows that Mr. Wilson in his heart believes that Washington was no better than Villa or Carranza; that the men of the Revolution stood on a level with the miscreant crew who during the last three years and a half in Mexico have murdered Americans by the hundreds and Mexicans by the tens of thousands. These men have perpetrated every species of outrage upon women and children and have turned Mexico into a hell of starvation, disease, and misery; they have done this with the active or passive assistance of the American Government under the leadership of Mr. Wilson, and his Cabinet officer now defends them by the foulest slander on the men who made us a nation."

The Colonel said that the man who professed such doctrines was wholly unfit to stay in the Cabinet and that the President who retained him was wholly unfit to remain President of the United States.

Mr. Roosevelt spoke at Las Vegas, N. M., tonight.

EAST LAS VEGAS, N. M., Oct. 23.—Theodore Roosevelt in a twenty-minute speech here tonight criticised President Wilson's Mexican policy and urged his hearers to vote for Hughes and "real Americanism." The United States, he said, in order to finally restore order in Mexico, "must restore our neighbor republic to its proper Governors, just as was done in Cuba."

Colonel Roosevelt declared that the Wilson foreign policy had placed the United States in contempt before the world. General Pershing, he said, should have been sent after Villa "with orders to get him in spite of Carranza or any other leader who might endeavor to interfere." He added that if called upon to raise a division to go into Mexico he would call upon citizens of New Mexico of Mexican origin, because he had found them loyal Americans and good fighters when they served him with his Rough Riders.

Dartmouth Faculty Favors Wilson.

President Wilson is an overwhelming favorite over Mr. Hughes among the Faculty of Dartmouth College, according to a poll taken by the Woodrow Wilson Independent League of the university. The vote was: Wilson, 62; Hughes, 34; undecided, 18.

THAW MAKES DEBUT AS STUMP SPEAKER

Asks Brooklyn Voters to Defeat Justice Jenks, Who Decided Law Points Against Him.

Harry Kendall Thaw made his début as a political speaker last night when he addressed a street corner meeting of some 300 persons at Pitkin and Stone Avenues, in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn. He advocated the candidacy of Frank H. Hiscock for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, and urged the voters not to favor Hiscock's rival, Almet M. Jenks, saying that Jenks, as a Supreme Court Justice, had rendered three unjust decisions in Thaw's own case and had been hand in glove with William Travers Jerome in an effort to keep Thaw unjustly locked up in the Matteawan State Asylum for the Criminal Insane.

Thaw arrived at the meeting in a big automobile. He was accompanied by John P. Cronin, Secretary of the State League of Independent Democratic Clubs, under the auspices of which the meeting was held, and by a man who said he was F. K. Johnson, and who also made a speech.

Pamphlets were distributed among the crowd, and Thaw confined his remarks principally to the words of this document, from which he read. He was recognized even before Mr. Cronin introduced him, and he was greeted with applause, in which were mingled yells and laughter. For the most part, however, the crowd took him seriously and listened attentively.

At the conclusion of his speech Thaw and his companions entered the automobile and were driven away. It was said that Thaw had arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday on his way to Buffalo, where he will go today, and in his stop-over in this city had met Mr. Cronin, who is Commissioner of Safety in Beacon, N. Y., and a friend of Thaw, who was confined for years within a few miles of Mr. Cronin's home. When he learned of Mr. Cronin's engagement at the Brooklyn meeting he consented to accompany him and to make a few remarks concerning his own relations with Justice Jenks.

Killed in Fall Off Moving Train.

A man about 32 years old, whom the police believed to have been Max Ulrich, a printer, of Fourth Avenue and Seventh Street, was killed at 7:10 o'clock last evening when he fell under the wheels of a northbound commuters' train at the Mott Haven station of the New York Central Railroad. He had stepped to the platform of the second car to alight at the station, and slipped to the tracks just before it reached the platform. His body was so tightly wedged under the trucks that a wrecking crew took forty-five minutes to extricate it. Traffic was held up for that time.

Blankets *and* Comfortables *at* McCutcheon's

Reg. Trade Mark

A VERY remarkable collection of Wool and Down filled Comfortables in all the leading colors in stripes, plaids and floral effects is now on display.

Stripes in two-tone colors as well as Roman stripes are much in favor this season. There are in addition the usual plain colors in Silk and Satin. Prices range from $4.50 to $55.00 each.

Blankets in all sizes from the small crib to the extra large size for four-post beds, in all the medium and better grades.

One of our most popular Blankets is made of very fine California Wool in all White bound with a four-inch Satin ribbon in all the desirable colors.

Good medium grade Blankets, $5.00, $6.00, $7.50, $8.50, $10.50 up per pair.

Towels

Our Great Sale of Pure Linen Huckaback Towels will be continued until the end of the month. The collection of sizes and qualities is yet almost complete and prices are considerably below present-day values.

James McCutcheon & Company
Fifth Avenue, 34th & 33d Streets

A Friendly Warning About Furs

A little later the question will not be, "What furs *shall* I get?" but "What furs *can* I get?" There is at the present moment the greatest demand for fine furs this house has ever known.

As leading factors in the fur business, we again urge the necessity of making *immediate selections*, if disappointments in delivery are to be avoided.

The unprecedented vogue of furs is making heavy inroads upon the supply of choicest skins.

You may now avail yourself, in our establishment in Thirty-second Street, of unsurpassed stocks of Silver Fox, Blue Fox and Cross Fox, and of the finest collection of Russian and Hudson Bay sables in the country.

Telephone Madison Sq. 5230

H. JAECKEL & SONS INC. 16 W. 32nd STREET
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America's Leading Furriers

JACKSON HEIGHTS

has no equal in any of the five boroughs of the city as an accessible, low-priced area for

New Apartments

of the Garden type at moderate rentals. The new community has the support of the principal lending institutions and is growing fast.

Send for Descriptive Folder of New Apartments

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Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, N. Y.

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Dressmaking Salons

On the Third Floor, for

Tailored Suits, Afternoon Dresses and Evening Gowns

developed in materials and trimmings in vogue for the coming season.

A choice selection of original models, representative of the latest creations of the leading Paris couturiers, is shown, from which reproductions or adaptations to meet individual requirements will be made.

At Very Attractive Prices

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

TROUSSEAUX AND LINENS

AT PRICES NO HIGHER THAN ELSEWHERE

FIFTH AVENUE AT 45TH ST.

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Receptions—Dinners—Dances
Debutante Affairs—Theatre Parties—and other Social Activities

This—the Paris Shop of America presents a most Representative Collection of authentic Paris Modes

Established Nearly A Century

Balch, Price & Co.

FOR Nearly a Century, this has been an Established Institution among the Fashionable and Discriminating People of Greater New York. Today we are better able to serve our friends than ever before in our history.

Fulton & Smith Streets
Brooklyn, N.Y.

15 Minutes from Grand Central to Borough Hall Subway Station.

B. Altman & Co.

Umbrella Handles are ready, in a choice selection, for the gift season that will soon be here. Numerous and beautiful are the mountings made of gold, sterling silver, tortoise-shell, amber, hand-carved ivory and damascene work; and there are also many highly attractive novelties in bakelite and leather. There is also in stock a large assortment of Umbrellas of the finest quality.

Men's Walking Sticks in the latest approved styles and in all the woods that appeal to the man of taste, are shown in a very large assortment, with and without gold or silver mountings.

Greeting Cards engraved to order for Christmas and the New Year are a special and important feature of the Department for Stationery and Engraving, on the First Floor. New and most artistic designs are now ready for selection.

To facilitate the timely fulfillment of orders, it is requested that arrangements for engraved cards be made at the earliest possible date.

Social Stationery is shown in a comprehensive assortment which embraces every fine quality and every fashionable style, for personal use or gift purposes.

Monograms, crests or addresses engraved.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.

BROOKLYN - NEW YORK

Damaged Books : A Sale

Volumes From Our Own and Publishers' Stocks

ONE OF THE PERIODICAL SALES of hurt Books with which many Book lovers hereabout are familiar as being among the very important occasions for adding to libraries at little cost.

This time the sale seems better than usual. It includes more current Books on which very substantial reductions have been made. It is rich, too, in Books of permanent worth deserving a place in all libraries.

Some of the Books have been quite badly damaged—in price as well as in appearance. Others are so little hurt that more than a superficial examination is necessary to find the damage.

Prices from a few cents to several dollars.

Main Floor, Livingston Street.

Macy's

Custom Stock Dress Shirts

Perfect fitting, ready-to-put-on, Evening Dress Shirts that embody all of the fine points hitherto exclusive with made-to-measure garments.

$1.98

Made in our own workrooms on the premises. Fine Irish linen faced bosoms and cuffs; flat thread lining for wearing quality. Bodies of sheer cambric. Each size with various sleeve lengths.

Neck Sizes, 14 to 17.
Sleeve Lengths, 34, 35 and 36 inches.
Each shirt neatly packed in a white envelope.

Main Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

Herald Square — R. H. Macy & Co. — New York

A New Industrial City
MANUFACTURERS
FACTORY SITES
are offered
FOR SALE
Where already are located
Loose-Wiles "Sunshine" Biscuit Co.,
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DEGNON TERMINAL
GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS

RESTORED QUICKLY.
Restoration of lost articles expedited by an advertisement in the Lost and Found column of The New York Times. Telephone Bryant 1000.—Advt.

40,000 DU PONT MEN LINE UP FOR HUGHES

Company Official Says Jersey Workers Will All Vote For Republican Nominee.

DENIES USE OF COERCION

But Admits Munitions Business Heads Are Supporting This Campaign Among the Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

HASKELL, N. J., Oct. 23.—There are 40,000 voters engaged in powder-making in New Jersey who will vote almost solidly for Hughes, according to James Lynah, Manager of the du Pont factory at Haskell, N. J., who is directing the Hughes campaign among the 3,500 employés under him.

To indicate how solidly the powder-makers are behind the Republican candidate Mr. Lynah said that of the 3,000 voters in the Haskell factory only seventy-five had voted in the Democratic primary. That proportion, Mr. Lynah believed, had been cut down considerably by the Hughes campaign now being conducted vigorously by the du Pont officials among their employés.

Democrats Not Disturbed.

"The employes of this factory are perfectly free to be for President Wilson, if they want to," said Mr. Lynah. "None of them will be punished for being Democrats, if they want to be. As a matter of fact, a few of them are Democrats now and have not been disturbed. When the meeting was called at the clubhouse last Tuesday I announced that the purpose was to launch the Hughes campaign, and about fifteen employes expressed their disapproval by leaving the room. We have nothing against them on that account.

"We have got into the campaign this time, principally because the firm has been hit and many of us have been hit personally by the retroactive tax which the Wilson Administration has placed on the munition business. For the last eleven years the du Pont Company has made a practice of giving bonus stock to its employes for exceptional service and for valuable suggestions. At present about 29 per cent. of the stock is held by employes of the company. In 1915 there were 1,122 employes, a large proportion of them laborers, holding bonus stock, and that number has been considerably increased since. Before the great expansion of the du Pont factories following the war, about one employe in six held bonus stock, and every man had then and still has a chance to earn it.

"These men are hit in the pocketbook by anything that injures the company. Consequently there is no necessity for using pressure to get a strong Hughes movement started in this factory, and I have reason to believe that the same is true of all the other du Pont factories in this State, in Delaware and in New York, which employ a total of 70,000 men. The total of employes has jumped since the war from 6,000 to 70,000, and the 64,000 new employes, who are well paid and have good jobs, know that their interests are the same as those of the company.

Two "Economic" Arguments.

"Furthermore, this Hughes movement is a movement of the du Pont employes, and has not been fostered or encouraged by the Directors of the company, some of whom are Wilson men. Statements that we have threatened to take away the jobs of Wilson supporters or refused to permit employes to wear Wilson buttons are totally false."

There are two other economic arguments which are circulated among du Pont employes as reasons why they should vote for Hughes, although officials of the plant deny personally using such appeals. The first is that, if Wilson is elected, the du Pont employes will lose the 20 per cen. war bonus which was added to all salaries shortly after the war. The second is that, if Hughes is elected, all of the 64,000 new employes will be retained after the war to work on "infant industries" which will be substituted for powder-making, whereas they will all be out of jobs if Wilson is elected, for the reason that these industries could not, it is said, be reared under a Democratic tariff.

Pope Felicitates Wilson.

ROME, Oct. 23.—Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, today instructed Mgr. Bonzano, Apostolic Delegate at Washington, to present to President Wilson the congratulations of Pope Benedict on the President's escape from the attempt made upon him at Pittsburgh.

MARSHALL BRINGS CHEER.

Says Wilson Will Carry Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Kansas and Illinois

Vice President Thomas R. Marshall stopped off in New York yesterday, on his way to campaign in Connecticut, long enough to confer with Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. The Vice President predicted Democratic success in Wisconsin, Nevada, Kansas, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia, and said he thought there was a fighting chance in Iowa.

"So far as Indiana is concerned," said Mr. Marshall, "I am one of those blind-eyed fatalists who cannot be scared. Illinois and Ohio are safe for us also, for I cannot conceive of a conflagration starting at the end of one State and then suddenly stopping at the other end of it. Victor Murdock's action in Kansas will certainly have an effect. In one rural county in Kansas I found a list of 900 men, all Republicans, who had signed statements that they were going to vote for the President."

Asked to coment upon the alleged agreement between Charles E. Hughes and the hyphenates, the Vice President said:

"Any party or any candidate hooked up with anybody except a pure American citizen will get the worst of it. I have been in politics for many years in Indiana, and my experience has shown that in every attempt to connect church or race or blood has been fatal to that candidate. The great body of Americans believe in nothing higher than in an allegiance to America."

ADVERTISEMENT.
You wouldn't drink a new wine—or a youthful whiskey.
Club Cocktails
are aged in the wood until they are smooth as liquid sunshine.

The "In-B-Tween" Cigar
An ideal office and desk Cigar.
Unexcelled for Golfers and Sportsmen.
The high-grade smoke for the busy man.
In handy metal boxes of 10, 25 and 50 cigars.
Guaranteed Long Havana Filler.
IN-B-TWEEN
Universally adopted by professional men.
At your Club or any high-class Cigar Shop.
Kraus & Co., Makers, Baltimore, Md

LOOKING FOR A CAR?
Slightly used cars at moderate prices picked up in the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Handle your correspondence as if you realized it *was* important

We can't make you open your eyes and see how futile it is, and wastefully extravagant, this sticking to shorthand when there is a way that's so provably better, vastly more convenient and far easier.

We can't, for example, insist that you quit paying *twice* for having your letters written—once in shorthand and once on the typewriter. Or that you keep your typewriters busy producing what you bought them for—finished typewriting. Or that you let your typists do their job—and that's typewrite.

We can't club you into saving a third on the cost of your letters; or say you are an inefficient business man if you won't get some real time-saving and self-convenience into correspondence.

But we do say it is about time you awoke and put your letter writing on the basis of intelligent economy and efficiency.

You are bound to dictate to The Dictaphone. And you are only hurting your own pocketbook the longer you put it off.

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED
83 Chambers Street

From a Letter from Alexander Simpson, Counsellor at Law, Jersey City.

"The Dictaphone will take long dictations, such as briefs, legal papers, etc., without confusion, and with the same facility that it will take a line.

"If, while dictating, I am interrupted, and wish to resume and have forgotten the matter, the machine will instantly tell me what I have said and will inform me of any interrupted train of thought.

"Altogether, I regard my investment in The Dictaphone as highly profitable, its use as practicable, and it as indispensable."

You can't buy a Dictaphone under any other name. The Genuine bears the name The Dictaphone.

Here's The Dictaphone telephone number—Worth 3043. Let us hear from you. Or, here's the coupon. Either way—but do it now, while you think of it.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail, The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers Street. Please send me particulars.
Name .....
Address .....
Address personally Mr. .....
Tl

Putting action into a famous trade-mark

(*Reprinted from "Printers' Ink" of September 21st*)

The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co. offers an example of a concern which is taking smaller space to keep its trade-mark constantly before a wide public. With this purpose in mind, a recent advertisement of this company impresses its trade-mark design and name in an exceedingly clever way. In a vertical row against a shaded brick wall stand the trade-mark border figures, with white interiors. Into the first one a hand is setting the letter "Y"; in the second, the letter "A"; in the third, the letter "L," while the last shows the trade-mark complete with the name "Yale" in position. Thus this advertisement virtually moves and wriggles out this company's trade-mark on the page.

"The Moving Finger writes; and having writ,
Moves on; nor all your piety nor wit
Shall lure it back to cancel half a line."—

New York, October 15th, 1916.

Hanff-Metzger, Incorporated,
95 Madison Avenue,
New York.

Gentlemen:—

In approving our schedule for the coming year, we feel we shall not find a better occasion to express our satisfaction with our advertising during the past year.

Certainly our copy has been excellent in its consumer-buying appeal; it has given Yale Products and Yale Quality more publicity and higher grade publicity than we ever before have had in our advertising; and from the viewpoint of the Yale organization, it has been a real backbone in making the work of our sales force count to the full.

Yours very truly,

E. L. Waldvogel

General Manager.
The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.,

Hanff-Metzger

INCORPORATED

Advertising Agents

Jos. A. Hanff, President — *Geo. P. Metzger, Vice President*

95 Madison Avenue, New York — Telephone 5946 Madison Square

DENIES QUIGG HAD ROAD MAP CHANGED

State Commissioner Says Politician Objected to Main Highway by His Farm.

WHY PLANS WERE ALTERED

To Obtain Columbia County's Cooperation in Construction and to Lessen Expense, Duffey Says.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 23.—Edwin Duffey, State Commissioner of Highways, tonight pronounced "absolutely unfounded" an article in today's issue of The New York World saying that the Spencertown-Austerlitz road in Columbia County was placed so as to pass property of Lemuel E. Quigg, long prominent in Republican politics.

"At one time," Commissioner Duffey said, "Mr. Quigg, during the time he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, came to the Highway Department and objected to the route by way of Austerlitz, on which he had a summer home, because it would make a thoroughfare of the route. In February of this year Mr. Quigg withdrew his objections, saying that he had found county sentiment about unanimous for the proposed route.

"State Route No. 1 leads from New York to Albany and at several places runs near the Connecticut and Massachusetts highways. The uncompleted portion of this route in Columbia County amounts to thirty-seven miles. There was found to be available only sufficient money to build one-half of the route in Columbia County. From time to time last year the county authorities, including many members of the Board of Supervisors, came to the Highways Department and asked for the letting of the contract from Spencertown to Austerlitz. I declined to let this contract until some plan could be devised, if possible, for the completion of the entire route, including a connection with the Massachusetts highway. It being impossible to build all of the road with State Route funds, the proposition was submitted by me to the County board that a portion of the route could be built by altering the highway system of the county. This plan was from time to time considered by both the county and the department, often in joint conference, and at the suggestion of the department the Board of Supervisors added to the county highway system a piece of road in the southern part of the county eight miles in length to carry out the plan.

"The proposed route by way of Austerlitz and Spencertown is for much of the distance through a valley, passing three hamlets, and can be built for average prices and without heavy grades. Either of the other routes was through an unpopulated part of the county, and involved very heavy grades in mountain country at high cost.

"In view of all the facts, after long study on the part of the county and State, and after consultation with a sister State, a determination was for the first time reached as to the location of this route by official order of Oct. 3, 1916."

Murray T. Quigg, in the absence of his father, Lemuel E. Quigg, in Bermuda, yesterday denied that the elder Quigg had used his influence to have the route of the State highway changed so that it would pass his country home near Austerlitz.

"It was my father's idea in going to the country to find a place that was secluded. He wanted to get away from railroads and highways," said Murray T. Quigg. "When it was proposed to change the route of the State road so that it would run alongside my father's farm and within fifty feet of the house, he objected to it, although he did not actively try to prevent the change. His farm is situated so that it would have been almost as convenient to get to and from the railroad by the original route as it will be by the new route."

Commerce Chamber Dinner Nov. 16.

The Chamber of Commerce will hold its annual dinner at the Waldorf on the night of Nov. 16. Invitations were sent out yesterday by the Committee on Arrangements, consisting of Samuel W. Fairchild, Chairman; J. P. Morgan, R. A. C. Smith, Lewis L. Clarke, and William C. Demorest.

SLAYS MANIAC WHO KILLED SHERIFF

Continued from Page 1.

crazy man, Durkin's first thought was to drag the Sheriff to safety. Believing Stier was still alive the patrolman struggled with the body into the dining room adjoining. The wife of the squatter helped him place it on a couch. While Durkin was looking after Sheriff Stier, Taff withdrew a few feet from the head of the stairs to a spot directly over the place where the Sheriff had crumpled on the floor. He fired twice through the floor to make sure of his victim, just as Durkin re-entered the kitchen.

The patrolman returned his fire through the ceiling, and the squatter snatched up his rifles and ammunition and scrambled to the roof of the house by way of the scuttle. Durkin rushed out, followed by the squatter's wife and son. The patrolman took shelter behind a clump of shrubs fifty feet east of the shanty, and the wife and son sought shelter in a neighboring hotel.

Meanwhile Deputy Sheriff McDonell from a police booth in Beechhurst had sent in a call to Flushing for the reserves. They arrived just as Durkin ran out of the house. The reserves were under command of Sergeant Fitzgerald. An ambulance from Flushing Hospital, with Dr. Howard Ryan, arrived at the Taff home at the same time.

Fitzgerald ordered his men not to shoot until he gave word, and then he tried to induce Taff to descend from his housetop. But Taff insisted that the police must get him, and catching sight of Policeman John Fox beneath a small tree on the south side of the house, he fired and hit Fox in the leg. The policemen hastily withdrew to the shelter of a small shed, while Taff emptied his repeating shotgun. Then Fitzgerald gave the order to shoot. Taff replied with one of his small rifles. No one was hit and presently there came a lull in the fighting.

Fitzgerald once more undertook to induce Taff to surrender. Taff jeered at the police, and the Sergeant tried another method. He told Taff to put up his weapons and let the police enter the house with the ambulance surgeon to give aid to the Sheriff.

"Well, then, put up your guns," said Taff.

Fitzgerald slipped his gun into his holster and went with Dr. Ryan into the kitchen. They were accompanied by Policemen Bernard J. Lester, Thomas J. Lynch, and William Wilson. As soon as it was certain that the Sheriff was dead, Fitzgerald left the house and took up his position behind the shed. He tried again and again to reason with the man, but Taff refused to give himself up.

He sat on the roof, with his shotgun across his lap and his rifles close at hand. Sometimes he would lean over the edge of the roof to peer into the shrubbery and through the foliage of surrounding trees. With bushy hair of fiery red and a beard of the same color, the demented man made a fine target for his besiegers, but he showed no signs of fear. Now and then he puffed away at a cigar. Finally Fitzgerald went off in search of a rifle, and when he returned with the service rifle from the Henley he shouted to Taff:

Aimed at Squatter's Red Head.

"Now, you'd better come down, because I have a high-power rifle, and I'll get you if you don't!"

"Try your luck," answered the squatter, and he discharged a load of buckshot at the Sergeant. One of the shot struck Fitzgerald's leg. He raised his rifle toward the top of the house. The red head of the lunatic was less than a hundred feet away. Fitzgerald took it for his target, and at the sharp report of the rifle the squatter fell over lifeless on the middle part of the roof. The police ran up a ladder and lifted the body down.

During the last of the fighting Dr. Ryan and the three policemen had remained by the side of the dead sheriff.

The community was aroused by the sound of the fight, and hundreds of persons came from Beechhurst and Whitestone and stood at safe distances while the police made their efforts to capture Taff.

There were among the spectators many persons who knew or knew about the squatter. He was 58 years old, and had been born in Whitestone, where his father, Oliver Taff, was once Postmaster. He was of an inventive mind and once devised a boat propelled by fins which he is said to have submitted to a foreign Government. It was rejected, and, disappointed in this work, he grew to be more and more eccentric. He was an expert with the rifle and gun. He also was skilled with the ancient bow and arrow. Frequently he startled campers along the Sound by approaching their tents at night and firing off his gun. He explained it was his custom to visit his former hunting grounds.

Actors and actresses employed by the motion picture studios near his house had been terrified recently by the squatter, who climbed to the roof of his shanty, leveled his shotgun at their heads, and snapped the trigger at them.

Taff's children are: Mary, 29 years old; Florence, 26; Elizabeth, 21; Alfred, 18; Ruth, 15; Edward, 13, and Mrs. L. Faber of North Newark, N. J. All the children except Alfred were away from home when the shooting occurred. The first to return was Florence, who joined her mother and brother and returned with them to their home just in time to break the news of their father's death to her sister Ruth, who returned from school.

District Attorney O'Leary of Queens ordered Mrs. Taff and Alfred held as material witnesses. Mrs. Taff convinced the police that her husband was demented. An autopsy was performed by Coroner's Physician W. H. Nammuck, who found that Sheriff Stier had been shot just above the place where his gold and diamond-studded badge was pinned to his chest. The body of the Sheriff was removed to his home in Jamaica, and that of Taff was taken to an undertaking establishment in Flushing.

Fitzgerald will be arraigned in court in Long Island City today, but it is considered highly improbable that there will ever be an indictment in the case, as the officer gave Taff every chance to surrender, and shot him only when Taff fired at him the second time.

The Care of Your Real Estate

is a most important matter. It is our business and the many buildings under our management indicate the success of our organization.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

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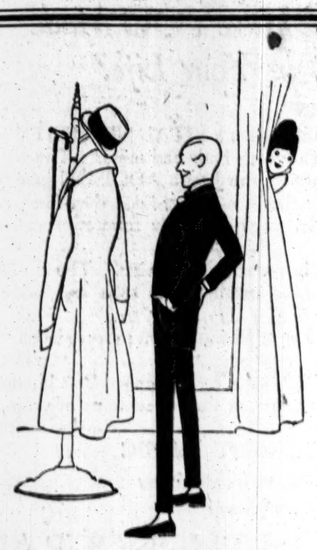
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.



YOUR new Winter Overcoat is ready at Gimbels. It possesses all the style, smartness, comfort, charm, good material and first-class tailoring that you promised yourself last Winter to get this Winter. The price is $25. The Coats are the Standard Clothes of America at this price.

Rope Waste Paper Baskets in three styles—plain, painted (green or oak) and white enamel. Prices as follows:

Inches.	Plain.	Painted.	White Enamel
10.....	$1.63	$2.00	$2.50
12.....	1.88	2.25	2.75
15.....	2.25	2.75	3.38

EVERYTHING useful for the home, from a fire screen to a dinner plate, from a Samovar to an ice cream mold, from a bathroom bracket to a wooden spoon—and everything priced in accord with its true worth.

LEWIS & CONGER
45th St. & 6th Avenue
New York

Christmas without Charity—How Empty!

Dollar Christmas Fund For Belgian Children

(THIRD YEAR)

Treasurer Henry Clews, Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., Bankers Broad Street, New York City

The same representative committee as in the last two years, including **Colonel George Harvey, Oscar S. Straus, Melville Stone,** and **George T. Wilson,** is co-operating with the Commission for Relief to supply Belgian children with one square meal a day.

Percy S. Bullen,
Honorary Secretary,
60 Broadway, N. Y.

THE CHILDREN'S PLIGHT IN BELGIUM IS WORSE THAN EVER.

"They cannot grow to maturity unless more food is forthcoming."—*Official Report.*

Even if you have given to every other fund we beg you, in the name of humanity, to assist the Christmas Fund for Destitute Belgian Children.

DON'T FORGET LITTLE BELGIUM

whose sacrifice has been CONTINUOUS and supreme.

Help to send A CHRISTMAS GIFT WORTHY OF AMERICA and enroll your name on the list of the Benefactors of Belgium. SEND A DOLLAR—MORE IF YOU CAN! Everyone give something.

"It has been vouchsafed to us to remain at peace, with honor, and in some part to SUCCOR THE SUFFERING and supply the needs of those who are in want." (From the Thanksgiving Proclamation of the President of the United States, 1914.)

Please tear this off and mail with your donation.

Name .....

Address .....

I herewith enclose $.....to the DOLLAR CHRISTMAS FUND FOR BELGIAN CHILDREN

To HENRY CLEWS, Henry Clews & Co., Broad Street, New York.

All funds will be distributed under the auspices of the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

"To pity distress is human; to relieve it is God-like."

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

A Personal Statement

From the President of the Encyclopaedia Britannica

I wish the public to know fully of the approaching exhaustion of the India paper issue of The Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Before I hit upon the idea of using India paper in printing the Britannica, all encyclopaedia volumes were heavy, bulky and very awkward to consult--volumes for the public library rather than for the home. But The Encyclopaedia Britannica on the thin, light, opaque India paper worked a revolution in publishing, and found a wider public than had ever used an encyclopaedia before.

150,000 sets of the Britannica, or 4,350,000 volumes, have already been sold, of which 97.3 per cent. were printed on India paper.

To keep pace with this unprecedented sale every paper mill in the world that could make India paper worked day and night. WE HAVE USED 4,200 TONS, or 8,400,000 lbs. of it, whereas formerly only a few hundred tons were made in a year.

I was encouraged by the wonderful success of the Britannica to print The Century Dictionary, the only really adequate dictionary of the English language, on the same beautiful paper. I arranged for this--and then our binder invented a new kind and style of binding which made it possible to issue The Century Dictionary with over 8,000 pages, formerly published in 10 volumes, in a single volume. A revolving rack which can be placed on any desk or table goes with each copy.

The principal raw material of India paper is a certain kind of flax grown in Germany, Belgium and Great Britain. THE WAR HAS RUINED THE FLAX INDUSTRY in those countries, not only for the present but for years to come. It has therefore eliminated India paper from the market and made impossible the reprinting of the Britannica and the Century except on old-fashioned book paper.

This means that anyone who desires to buy either of these works in their present ideal and perfect form must do so soon.

The exact stocks on hand are as follows:

(1) Of the Cambridge Issue, with large pages and large type, more than 75,000 sets have been sold, and there are only 1,700 sets remaining. Of course these will all be gone within a very short time.
(2) Of the Handy Volume Britannica, which is sold at 60% less than the Cambridge Issue, 70,000 sets were sold by Sears, Roebuck and Co. of Chicago, who have exclusive sale of this issue, in the six months from January 1st to July 1st, and there are less than half that number still unsold.
(3) There are less than 9,000 copies remaining of The Century Dictionary in its new, one-volume form, but it is very doubtful if any of these will remain unsold by Christmas.

The question now arises, at what price shall these remaining sets of the Britannica and the Century, printed on India paper--THE LAST THAT CAN EVER BE OFFERED--be sold.

I would be justified in asking a much higher price, not only because the India paper sets are so nearly exhausted, but because it is impossible to replace them. But I have decided that as The Encyclopaedia Britannica is a great educational institution, every remaining set shall be sold at the same low price that I placed on it when I supposed that I could buy all the India paper I wanted and could print as many sets of The Encyclopaedia Britannica and The Century Dictionary as the public would buy.

I am an enthusiast on the subject of India paper for large books of reference. The Encyclopaedia Britannica is at least five times as handy as the same books printed on heavy paper, and this means that they will be used five times as frequently and therefore do five times as much good.

Having taken so much interest in perfecting this idea, I am of course very much disappointed that I cannot print, as I had expected to do, an unlimited number of copies of the Britannica and the Century on it, and in order that the public may not also be disappointed by applying TOO LATE for the sets that are left, I now give them FAIR WARNING to send in their orders without delay.

September 15, 1916 President

All of these sets are printed on the famous India paper

The Encyclopaedia Britannica, Cambridge issue, in 29 volumes, 1 inch thick, large pages, large type, 30,000 pages, 41,000 authoritative articles, 44,000,000 words, 1,500 noted contributors, 15,000 illustrations, full-page plates and maps—sent for a first payment of $5.00 and a limited number of monthly payments of the same small amount.

The popular edition known as **The "Handy Volume" Issue** is precisely the same as the Cambridge issue in every detail except size, and sells at 60% less. Each volume measures 6¼ inches wide by 8⅝ inches high by 1 inch thick. It will be sent for a first payment of $1.00 and $3.00 a month for a limited period.

The Century Dictionary (revised), the only complete dictionary of the English language. 325,000 words fully defined by 600,000 concise explanations, 10,000 illustrations, more than 8,000 pages—which, by a new invention, have been bound into a single flexible volume of instant and easy reference. Sent for a first payment of $1.00, to be followed by a few monthly payments of $3.00.

Sets of the above can be seen at the following offices of the Encyclopaedia Britannica:

New York, 120 West 32nd Street *Chicago, 920 Manhattan Building*
Philadelphia, 139 South 15th St., Cor. Walnut
Cleveland, Society for Savings Building
San Francisco, 783 Monadnock Building

(Put an X in the square for book or books wanted)

The Encyclopaedia Britannica
120 West 32nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Please send me, free, your book describing

☐ The Encyclopaedia Britannica, Cambridge issue.
☐ The Encyclopaedia Britannica, "Handy Volume" Issue.
☐ The Century Dictionary in one volume.

All of which are printed on the famous India paper.
Also quote me special prices and terms on which these works may be purchased.

Name_____

Address_____

o-N1

'MAD MONK' SUES FOR OMITTED STORY

Would Restrain Metropolitan Magazine from Using Information He Supplied.

SAYS RUSSIANS HELD IT UP

Would Have Told How Russia Was to Demand Loan from England Under Threat of Peace.

Officers of the Metropolitan Magazine were summoned yesterday to appear before the Supreme Court Nov. 2 as defendants in an action instituted by Sergius Michailow Trufanoff for an order restraining the magazine from using any articles that may have been written from information furnished by the plaintiff. Trufanoff alleges that the first of these articles was advertised to appear in the November number of the Metropolitan Magazine, but that its publication was prevented at the request of the Russian Consul General of New York, the Bishop of the Russian Church, and other prominent officials of the Russian Government in this country.

Trufanoff is better known as Illiodor, the "Mad Monk," who a few years ago was one of the most influential figures in Russia through his hold on the Czar. He was instrumental in suppressing the rebellions in 1906 and 1907, and visited the Russian Court at the request of the Czar and Czarina.

In his affidavit Illiador states that he was approached by Consul General Custinoff of the Russian Consulate in New York and the Archbishop Evdokim, who told him that they had read in The Metropolitan that he was going to write some articles on Gregory Rasputin, the monk who is said to hold an almost mystic sway over the Russian Court.

"They begged me not to publish the articles," says Illiador's affidavit. "They said it would hurt Russia very much and they offered to give me $25,000 and a full pardon, so that I could return to Russia if I did not publish them. They also told me that if I refused the offer the articles would not be published in the Metropolitan Magazine, as the owner of the company was their best friend."

Petrograd Would Not Pay.

Some time later Illiador states that, in response to a message from Consul Rutsky, he called at the Russian Consulate, and was told that word had been received from Petrograd that he was not to receive his money. Illiador declares that the Consul General told him that he had talked to a Mr. Whitney, who was the largest stockholder in The Metropolitan, and had induced him to agree not to publish the articles. According to a statement given out by Cass and Aptel, attorneys for Illiador, this Mr. Whitney is Harry Payne Whitney.

According to Illiador's affidavit, H. J. Whigham, President of The Metropolitan Magazine, told the former Russian monk that the articles possibly never would be published, but that they might appear some time after the war. Illiador's affidavit further states:

"I was a confidential friend and adviser of Rasputin, an illiterate peasant, who is known as a pilgrim possessing certain supernatural gifts. He now dominates the Russian Court and the Dowager Empress, the Czarina, and the Czar to a certain extent. My relations with Rasputin have been so intimate and so friendly that I am acquainted with the secrets of the Russian Court and the wild orgies of the Russian courtiers.

"This Rasputin is strongly pro-German, and has such influence over the Czarina as to obtain her influence against the Allies and in favor of Germany. Rasputin is now engaged in a conspiracy to bring about a separate peace, with the Russian Government to apply for a loan of 3,000,000 rubles from the English Government, with the threat that in case the money is not forthcoming a separate peace will be signed this Winter. All this information furnishes the basis for the articles to appear in the Metropolitan, and which are now suppressed by it."

Furthermore, Illiador states that the Metropolitan, having copyrighted the articles, will not allow him to use their subject matter in any other publication. The NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 20 called attention to the fact that Illiador's article had been deleted from the November issue of the Metropolitan, and it was also pointed out that the title "Rasputin, the Sacred Devil of Russia" had been effaced by a broad black line across the cover.

No Russians Involved.

H. J. Whigham, President of the Metropolitan Magazine, said yesterday that the magazine had paid Illiador to furnish the information for a series of articles. He denied that any contract existed between the former monk and the magazine, but he said that although Illiador had agreed to supply the information for five articles enough material had been gathered only for two.

The reason why the first article did not appear in the November issue of the Metropolitan, said Mr. Whigham, was because the second article contained statements that the magazine would not care to publish without further documents to support them. As to whether Illiodor could produce the necessary documents Mr. Whigham did not care to express an opinion.

BLACKMAILERS SENTENCED.

French, Who Extorted $15,000 from a Chicagoan, Gets 18 Months.

Homer T. French, who pleaded guilty to having posed as a Government officer for the purpose of extorting money, was sentenced yesterday to the Atlanta Prison for eighteen months by Judge Sheppard of the Federal Court. French was one of the gang which had been blackmailing men and women all over the country. The specific charge against him was that of having followed Edward L. West, Vice President of the C. D. Kenny Tea and Coffee Company from Chicago to this city and, having found him in the Hotel Ansonia with Buda Godman, one of the women members of the gang, forced him to pay $15,000 to escape threatened arrest.

"Silent Louie" Gets 20 Years.

Robert Katzenmuller, known also as "Silent Louie," 20 years of age, of 62 Newell Street, Brooklyn, who was convicted last week of the murder of Edmund Maher, was sentenced yesterday by Justice Frederick E. Crane, in the Supreme Court, to serve not less than 20 years or life in Sing Sing. Maher was shot in the back on June 18, outside the Old Homestead Hall, Driggs Avenue and North Henry Street. The district Attorney contended that Katzenmuller killed Maher to avenge an insult-remark to Edith Ward, the sweetheart of Katzenmuller. Miss Ward and Michael Walsh, 23 years of age, of 102 Meeker Avenue, are awaiting trial charged with having been accomplices of Katzenmuller. Katzenmuller was jubilant because he was convicted of murder in the second degree, thereby escaping the electric chair.

Peace Talks at Pinchot's Home.

Military training for boys is to be discussed under the auspices of the Woman's Peace Party, at a meeting to be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Pinchot, 1,021 Park Avenue, tomorrow evening. James E. West, chief executive of the Boy Scouts of America, is to answer the question: "Is there a taint of militarism in the Boy Scout Movement?" Dr. George J. Fusher of the New York State Military Training Commission, created by the Legislature last Spring, will describe the course of physical training so far outlined by the commission and tell of its plans for the future. J. H. Whitehouse, a member of the English Parliament and Warden of the English Secondary Schools' Boys' Camps, will also speak.

CARRANZISTAS SLAIN IN BANDITS' AMBUSH

Outlaws' Victory and Retreat of Their Foes Reported—Death of Ozuna Rumored.

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 23.—Villa bandits led the Carranza vanguard under General Carlos Ozuna into an ambush between Santa Ysabel and San Andres, on the western division of the Mexico Northwestern Railroad Friday, a report received here today stated.

According to this report, which was obtained by Mexican Secret Service agents, Villa retreated from a position outside of San Andres, forty miles on the railroad west of Chihuahua City. This led the Carranza troops into the trap which the bandits are said to have set, the Government report stated. The bandits, who were hidden in the rocky defiles along the railroad, poured a heavy fire into the Carranza troops from behind rocks, according to the report.

The some informant professes to have confirmation of the report that the Carranza troops retreated to Santa Ysabel, thence to Palomas, and are now reported to be in Fresno, the first station west of Chihuahua City. Carranza officials here admit there has been heavy fighting between Santa Ysabel and Chihuahua City, but General Gonzales, in Juarez, insists that he has received no details of the fighting.

General Jaciato Trevino sent an official denial today to General Francisco Gonzales in Juarez that General Ozuna had been killed in the fighting with the Villa forces. The message stated that Ozuna was alive and in good health.

Villa spent several days on the Santa Ana ranch near Namiquipa, one of the Hearst properties, before he and his band suddenly left a week ago, according to a letter received here today from the manager of the ranch. They were there, the manager said, hunting for caches of ammunition which they seemed unable to find. They slaughtered 600 beeves and turned their horses loose to feed in the corn fields while at the Hearst property. All available horses were seized. Villa's men were only party armed. On leaving, the men said they had been called to Santa Ysabel.

A scouting force of the Fifth United States Cavalry from the Pershing expedition was at Las Cruces, about twenty-five miles distant, when Villa was at Santa Ana, the writer asserted. Villa was fighting on his own property Sunday, it is reported here. His ranch at Fresno was purchased from a German.

Military authorities in Juarez today announced that 125 soldiers left Juarez last night for Chihuahua City. Of this number 75 were cavalrymen, who took their horses. One hundred preceded them Saturday, it was stated.

CARRANZA IN QUERETARO.

Reported to Have Left Mexico City with General Obregon.

LAREDO, Texas, Oct. 23.—General Carranza, accompanied by Alvaro Obregon, Minister of War, and other Administration officials, is at Queretaro, where six carloads of war munitions were taken from Mexico City, according to information received here. This report says that General Pablo Gonzales has returned to Mexico City, and will remain there in charge. No reason is known here for these reported movements.

Mrs. Carranza, her two daughters, and Mrs. Obregon crossed the border into the United States here today. It is understood the party will remain here several days. Mrs. Carranza will attend the wedding of her niece, Miss Guadalupe Satinas, to Samuel C. Alexander, a plantation owner, near here, on Wednesday.

IMPLICATES 15 IN FRAUDS.

Caswell, Auto Insurance Adjuster, Pleads Guilty and Tells of Plots.

A confession, implicating about fifteen men in auto insurance frauds, was made by Robert W. Caswell of Woodhaven, Queens, formerly an adjuster employed by the Globe Indemnity Company, who pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny before Judge Rosalsky, in General Sessions, yesterday. At the request of Assistant District Attorney R. H. Weller, Caswell was released in $2,000 bail to be sentenced later.

Mr. Weller told the court of the confession made to him and said Caswell had promised further revelations. The young man was charged with swindling by means of false representations in adjusting claims following automobile accidents.

According to Mr. Weller, the frauds were perpetrated in three ways, first, allowing damages where a car had not been damaged; second, settlements, whereby the company assumed ownership of automobiles, which later were repaired and sold without the company's knowledge, and by doubling or tripling the cost of repairs for a car when the company stood all expenses.

As a result of Caswell's confession, Detective Hughes of the District Attorney's Staff arrested Alfred T. Walter, Jr., of 229 West Sixty-fifth Street, late yesterday afternoon. Walter, a former adjuster employed by the Globe Company, was charged with grand larceny by acting in concert with two others in collecting $825 from the company on a false automobile accident claim.

Stern Brothers' Beefsteak Party.

The floor managers and department heads of Stern Brothers' dry goods store will hold their third annual old-fashioned beefsteak party at the Campus, 104th Street and Columbus Avenue, on Saturday evening. Judging from the interest shown, the attendance will be greater than in previous years. The invited guests are Louis Stern, Julius Kugelman, Benjamin Stern, and Mr. Froehlich.

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With 32-p. book on the skin. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 8M, Boston." Sold everywhere.

TWO LINERS ARRIVE, BATTERED BY STORM

Lapland Couldn't Drop Her Liverpool Pilot—New York Had Engine Trouble.

PASSENGERS SAW AIR RAID

Miss Harrison and Mr. Rowan in London When L-31 Was Shot Down at Potter's Bar.

Rough weather along the Atlantic lane was reported by the American liner New York, in yesterday from Liverpool, and the White Star liner Lapland, from the same port. The New York not only had to fight her way westward against high head seas, but she developed engine troubles that delayed her for a day. In consequence she will have to go into drydock for overhauling before she resumes service. Captain Roberts of the New York was boarded by the Quarantine authorities late Sunday night, and for this reason he was able to take advantage of a favorable tide and leave Quarantine for the pier at 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

So rough was the weather when the Lapland left Liverpool that she was unable to heave to and drop her pilot. When she came in H. J. Evans, the Liverpool pilot, was on the bridge alongside the New York pilot. This is the second time this year that Evans has made an involuntary trip across the Atlantic. He said that he would be in New York just long enough to celebrate his birthday on Thursday.

The Lapland brought F. J. Rowan of this city, who witnessed a Zeppelin raid on London, and the New York Miss Beatrice Harrison, 'cellist, who also saw one at uncomfortably close range. When an air raid was made on London she was giving a concert to convalescent soldiers at Lord Desborough's house. It was about 11 o'clock when the anti-aircraft guns were heard, and Miss Harrison and many others went on the roof to watch the "Zepps." They saw the Zeppelins "picked up" by the searchlights and one of them shot down, falling in a burst of flame.

An Iron Cross, a souvenir of the fallen Zeppelin, he said, was shown by Mr. Rowan. He said he took it from the coat of one of the crew of the L-31.

"I was dining in a London restaurant when the big Zeppelin raid was made," he said. "I heard the boom of the anti-aircraft guns, and I went out to see. I went out to Potter's Bar, the place where the L-31 landed in flames and was destroyed."

On the Lapland came Henry T. Cozens-Hardy, an English political writer, who comes here to study the Presidential election at close range. Feeling abroad was divided, he said. Some Englishmen believed that this country had maintained peace at the expense of honor; that if Roosevelt had been President this country would have gone to war.

BUYS VALUABLE PICTURES.

McFadden, Philadelphia Art Patron, Makes Notable London Purchase.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—It is announced that John H. McFadden, Philadelphia cotton merchant, has purchased seven paintings by Constable, Romney, Raeburn, Morland, Crome and Wilson. All seven are regarded as pictures of the first rank and the sale is considered the most important art transaction of the year.

John Howard McFadden is President of the Philadelphia Art Club and is widely known for his contributions to medical research work. In 1913 he endowed a laboratory in Liverpool for the investigation of cancer. He is a trustee of the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia and a director of special researches at the Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool.

REPORT DANISH ISLANDS ANXIOUS FOR THE SALE

Delegates en Route to Copenhagen Say Sugar Planters Would Profit By It.

The commission of residents of the Danish West Indies summoned to Copenhagen to discuss with the Parliamentary Committee of the Rigsdag the sale of the islands to the United States, arrived here yesterday on the Porto Rico liner Carolina. They will sail Thursday on the Scandinavian-American liner United States.

The delegation is headed by J. P. Jorgensen, a lawyer of St. Thomas. With him are Dr. Vigo Christensen and Professor James Roberts of St. Thomas and Frank Coulter, a merchant, and A. E. Stakeman, a lawyer, of St. Croix. Their mission is an official one, for they go to the Danish capital not only at the request of the Parliamentary Committee, but as the representatives of the governing councils of the islands. They delegates say that public sentiment in the islands is decidedly in favor of the sale.

"We believe that the taking over of the islands will be a good thing, and our people will welcome the change," said Mr. Coulter. "One reason, and a practical one, is that we hope that we will get a free market for our sugar. Last year we had the largest sugar crop we have had in twelve years. We produced some 40,000 tons as against an average yearly output of about 23,000 tons."

Mr. Coulter said that if the people of the United States realized what valuable territory was likely to come into their possession there would be none to listen to arguments against its purchase.

The country was fruitful, he said, and capable of development. Beside sugar the islands produce annually some 420,000 gallons of rum.

Cuba West Indian Experts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 23.—The West Indies Sale Commission today resolved to summon the following thirteen experts: Captain of the Engineer Troops Ramsing, formerly West Indian Building Inspector; Administrator Lassen Landorph, owner of several plantations in Java; Director Sorensen, from the West Indian Hagemand plantation of La Grange; Inspector Nerdby, from the West Inddian sugar manufactory; Dr. Koelpin Ravn, Professor of Botany of the Agricultural College of Copenhagen; Mr. Nornilen, Chief of the Traffic Department, who was President of the last West Indian Commission, in 1902, and a former Governor of St. Thomas; Mr. Loefting, an expert in fresh-water fishing; Dr. Johannes Schmidt, expert in salt-water fishing; Captain Cold, Managing Director of the United Steamship Company, a former West Indian Governor and a founder of the West Indian Harbor Company; Dr. Struckmann, a former West Indian district physician; the Rev. Der Teol Lawaetz, and the Rev. E. Olsen, formerly clergymen in the West Indies, and Governor Helweg Larsen.

The hearings will take place on Friday and Saturday, beginning Nov. 3.

Mrs. Shubert's Suit Withdrawn.

Orders discontinuing the suits brought by Mrs. Catherine Shubert for a separation from Jacob J. Shubert and for the conversion of personal effects in which she alleged she had part ownership have been signed in the Supreme Court at the request of Stanchfield & Levy, attorneys for Shubert. It was stated that the Shuberts have not become reconciled, but that they will continue to live apart under a separation agreement which provides suitable alimony for Mrs. Shubert.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"A Talk With the President of the United States," by Ida M. Tarbell in this week's Collier's

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

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ARMY OFFERS AID TO TIMES AVIATOR

Capt. Morrow Promises Co-operation to Make Carlstrom's Flight a Success.

BIPLANE ARRIVES IN CHICAGO

Will Be Reassembled Today—Local Aero Club Plans a Celebration in Honor of the Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—The aeroplane in which Victor Carlstrom is to attempt a nonstop flight from Chicago to New York for THE NEW YORK TIMES arrived here this afternoon, having been sent by express from Buffalo via the Lake Shore Railroad. The machine arrived in good condition, but was taken out of the special express car in which it was shipped too late to get it installed this evening at the Government aviation field on the southwestern border of Chicago. The machine will be transported by motor truck tomorrow, and will be put together by the two Curtiss mechanics who accompanied it from Buffalo, but it is expected that the process of reassembling and testing will hardly be completed before Wednesday night, when Carlstrom and the officials of the Curtiss Company, who will be present at the start of the flight, will leave Buffalo.

The Aero Club of Illinois, the original owner of the field which the Government is now using for its aviation headquarters here, has planned a ceremony, to take place on the day before Carlstrom's flight, which shall combine the character of an inauguration of the field and a celebration of the sunrise-to-sunset trip to New York, which Carlstrom is to make for THE TIMES. A committee, of which Glenn Muffley is Chairman, is handling the matter for the Aero Club, with the co-operation of a committee of the Press Club of Chicago, under the Chairmanship of George S. Foster. Posters announcing the event have been placed in various clubs of Chicago, and an elaborate program has been laid out, including flights by army aviators and by private enthusiasts, and initiatory trips for several prominent men and women of Chicago who have taken up aviation.

Captain Joseph C. Morrow, who is at the head of the army aeronautics in Chicago, is much interested in Carlstrom's flight and has assured THE TIMES correspondent of his eagerness to furnish every facility to the aviator in his attempt to smash the distance record for continuous flight and to carry the first batch of mail transported by aeroplane from Chicago to the Atlantic Coast.

EXPERT PREDICTS SUCCESS.

Huntington Finds Carlstrom's Equipment Adequate for His Task.

A scientific analysis of THE TIMES Chicago-to-New York flight was made yesterday by Howard Huntington, a veteran constructor, whose aeroplanes have flown in many foreign countries. He built the first machine in which an aviator "looped the loop" in this country. He is a Director of the American Society of Aeronautic Engineers and a member of the technical examination board of the Aero Club of America.

After saying that the flight would bring home to the people of this country the fact that aerial transportation was an actuality instead of a dream of the future, and that THE TIMES deserved great credit for making a demonstration that would call this to their attention, Mr. Huntington spoke of the chances of failure.

Believes the Motor the Best.

"These may be classified under two headings," he said—"motor troubles and the weather. In regard to the first, the motor used by Carlstrom is a very highly developed mechanism and is good enough for the European countries who are fighting for their very existence and who are buying and have bought numbers of these motors. It is the product of long development, in which one weak spot after another has been strengthened and made fool-proof. In my opinion this motor has reached that stage where the factor of safety is very nearly uniform throughout. As far as material goes, the best obtainable in this country has been used.

"The ignition system, which has always been acknowledged to be the weakest part of gasoline motors, has been built in duplicate in this one. It is not the usual dual-ignition of the automobile, but is a real double ignition, giving two entirely separate circuits from two separate sources to two separate spark plugs. The fact that this motor has been put through bench tests more severe and exacting than even the Chicago-New York flight will demand shows that danger of failure in this direction is very slight. The carburetion and lubrication systems are also in duplicate.

"As to the weather, it must be realized that this flight will be made in about ten hours. It is perfectly possible to obtain very accurate information as to the movement of storms, direction and velocity of winds, and other necessary data from the Weather Bureau when the length of prognostication is only ten hours. Furthermore, the direction of the flight, from west to east, follows the course of the prevailing winds and other phenomena, and it should prove very simple to follow the high-pressure area all the way.

"In regard to the distance the aeroplane will have to travel, it will be asked to go further than any machine has flown, so far as records show, in a cross-country nonstop flight. But such distances have already been covered in closed circuit flights in Europe, and the successful completion of the Chicago-New York flight only involves a careful and correct calculation of the power and dimensions of the machine Carlstrom will fly.

Load Within Lifting Limits.

"First in this calculation comes the fuel. The consumption of gasoline in this motor, which is rated at 160 horsepower, is seventeen gallons an hour with a wide-open throttle. Carlstrom will probably fly at a speed that will use fifteen gallons an hour. The grade of gasoline used weighs about six pounds to the gallon, making the weight of fuel for one hour's flight about ninety pounds. To be conservative, allow eleven hours for the flight. Then Carlstrom will need 990 pounds in all, and will have to lift this amount at the beginning of the flight. The oil required, at seven pounds to the gallon, will weigh about eighty pounds. Carlstrom, with his suitcase and other impediments, will come to about 200 pounds. Thus the entire useful load to be carried will be about 1,270 pounds.

"The Curtiss Model R2 weighs empty 1,800 pounds, or with the additional wing surface, which may not be used in the flight, about 1,920 pounds. This, together with the useful load, makes a total of about 3,200 pounds. Now, 6½ pounds to each square foot of supporting surface is a perfectly practicable loading for an aeroplane of this type. By dividing the weight by this figure, it is found that 492 square feet of surface will be required for the carrying of the machine and its useful load. The regular Model R2 has a wing area of 505 square feet, and, with the additional wing surface added, about 550 square feet. So it is easy to see that THE TIMES aeroplane is well within the limits of practicability as to the loading of its wings.

"Now, in regard to the horse power necessary to drive the machine. In Europe loads up to 25½ pounds per horse power have been carried successfully. Twenty pounds is considered a very heavy loading. In the case of THE TIMES machine, 3,200 pounds will be carried by a motor that develops 200 horse power. To be conservative, say, that, at the consumption of fuel mentioned, the motor develops 175 horse power. This figures out to a ratio of 18¼ pounds per horse power, which is slightly more than is customary for ordinary flights. THE TIMES machine is therefore safe as to the weight-power ratio.

Estimates Speed at Ninety Miles.

"The only other consideration which need enter into the calculation to prove the flight perfectly feasible is the matter of speed. With the head resistance of this machine and the weight ratio as calculated, a speed of ninety miles an hour should be obtained. It is perfectly safe at this time of year and at an altitude of 5,000 feet or more, to count upon a favoring wind that will add at least twenty miles per hour to the speed. Again, to be conservative, assume that Carlstrom will fly at a speed of eighty miles an hour, with a favoring wind of ten miles an hour, giving him a travel speed of ninety miles an hour. Following, then, that the distance to be traveled is 900 miles, Carlstrom ought to arrive here in about ten hours.

"The last thing to consider is the personal equation—the pilot. I hardly feel that is necessary in the case of Victor Carlstrom. He has done such consistent and superlative work in the air for so long a time, without once failing to make good, that it seems impossible, even though this flight is a record breaker, to conceive of failure in the case of this veteran pilot. As a student for many years of the art and science of aeronautics and a very close follower of the rapid development of the last two years, I feel perfectly safe in attesting to the practicability of this great undertaking of THE NEW YORK TIMES. It is almost certain that, barring motor troubles, this Chicago to New York flight will be made with less incident and much greater speed than would be possible by any other means of transportation."

W. Leonard Bonney, until recently an aviator with the Carranza army in Mexico and a veteran cross-country pilot, spoke enthusiastically yesterday of the Chicago-New York flight.

"I think that THE TIMES should be sincerely congratulated," he said, "on the good sporting attitude it has taken toward aviation, and, in particular, for its latest example of interest, the backing of the nonstop flight from Chicago to New York. This will do more to impress the average man with the practicability of aviation than any other trip that might be planned, with the exception of the ocean-to-ocean flight. I have little doubt that the flight will be successfully made, and it will probably be made in from eleven to fourteen hours, as Carlstrom is a corking good flier and probably the best equipped man in this country for a hard, grilling flight of this sort.

GOVERNOR FREES MERRITT.

Ex-Supervisor of East Chester Pardoned Because of Rheumatism.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Henry C. Merritt, who, as Supervisor of the town of East Chester, where he was also Democratic boss, appropriated to his own uses $450,000 of public funds and was sentenced in 1914 to serve from three and a half to six and a half years in prison, was released from Sing Sing Prison here before daylight this morning.

His son, Henry, Jr., who left Princeton University to work for his father's release and who obtained many signatures to a petition for a commutation of sentence on the ground that Mr. Merritt had contracted rheumatism in prison, was waiting for him in an automobile with Dr. A. O. Squiers, former prison physician. Young Merritt drove his father to a sanitarium in South Highland Avenue here, and today Mrs. Merritt visited her husband. He will leave for home as soon as his health permits. Dr. Squiers said this might be in three weeks.

Governor Whitman ordered Mr. Merritt's release when he had been convinced that Mr. Merritt's health had really been impaired. Dr. Squiers certified that Merritt was in bad shape from rheumatism, and that he was suffering from a growth on his body. Dr. Squiers, who is a specialist in the radium treatment of cancer, stated that professional ethics prevented him discussing the nature of this additional ailment.

To Oust A. P. Heinze from Estate.

Walter A. Fullerton, a Saratoga attorney, who has been appointed administrator of the estate of F. Augustus Heinze in New York following the removal of the decedent's sister, Mrs. Lida M. Fleitmann, by the Saratoga Surrogate, has started proceedings in Hudson County, N. J., to have himself appointed ancillary administrator in that State in place of the decedent's brother, Arthur P. Heinze. Mr. Fullerton has obtained an order to take the testimony of witnesses in New York before a Commissioner appointed in New Jersey.

NEW BRITISH LOAN ALMOST ARRANGED

Financiers Regard Return of A. M. Anderson of J. P. Morgan & Co. as Indication.

MAY EXCEED $250,000,000

Higher Interest Rate Expected—H. P. Davison, Who Is Making Negotiations, Leaves London.

The return yesterday from abroad of Arthur M. Anderson, head of the bond department of J. P. Morgan & Co., was regarded in financial circles as an indication that arrangements have been completed for a new British Government secured loan. Henry P. Davison, who went abroad some time ago to negotiate the loan transaction, is on his way to this country, having sailed Saturday. While the details of the loan have not been given out, it is understood that the terms will be similar to those of the $250,000,000 loan floated here last August.

The amount, it is said, may be somewhat more and the maturity, instead of being two years, is likely to be five, and for that reason it is the opinion of bankers that the rate will in all probability be a shade higher than the last loan. This increase in the rate from 5 per cent. may take the form of a lower issuing price rather than a higher rate on the face of the bond. At present there is great demand for short-term securities, and the demand for longer maturities is not so large, consequently it is felt that bonds of longer maturities should pay a higher rate. Moreover, the British Government would in any event arrange its financing in the United States so that the second secured loan should not mature at about the same time as the first.

The collateral behind the new loan will also consist of securities of neutral countries and of American railroad and industrial stocks and bonds that have been mobilized by the British Treasury. It will be recalled that in the $250,000,000 bond transaction of last August the collateral was divided into three classes: securities of neutral nations, securities of the Dominion of Canada and Canadian railroad issues, and American securities. There was furnished $100,000,000 worth of each class, the market value of the collateral being $300,000,000. In some quarters it is reported that the proportion of American securities to be deposited as collateral for the second loan will be larger than in the first, but confirmation of this report could not be obtained.

Subscription books for the new French commercial credit, which may reach the sum of $100,000,000, were opened yesterday. The syndicate managers, the Guaranty Trust Company, the Bankers Trust Company, and William P. Bonbright & Co., Inc., announced that a large number of applications had already been received from banks in this and other cities. It was said that the number of French industrial concerns participating in the transaction was still undetermined, and that the amount of the credit, therefore, likewise remained uncertain. Under the terms of the credit the yield to American banks participating in it is in excess of 6½ per cent. per annum.

Bankers interested in the negotiations with the Russian Government said yesterday that there were no developments, and that in all likelihood there would be none until after the new British loan was out of the way.

Conversations are also in progress in reference to Argentine financing, the Republic being desirous of making arrangements for paying the obligations soon to mature. It was said yesterday that it would probably be considerable time before the details were perfected.

VANDERBILT AIDS SOLDIERS.

Asks Order from Court so Returned Militiamen Can Register.

Major Cornelius Vanderbilt, Republican, and Edward R. Whitting, Democrat, obtained orders yesterday from Supreme Court Justice Pendleton, directing the Board of Elections to show cause why soldiers who had returned from the Mexican border since the close of registration, should not be permitted to register now, in order to vote at the coming election. The proceeding is based on the contention that to deprive those guardsmen who had returned home since registration of their right to vote would be a grave injustice. The court will hear argument in the case tomorrow.

John G. Saxe, counsel in the case, said that Saturday was the last day on which the register could be corrected, and applications for correction must be made at least two days before. For this reason, if the decision of Justice Cohalan, tomorrow, is favorable, the guardsmen who want their names registered must make application on Tuesday.

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The price of this grade of milk delivered at your home in quart bottles is 10 cents per quart.

Borden's Farm Products Division

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400 West 29th St.
227 East 34th St.
213 West 84th St.
176 East 116th St.
173 Manhattan St.
2276 Second Ave.
342 East 133d St.
448 East 180th St.
8th St. and 6th Ave. (Jefferson Market)
207 East Broadway
Hudson Terminal Building
123 Rivington St.
75 Orchard St.
37 First Ave.
147 West Houston St.
1424 St. Nicholas Ave.
760 Courtlandt Ave.
78 Main St., Yonkers

BROOKLYN

840 Metropolitan Ave.
98 Sterling Place
6002 Fort Hamilton Ave.
390 Liberty Ave.
942 De Kalb Ave.
2380 Gravesend Ave.
15 Farrington St., Flushing, L. I.
65 Steinway Ave., Long Island City
760 Van Wyck Ave., Jamaica
945 Flatbush Ave.
1840A George St., Ridgewood
77 Seigel St.

NEW JERSEY

75 Prince St., Elizabeth
589 Broadway, Bayonne
163 State St., Hackensack
91 Washington St., Hoboken
641 Montgomery St., Jersey City
25 Fourth Ave., Newark
63 South 14th St., Newark
181 Central Ave., Passaic
479 Broadway, Paterson
421 Sycamore St., Plainfield
12 Godwin Ave., Ridgewood
315 Broadway, Union Hill

STATEN ISLAND

385 Jersey St., New Brighton, S. I.
702 Van Duzer St., Stapleton, S. I.

OUT-OF-TOWN

737 Broadway, Albany
339 Niagara St, Buffalo
212 Huguenot St., New Rochelle
50 Crary Ave., Mount Vernon
11 Factory Place, Port Chester
86 Bronson Ave., Rochester
742 State St., Schenectady
121 East Onondaga St., Syracuse
131 Main St., Tarrytown
26 Pain St., Troy
42 Tracy St., Utica
50 Hamilton Ave., White Plains
385 Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
78 Union Place, Hartford, Conn.
128 Washington St., South Norwalk
492 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

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DIRECTORS OF NATIONAL LEAGUE WILL INVESTIGATE CHARGES MADE BY M'GRAW

M'GRAW CASE TO GO BEFORE LEAGUE

President Tener States Directors of National Will Take Up Charges in December.

CONFERS WITH HEMPSTEAD

Declares Matter Was Not Discussed During Visit, but Head of Giants Says It Was Touched Upon.

"The McGraw case will be handled by the Board of Directors of the National League when it meets here on the second Tuesday in December," said President John K. Tener of the National League yesterday. There will be no investigation held by Mr. Tener before that time, although the head of the league and President Hempstead of the New York Club held a long conference at the Giants' offices yesterday afternoon.

Before President Tener went down to the Giants' offices yesterday Manager John J. McGraw was also a visitor, and had a long talk with President Hempstead. He left, however, a short time before President Tener arrived. Mr. Tener and Mr. Hempstead disagree slightly about just what happened at yesterday's conference.

Mr. Tener stated last night that the McGraw incident in Brooklyn was not discussed. "I paid Mr. Hempstead a visit, just as I have done many times before. We discussed matters pertaining to the last season and next season. There was nothing significant about the talk; it was just one of those conferences I have with all the club owners at different times."

Says Matter Was Discussed.

President Hempstead, however, said, in answer to a question by a TIMES reporter: "Why, yes, we just touched on the McGraw incident, but did not say much about the matter. As far as we are concerned the matter has been dropped and stands exactly as it has for the last few weeks—that is, it is a closed incident. I know nothing about what will be done about the matter in the future, but I will say that I know of nothing which will cause the present situation to be changed. No conference between Mr. Tener, Mr. McGraw, and myself has been arranged."

The rules of the National League provide that such matters as the McGraw case are to be handled by the Board of Directors of the league. The present board consists of August Herrmann of Cincinnati, Barney Dreyfuss of Pittsburgh, C. H. Ebbets of Brooklyn, Stephen Haughton of Boston, and H. N. Hempstead of the Giants. Mr. Hempstead will not sit in the conference when the case is reviewed.

It was learned yesterday that several of the club owners are anxious to have McGraw's statement thoroughly reviewed and want the New York leader to make his statement clear that he did not mean to reflect on the honesty of the game. The rule under which the McGraw case will come provides for the Directors to handle all incidents which might be construed as being "prejudicial to the good repute of the game of baseball."

Situation a New One.

It is necessary for one or more of the clubs to file a protest in order that a case of this kind may come before the Board of Directors, but President Tener could not say what club had made the protest. The present case offers a new situation in the National League. The last case of its kind was the Horace Fogel incident, when the President of the Philadelphia Club openly declared that the umpires were favoring the Giants to win the pennant. For these rash statements, which the Board of Directors considered and ruled groundless, Fogel, after a spirited hearing, was ushered out of the league.

It is pointed out by some baseball men that McGraw in making his statement was very careful to first make it clear that he did not openly charge his players with deliberately favoring the Brooklyn Club. After first qualifying his statement in this respect he openly charged them with indifference and with not trying to play their best. President Tener is inclined to take the incident as a case where McGraw's temper got the best of him, and what he said was expressed while he was in the heat of excitement.

The hearing before the Board of Directors promises to be a very lively affair, as McGraw is an individual who does not mince words, and it is very evident that he will express himself freely when he hears the charges which some of the club owners are likely to make against him.

SPRING TOUR FOR GIANTS.

McGraw Arranges for Games in Southern Cities with Detroit.

Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants and Secretary John B. Foster yesterday arranged an exhibition tour of the New York Club and the Detroit team after the training season in the South is ended next Spring. The Giants and Detroits will start their tour at Dallas, Texas, about the 1st of April, and will play a game each day for a week or more in several Southern cities, ending the tour at Kansas City.

This is an entirely new wrinkle in exhibition tours, but has been approved by both leagues. The two teams will travel in a special train, and they have had no trouble in arranging for their games during the first week in April. The New York manager looks upon a week's games with the Detroits as better practice for both clubs than playing minor league clubs in the South. The major league clubs have played in Southern cities so often that the interest has waned, and last season the crowds which saw many of the games did not even pay the club's traveling expenses. An attraction like the Giants and Detroit is calculated to be a big drawing card.

Manager McGraw plans to have his squad in training at Marlin, Texas, by the last week in February, and the whole month of March will be given over to getting his team into shape for next year's campaign.

$1 GENERAL ADMISSION
HARKNESS 100 MILES GOLD TROPHY RACE
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SAT. OCT. 28TH 2 P. M.
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McBRIDE'S, TYSON'S AND ALL AGENCIES AND ABRAHAM & STRAUS BROOKLYN.

KOLEHMAINEN QUITS I.-A.A.C.

Finnish Runner Has Entered 10-Mile Race as Unattached.

Hannes Kolehmainen, the Finnish runner, who since coming to this country late in 1912 has won many victories under the emblem of the Irish-American A. C., has quit the Winged Fist organization. After four years with the Irish-American A. C. officials, Kolehmainen on last Saturday called at Amateur Athletic Union headquarters and transferred his registration from the I. A. A. C. to unattached. He also entered himself for the ten-mile running championship at Macombs Dam Park next Saturday as competing unattached.

The Finn gave no reason for leaving the club whose colors he has always borne honorably in this country other than "Maybe I join a new club soon." He was not at his home in South Brooklyn yesterday when a TIMES reporter sought to question him regarding his reasons for running unattached, and it was said there that he was in New Haven working. There is no reason known to P. J. Conway, President of the Irish-American A. C., nor to John J. Elier, track Captain, why Kolehmainen should quit at this time.

Without Kolehmainen the I. A. A. C. can entertain only little hope of winning either the senior metropolitan or national championships this season. The Finnish youth, who has been the mainstay of the Winged Fist combination over hill and dale since 1912, was again expected to be the man who would lead the team to two new titles this Fall.

COLUMBIA HARRIERS WIN.

Huelsenbach Leads Team to Victory in Race with C. C. N. Y.

Columbia University's cross-country team opened its season yesterday by easily defeating the hill and dale chasers of the College of the City of New York over the six-mile trail at Van Cortlandt Park. Led by A. L. Huelsenbach, the leading harrier of the Morningside Heights aggregation, five Columbia men crossed the finish line in the first six. Huelsenbach won by more than 150 yards from his college mate, Cook, journeying the six miles in 35 minutes 53 seconds. Cohn was the first C. C. N. Y. man home, finishing third. In the team competition the Columbia men recorded the low total of 18 points, while the College of the City of New York total ran up to 5.

The order of finish:

Position.	Name and College.	Time. M. S.
1—A. L.	Huelsenbach, Columbia	35:53
2—H. W.	Look, Columbia	36:35
3—H.	J. Cohn, C. C. N. Y.	36:43
4—J. P.	Knox, Columbia	36:47
5—R. L.	Hunt, Columbia	37:20
6—A. M.	Turner, Columbia	37:34
7—C.	N. Sarlin, Columbia	37:47
8—J. L.	Moss, Columbia	38:31
9—F. L.	Hopkins, Columbia	38:49
10—I.	Wehertals, C. C. N. Y.	39:10
11—K. M.	Landis, C. C. N. Y.	39:38
12—E. J.	Ward, Columbia	39:42
13—J. M.	Guinness, C. C. N. Y.	39:59
14—O. K.	Schroeder, C. C. N. Y.	41:36

TEAM SCORE.

Columbia	1	2	4	5	6	—1.
C. C. N. Y.	3	10	11	13	14	—51

ENTRIES FOR 10-MILE RUN.

Thirteen Long-Distance Men to Compete for Title Saturday.

In the ten-mile national championship on Saturday under the auspices of the Morningside A. C., thirteen of the leading long-distance runners in the East will seek to deprive Hannis Kolehmainen of the championship he has held for several years. When entries were opened last night the following men had been nominated for the event:

Kolehmainen, unattached; James W. Flaherty, Long Island A. C.; Nick Gianakopulos, Millrose A. A.; Charles Pores, Millrose A. A.; Willie Kyronen, Millrose A. A.; Louis Schmidt, Bronx Church House; James Henigen, Dorchester Club, Dorchester, Mass.; Aaron Morris, St. Christopher Club; Harry Parkinson, Morningside A. C.; Lester P. Dutka, Hungarian-American A. C.; Joseph S. Carr, Century A. C., Yonkers; James W. McCurnin, Jersey Harriers, Bayonne, N. J.; Fred Travalena, Mohawk A. C.; William J. Kennedy, unattached, formerly of Chicago, now of Port Chester, N. Y., and Hans Schuster, Swedish American A. C.

SPENCER VICTOR IN SHOOT.

Civilian Defeats Service Riflemen for United States Title.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 23.—W. H. Spencer of the Mound City Rifle Club of St. Louis won first place in a field of 929 competitors in the individual rifle match of the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice here today. Spencer, a civilian, scored 274 points out of a possible 300 in 200 yards of rapid fire, and 600 and 1,000 yards of slow fire shooting.

The title of individual champion rifle shot of the United States goes to the winner. First Sergt. F. L. Manon of the First Delaware Infantry took second place with 271 points, and Sergeant Raymond Lecuyer, United States Marine Corps, third with 270.

Initial stages of the national team match, for which there are 56 entrants, will begin tomorrow. It is to be completed on Wednesday.

Seven Cornell Harriers Selected.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Coach Jack Moakley today announced that seven Cornell runners had been taken to the cross-country training table. They are Captain Windnagle, Boynton, Campbell, Dresser, Maynard, McDermott, and Wenz.

PROTESTS PROPOSED FINING OF RED SOX

Baseball Players' Fraternity Objects to Penalty for Post-Season Game.

The reports from American League headquarters to the effect that the members of the Boston Red Sox, world's champions, and other players enrolled in the league may be fined for participating in so-called barnstorming games after the close of the regular season, has brought forth a vigorous protest from the Baseball Players' Fraternity.

President David L. Fultz stated yesterday that the fraternity cannot recognize the right of organized baseball to fine its members for such an alleged offense, and further pointed out that players were acting well within their legal rights in taking part in such games. President Fultz's statement follows:

"The fraternity cannot recognize the right of organized baseball to fine players for taking part in games after the season is over and after their contracts have expired. The players have, of course, no right to represent any club without the consent of its owner, but as long as they trade upon their own personal reputations they are clearly within their rights.

"The relation of player to magnate is purely contractual, and gives no oasis for the principle of paternalism which the magnates now attempt to inject into it. In addition, representatives of organized baseball have for years conducted post-season trips in which they shared the receipts, and it is difficult for the players to see the distinction between these trips and the ones the magnates now seek to abolish.

"I am not discussing the advisability of pennant winners' barnstorming after the season, as that is an entirely different matter. I am simply commenting upon their right to do so if they so desire.

"If the National Commission thinks the alleged offense of sufficient importance and that the act would be a wise and dignified one, they have every right to withhold the world series emblems from the Red Sox, but as far as fining them is concerned that is an entirely different matter."

President John K. Tener of the National League, who is a member of the National Commission, stated last night that the rule covering the Red Sox violation of the rule prohibiting barnstorming trips was clear.

"The code provides," said President Tener, "that the commission shall impose an 'adequate penalty' if a team violates this rule. Of course, the implication naturally is that the team will be fined, but I would rather have any statement concerning the fines come from Mr. Herrmann, who is Chairman of the commission. The players thoroughly understand the rule and each world's series team has violated it. The commission proposes to put a stop to practices such as the game in New Haven between the champion Red Sox and the semi-professional team they played there. I do not care to talk about Mr. Fultz's statement, as that is a matter which will have to be discussed by Chairman Herrmann."

Mr. Tener stated that the commission would withhold the championship emblems from the Red Sox players. The twenty-six players were entitled to gold baseballs, studded with diamonds. They are valued at about $100 each. These gifts are paid for by the commission.

WOMEN GOLFERS ARE TIED.

Mrs. Bartholomae and Mrs. Barclay Each Score 89 at Yountakah.

Fifty-six women golfers, members of the various clubs which comprise the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, journeyed to the links of the Yountakah Country Club yesterday, to participate in one of the association's one-day tournaments. Prizes were competed for in medal play handicap over eighteen holes.

Mrs. R. B. Smalley won the prize offered for the low gross card of the day with a 94. This score failed to bring her any honors in the competition for the net prize, however, in which Mrs. H. J. Bartholomae of Ardsley, and Mrs. J. C. Barclay, Hackensack, tied for the principal honors, each with a score of 89. On a draw Mrs. Bartholomae took premier honors and Mrs. Barclay second prize.

In the approaching and putting competition twelve of the women golfers tied at nine strokes, and on the play-off Mrs. Silkman, Forest Hills, gained the honors, with Mrs. C. H. Helfrich, Yountakah, second.

Columbia Seniors Beat Juniors.

In the interclass football series at Columbia University yesterday afternoon on South Field the senior eleven defeated the junior team by 9 to 0. This marked the second victory of the still undefeated fourth-year men. Quarter Back Webb scored the only touchdown and kicked the goal. McClure, full back on the junior combination, was forced behind his goal line for a safety.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn—Gus Christie vs. Silent Martin. Ten rounds.

Hunts Point S. C.—Johnny Harvey vs. Harry Pierce; Kid White vs. Joe Burman. Both ten-round bouts.

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ARION IS CUE VICTOR.

Defeats Liederkranz Rivals in Four of Six Matches.

The recently formed Inter-Club Billiard League opened its schedule last night with a clash between the old rivals, the Liederkranz Club and the Arion Society, the team representing the latter taking four of the six events contested at the Liederkranz Club. This competition starts a season of active play among the six clubs which are members of the league, the Arion Society, the Liederkranz Club, the Engineers Club, the Freundschaft Society, the Amateur Billiard Club, and the Algonquin Club of Bridgeport. When the proposal for an inter-club league was broached last Winter it met with enthusiastic response, but there was not then time to put the scheme in force. Several meetings were held and an early start was determined upon this Fall.

The schedule as at present laid out will not bring the league competition to a close until well along in the Spring one match being all that is scheduled for each week, so that playing in the event may not become onerous to the contestants. The men eligible to compete are rated on a handicap basis, and the rules call for straight rail competition. Two of the most prominent players in the city will be seen in some of the events, for J. Ferdinand Poggenburg, one-time national amateur champion, will be one of the contestants on the Liederkranz team, and Edward F. Gardner will play for the Arion Society.

Particular interest attached to the contest of last night from the fact that these two men were expected to compete in one of the matches. Poggenburg was on hand, but Gardner failed to appear, and for this reason Poggenburg elected not to enter the fray. He would have far outclassed any of the other contestants, making necessary the allowance of a liberal handicap, and in preference the play was left to some of the lesser lights.

Several interesting contests were waged during the evening. Berthold Beck of the Liederkranz Club experienced little difficulty in vanquishing the leading man of the Arion Society, William Foget, 55 to 29, both men playing 55. Alexander Mitzel, playing 55, scored a victory over A. Wintridge of the Liederkranz, who was playing 30, by 55 to 27. Henry Messinger of the Arion Society defeated Arthur Keller of the Liederkranz Club, 50 to 45, both men in this instance playing 50 points. H. Hegner of the Arion Society, who was playing 40 as against 35 by his rival of the Liederkranz Club, A. S. Nichols, won by a score of 40 to 21. Carl Wagner, playing 50, defeated Jacob Teschner of the Liederkranz, 50 to 23. Wagner playing 50 against his opponent's 30. The second victory for the Liederkranz came when Paolo Gaelico defeated Charles Daut, 50 to 36. These two were each called upon to play fifty points.

ARMY IN LIGHT PRACTICE.

Cadets Now Being Pointed for Big Game with Notre Dame.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The next contest on the Army's schedule is that with Villanova on Saturday, but the cadets will be pointed now for the big game scheduled for Nov. 4 with Notre Dame. Rockne, Jesse Harper's Hoosier assistant, saw the Army overwhelm Trinity on Saturday and returned to South Bend with considerable data bearing on the Army eleven. The soldiers resumed gridiron work today, but there was little heavy work, most of the time being taken up with a "skull practice" in which the mistakes of Saturday were pointed out with emphasis. A session at dummy scrimmages and a light signal drill completed the afternoon's work. Ford is back in togs again and in the punting drill got away some well-timed and long kicks. Vidal will get plenty to do this week after a fortnight's enforced rest. The squad emerged from the Trinity game unscratched.

AMHERST IS OPTIMISTIC.

Although Defeated on Saturday, Team Shows Improvement.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 23.—For the first time this season Amherst is optimistic regarding football prospects. The Green team is rounding into shape. Coach Riley is well pleased with his eleven's performance against Springfield Saturday, although defeated. The new line found itself after the first few minutes, and in the last quarter the team showed powerful offensive for the first time this season.

With hard week's work, principally in perfecting the line play and remedying the poor tackling which proved costly on Saturday, prospects will be good for a victory over Amherst's old rivals at Wesleyan. Amherst is showing good form in line bucking, while with better interference Goodrich is making his old gains on end runs.

Lynch Outpoints Astey.

Joe Lynch, the aggressive west side bantamweight, decisively outpointed Willie Astey of the east side in the star bout of ten rounds at the Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem last night. Lynch assumed the offensive in the first round, flooring Astey for a count of seven. Beginning in the second round Astey tried to rush Lynch about the ring, but Lynch was more than equal to the task of staving off the rushes. In the eighth and ninth rounds Lynch put Astey on the ropes with his powerful right-hand punches. In the semi-final bout, also of ten rounds, Smilin Willie of the west side and Abe Berkowitz of the east side fought a draw.

MARSE HENRY BACK IN FORM AT LAUREL

T. J. Smith's Colt Furnishes a Surprise by Winning Highweight Handicap.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 23.—Marse Henry, a three-year-old colt, bred by John E. Madden and racing in the colors of T. J. Smith, won the highweight handicap at six furlongs this afternoon at the Maryland State Fair track. He has been running indifferently since the season closed around New York, and his return to form came in the nature of a surprise. He was quoted in the machines at $18.50 for a $2 wager.

Marse Henry assumed the lead after the first furlong was covered, but Kewessa and Startling were always at his saddle girths. Troxler, who had the mount, did not push him until fifty yards from the finish, then he went to the whip, and Marse Henry shot ahead to win by a comfortable margin. Kewessa and Startling finished in the order named.

A mile race for two-year-olds produced only a four-horse field, and was won by A. H. Morris's Piraeus, the other placed horses being Artemis and Ed Roche. The increased distance and the heaviness of the track were a hard test for the young thoroughbreds. They stuck it out gamely, but all three were brought home under the whip and were very tired at the finish.

Racebrook won his second steeplechase of the meeting, when he defeated a large field of jumpers over a two-mile course. The winner was carrying top weight, with 147 pounds up, but romped home an easy winner from Meshach and Dixon Park. Queen of Paradise, R. F. Carman's filly, was a comparatively easy winner of the sixth race, for three-year-olds and upward, at a mile and a sixteenth.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old; selling; purse $700; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08.

Sargon II., C. D. Sullivan's ch. c., 105 pounds, by Uncle-Semiramis, $13.40, $5.50, $4.50. (R. Ball).....1
Al. Hudson, Kentucky Stable's b. c., 110, (Hudson).....2
Meshach, S. L. Josephthal's br. g., 5, 139, $14.10, $6.50. (J. Tansey).....2
Dixon Park, J. Flanagan, Jr.'s, br. g., 10, 142, $3.20, third. (H. Williams).....3
Abdon, Cynosure, Beethoven, King Pin, Otto Floto, High Priest, White Metal, Gloucester, March Court, Prijolee also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, steeplechase, selling; about two miles. Time—3:52.

Racebrook, A. J. Davis's b. g., 9 years, 147 pounds, by Racine-Miss Wandelohr, $10, $6.20, $3.60. (W. Noe).....1
Bright Star, R. F. Carman's ch. f., 105, $6.20 third. (J. McTaggart).....3
Howard Webber, Sweeter than Sugar, Capital Prize, Tolly, Bright and Early, Patapsco, Stony Brook, Kentucky Boy, Leading Lady, Ed. Garrison, and Velour also ran. Rebel was scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; purse, $700; one mile. Time—1:40 3-5.

Piraeus, A. H. Morris's ch. c., 108 pounds, by Cyclade-Elizabeth B., $17.80, $6.10, and out. (E. Ambrose).....1
Artemis, Oneck Stable's ch. f., 105, $3.60, and out to show. (T. Davies).....2
Ed Roche, J. McGovern's b. c., 102, out for third. (E. Taplin).....3
Napoleon also ran. Daddy Long Legs and Sandal scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages; lightweight handicap; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:12 4-5.

Marse Henry, T. J. Smith's br. c., 3 years, 114 pounds, by Ben Brush-Nun's Cloth, $18.50, $10.40, $6.90. (R. Troxler).....1
Kewessa, W. L. Oliver's b. g., 5, 119, $8, $5.40. (J. Robinson).....2
Starling, R. F. Carman's b. c., 3, 127, $3.90 third. (J. McTaggart).....3
Gnat, Back Bay, The Masquerader, Bonnie Tess, Billie McGee, Pan Maiden, Lady Barbara, Turmoil, and Candle also ran. Surprime, Carbide, and Madame Herrmann were scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; purse $700; one mile. Time—1:38 4-5.

Benevolent, O. Lewisohn's b. g., 4 years, 103 pounds, by Benevenuto-Linton Lilly, $6.80, $3.10, $2.80. (R. Ball).....1
Flittergold, G. A. Muller's ch. h., 5, 103, $2.80, $2.50. (E. Ambrose).....2
Capra, J. Butler's ch. f., 4, 103, $3.30, third. (A. Schuttinger).....3
A. N. Akin, Pullux, and Venetia also ran. Fermosse scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $700; one mile and one-sixteenth. Time—1:47 3-5.

Queen of Paradise, R. F. Carman's ch. f., 3 years, 104 pounds, by Hamburg-Paradise Queen, $12, $5.40, $3.20. (J. McTaggart)...1
Buzz Around, J. Arthur's ch. m., 5, 104, $8.30, $4.90. (C. Kluger).....2
Sand Hill, P. S. Murray's b. g., 5, 112, $4.20, third. (C. Burlingame).....3
Afterglow, Hiked, Ash Can, Repton, Rose Juliette, Scorpii, Dinah Do, Disturber, Emerald Gem, and Mary Warren also ran. Dalngerfield, and Voluspa scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $700; one mile and one sixteenth. Time—1:46 3-5.

Yodelling, H. J. Morris's ch. g., 5 years, 104 pounds, by Roehampton-Yodler, $11, $5.60, $4.80. (R Ball).....1
Maxim's Choice, H. G. Bidwell's b. c., 3, 114, $4.80, $3.70. (E. Ambrose).....2
Star Gaze, E. Her's b. h., 6, 116, $6.40 third. (A. Keogh).....3
Front Royal, Day Day, G. M. Miller, Ray o' Light, Stalwart Helen, and Wodan also ran. Golden Gate, Juliet, and Quien Sabe scratched.

Evander Childs Loses Game.

Because Evander Childs played an ineligible player in the Public Schools Athletic League championship soccer game with De Witt Clinton High School at Crotona Field on Oct. 14, which resulted in a 1 to 1 tie, the game was yesterday awarded to the Clinton team by the High Schools Games Committee.

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Athletic News of the Colleges

Harvard's Baseball Candidates.

Coach Fred Mitchell of the Harvard baseball team has the candidates for positions on next year's nine out for daily practice on Soldiers' Field. Without Mahan and Whitney he has a big gap to fill in the pitching department, and is also troubled to find a suitable man to fill the shoes of Captain Henry Nash at first base. With rather more than a hundred men working for the vacant positions, Mitchell hopes to fill the gap, but has yet to find a good hurler among the eligibles. There is some good material in the freshman class, but nothing among the seasoned and available men who, as yet, promise to make good the places of the five men lost by graduation. Mitchell will not be with the team in the Spring, owing to his contract with the Braves, which will take him South for their preliminary practice.

Cornell's Soccer Players.

Captain W. R. Garguilo, '17, has entire charge of the coaching of the Cornell soccer team this Fall, as Talbot Hunter will devote all his time to the lacrosse team. Cornell has about forty candidates for the eleven, four of which took part in the league contests last year with indifferent success. Their offensive play last year was brilliant at times, but the defense lamentably weak, so that this Fall Garguilo is devoting his time more to teaching a system of defense, believing that with the good sprinters he has in the squad, good gains can be made when the ball is in their possession. The team is to play Yale at New Haven, Nov. 4, and Harvard at Ithaca, Nov. 15, winding up the season at Philadelphia with Penn on Dec. 2.

Penn's Sprinting Freshman.

Landers, who came to the University of Pennsylvania from a Chicago preparatory school with a sensational scholastic reputation, promises to make good for the Pennsy team, as in the preliminary track meet he ran the 100-yard dash in 0:10 1-5, and the 220-yard dash in 0:22 2-5, without being pressed in either. Ebby, his schoolmate, won the 880 in 2:01 4-5, and the two miles in 10:09. All were scratch performances in handicap events, and good work for so early in the season, when the youngsters are not expected to be keyed up. Hough, another freshman, did 22.6 in the broad jump, and a number of other good youngsters were uncovered during the first day's handicap trials.

Dartmouth's Outing Club.

Dartmouth's unique organization, the Outing Club, which goes in for tramps over the hills stretching from Hanover to Sky Line Farm, a distance of seventy miles, with a chain of seven cabins for rest overnight, starts the year with 350 members, many of whom have already had two ten-mile tramps. Snow shoeing, skiing, tobogganning, and skating are the athletic activities in which the members participate, and this Winter they will have open competitions at all these sports, winding up with a carnival to which students at all New England colleges are eligible.

Baseball at Williams.

Thirty-one freshmen answered the first call for baseball candidates at Weston Field at Williams. The squad was later increased to fifty, and some excellent material has developed in the practice against the Sophomore and Varsity dreams. Three nines were given workouts under the supervision of Captain Clark, who believes there is first-class material in the bunch for future university uses.

Trophies for Baseball Players.

Gold baseball trophies will be presented to all members of the Harvard 'Varsity baseball team who took part in the victories over Yale and Princeton in 1916 at a dinner to be held at the Harvard Club of Boston, on the evening of Thursday, Nov. 2. Fred Mitchell, coach of the team; B. Wendell, Jr., '02; G. E. Abbott, Captain of the 1917 team, and most of the members of the team of 1916 have promised to be present and make speeches.

Dual Race for Harriers.

New Hampshire State College will have the first dual cross-country meet in its history when it meets the team from Colby College at Durham, N. H., on Nov. 4. The New Hampshire college has a team of forty harriers who are taking daily work over the hills and dales of its course and expect to defeat Colby as they did Bates, Vermont, and Rhode Island Spring.

Yale's Wrestling Dates.

Yale's wrestling team will have its first intercollegiate meet on Feb. 10, when it comes to this city to meet the Columbia wrestlers. It will meet Pennsylvania on the mat at New Haven, Feb. 17; Annapolis at Annapolis on Feb. 24; will participate in the New England Intercollegiate match at Boston on March 3, and will wind up its season with its bouts with Princeton on March 10, at Princeton.

Rifle Shooting at Penn.

Forty new men reported for rifle practice when the call for members of a rifle team was made at the University of Pennsylvania. Ten members of last year's team were also on hand and Major Kelly, U. S. A., who is coaching them, found a number among the newcomers who had a good foundation in the preliminary training they had had at the Plattsburg camp of instruction during the Summer. Nearly a hundred men will be tried out during the Winter with practice in one of the near-by city armories.

Yale's Track Men Busy.

Yale has an unusually large number of men out for track and field sports this Fall, the newcomers being given preliminary work under the eyes of the veteran members of the squad. Williams and Berg have the sprinters in hand; Farwell is looking after the hurdlers; Nagel and McLeish attend to the pole vaulters; Gifford and St. Hill the high jumpers; Grant the broad jumpers, and Underhill the weight throwers.

Ryan at Boston College.

Jack Ryan, who won the 600-yard novice race at the Millrose A. A. games in this city last January and later the Baxter mile at N. Y. A. C. games, has entered Boston College, which has captured a lot of promising youngsters who graduated at the various high and private schools around Boston last Spring, with which the institution hopes to make a bid for the intercollegiates.

Many in Yale Gun Club.

Yale as usual has a large squad in its University Gun Club, and expects to repeat its victory of a year ago in winning the November intercollegiate shoots. The practice field back of the old ball field has been improved and new traps installed so that there will be ample room for the freshman team which has been organized and which will this Fall shoot against the Princeton Freshmen and the team of the Taft Prep School.

TODAY'S LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds; selling; six furlongs. Cherry Ripe, 116 pounds; Gold Bond, 113; Glory Belle, 113; Kebo, 111, Mother Macree, 110; Tootsie, 108; Hasty Cora, 108; *Highway, 103; Flare, 116; Kimberly, 113; Ponce de Leon, 113; Rey Ennis, 111; Lady Bob, 110; Stalwart Van, 108, *Rose Finn, 105.

SECOND RACE.—All ages; maidens; one mile. Zylon, (imp.,) 115 pounds; Ampere II., (imp.,) 109; Life, 109; Melodrama, 108; Charming, 95; Red Wing, 116; Navigator, 112; Tioga, 98; N. K. Beals, 98.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs. Thesieres, 118 pounds; Pierrot, 114; Southern Gold, 114; Borax, 114; Brownvale, (imp.,) 109; Passion, 105; *Ambrose, 109; Tie Pin, 114; Presumption, 114; Young Emblem, 114; Meelicka, 111; Lady London, 111; Costumer, 108; *Lost Fortune, 108; Brown Cora, 104.

FOURTH RACE.—The Maryland Handicap; two-year-olds; $2,000 added; six furlongs. Gloomy Gus, 119 pounds; Crank, 116; Koh-I-Noon, 108; Lively, 107; Queen of the Water, 106; Loser, 104; †Woodsman, 102; Bonnie Witch, 117; Ticket, 115; Tragedy, 108; Bondage, 103; Friendless, 98; †Deer Trap, 123. †Belmont entry.

FIFTH RACE.—All ages; handicap; one mile. Celt, 118 pounds; Holiday, 114; Bac, 112; Half Rock, 108; Gainer, 118; Wooden Shoes, 112; Ninety Simplex, 108.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and an eighth. Soldier, 115 pounds; High Tide, 111; Goldy, 111; Menlo Park, 108; Patty Regan, 107; *Dalngerfield, 102; Captain Parr, 111; Sam Slick, 111; Valas, 107; Wood Air, 107; Voluspa, 103; Blackford, 102.

SEVENTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Virile, 118 pounds; Jem, 113; Nigel, 108; Infidel II., 107; Rae B., 102; *Armament, 104; Sevillian, 94; St. Charlcotte, 115; Sasin, 111; Success, 107; Napier, 104; Little Nearer, 105; *Senator Casey, 99.

*Five pounds apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather clear; track fast.

Dorizas is an Instructor.

Mike Dorizas, who was Pennsylvania's star wrestler, weight hurler, and strong man, has been appointed a member of the staff of instructors at the Germantown Academy.

SYRACUSE IS HARD HIT.

Schlachter, Star at Right Guard, Receives Broken Collarbone.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Syracuse hopes of retrieving the defeat suffered at the hands of Pittsburgh in the remaining games on the Orange schedule received a severe setback this afternoon during a fierce scrimmage when Chris Schlachter, right guard and Walter Camp selection for his position as all-American eleven last year, suffered a broken collar bone. It is feared that the injury will keep Schlachter out of the game for the remainder of the season. Planck, Varsity full back, and Schwartzer, a substitute back field player, also were injured during the practice, the former receiving a bad cut in the head and the latter spraining his ankle.

Coach Hollenback sent the squad through the hardest scrimmage of the season today, the 'Varsity earning a 14 to 13 decision over the scrubs in a battle which lasted for more than an hour, and which produced the hardest football seen in the Stadium this year. The team is now being pointed for the battle with the Michigan Wolverines at Ann Arbor next Saturday.

Tennis at Dartmouth.

More interest than ever in tennis is shown at Dartmouth, where in the preliminary Fall tournament there were forty-nine entries from the upper classes thirty-four from the freshman class, and fourteen teams for the doubles from the upper classes alone. W. E. Bishop and J. A. Cullom are two of the freshmen who are looked upon as certain to make 'Varsity material.

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LAFAYETTE IS DETERMINED.

Starts Work for Lebanon Valley Undaunted by Tiger Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 23.—The preparation for the game with Leb

COACHES OF BIG FOOTBALL TEAMS WORK ENERGETICALLY TO PERFECT OFFENSIVE TACTICS

JONES TAKES PART IN YALE PRACTICE

Dissatisfied with the 'Varsity's Work, He Plays at Quarter—Dr. Brides on the Line.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 23.—The Yale 'Varsity eleven ran off its plays so poorly this afternoon that Head Coach Tad Jones and Line Coach Dr. Brides, who were in uniform, went into the practice at quarter back and right guard, respectively, to give a laboratory demonstration of football. Aided by the interference of Captain Black, Jones broke around right end into an open field, and would have scored a touchdown had he run out the play. The 'Varsity attack went poorly all the afternoon. Harry Lagora twice fumbled punts, but recovered them in the nick of time.

Only one touchdown was scored by the 'Varsity, which was twice held by the third eleven, which, instead of the regular scrubs, opposed it for the afternoon. The third team was unable to gain ground, but Haffner's punting several times covered more than half the length of the field and beat back the 'Varsity. Howell Van Nostrand, who was again at quarter back, because of injuries to Traver Smith and Chester La Roche, took the ball through the centre for the only touchdown of the afternoon, aside from Jones's dash.

Although it was feared that Captain Black would not attempt football this week, because of his recent operation for an abscess, he insisted on getting into the scrimmage, and played without adverse effects. Centre Rush Callahan and the leading substitute for the same position, Vorys, will be unable to play before next week. Quarter Back Smith was on the side lines, and expects to get back into the game by Wednesday.

Half Back Bob Bingham was excused from scrimmaging because of a slight attack of sore throat. Because of the continued absence of Callahan and Vorys, Rex Hutchinson was again at centre, and will be the selection against Washington and Jefferson on Saturday. The line-up today:

Left end, Gates; left tackle, Taft; left guard, Black; centre, Hutchinson; right guard, Galt; right tackle, Baldridge; right end, Connerford; quarter back, Van Nostrand; left half back, Carey; right half back, Legore; full back, Jacques.

FORDHAM PLAYERS HURT.

O'Connell, Corcoran, and Perkins Unable to Report for Practice.

Although Fordham University found no trouble in disposing of the heavy outfit of Susquehanna by a score of 47 to 0 last Saturday, at the same time continuing its season's record of not having been scored upon, the real cost of victory was forthcoming yesterday when three of its most dependable players were unable to report for practice because of injuries. The men thus added to the Fordham hospital list are O'Connell, who was forced to leave the game after he had scored the first two touchdowns; Corcoran, the best end on the squad, and Perkins, who has been putting up a fine game at tackle all season. O'Connell, who is regular full back, was badly thrown as he crossed the line a second time in the first half and suffered a bad bruise on the right hip. Yesterday he was unable to get into his uniform. Corcoran and Perkins have sprained ankles. Corcoran was hudt sprained ankles. Corcoran was hurt through and threw him as he was punting and was off his balance.

With the three men thus lost and with Callan, Hayes and Cantwell all too crippled from last week's practice to even get out in uniform last Saturday, Fordham is none too hopeful of its chances against the strong Georgetown eleven in the annual Election Day at Fordham, a week from today.

The practice at Fordham yesterday was one of the lightest of the season, and consisted more of an introduction of new plays than an attempt to rectify Saturday's faults. Several new plays will be used against the fast Pennsylvania Military College next Saturday to give them a thorough tryout before Fordham meets the conquerers of Dartmouth. Fordham is developing its entire attack along the older style of football, a fact which was well noted by the Georgetown scouts in attendance at the Susquehanna game.

COLUMBIA IN BAD SHAPE.

Former Players to be Asked to Help Coach Weakening Eleven.

Urgent appeals for members of Columbia's old football guard to respond to a dire need for helping a weakening eleven are to be made today as a result of a conference of coaches last night. The Light Blue and White has lost two of the three games played this Fall and, with the hardest part of the schedule coming in the next two or three games, elaborate plans were projected yesterday. Tom Thorp, 1905 Captain, who has been acting as coaching adviser, said last night he would endeavor to round up as many of Columbia's former stars of the gridiron as possible.

It was made no secret last night that the team needs the most rigorous kind of training for this week and next. Negotiations have been opened with the aim of arranging a practice scrimmage game with the Fordham University team late this week or next week.

Head Coach Metcalf shattered all precedents yesterday by ordering a Monday scrimmage. The 'Varsity went against the freshman team for about fifteen minutes and then was recalled indoors, where several of the coaches dwelt more or less harshly on the faulty performances of some of the players against Union last Saturday. When account had been taken of stock yesterday five were found to have received injuries against Union, although only Monroe and Wilber did not report in uniform. Monroe had opened an old injury to his ankle and Wilber was kicked in his knee, but both will be again in shape by Saturday. Brown has an injured shoulder, Goldberg has an injured nose that may be found to be a fracture, and Cochran has a damaged foot and a cut on his face.

LIGHT WORK FOR N. Y. U.

Eustis Lets 'Varsity Rest, Lut Scrubs Are Drilled Hard.

Football practice at New York University yesterday was mainly a workout for the scrubs. Very few 'Varsity players reported, and those who did only went through light work. There are no injuries resulting from the Wesleyan game, but Coach Eustis decided to give the regulars a rest.

The scrubs were put through line charging against each other and against the bucking machine. The centres were put to work on a target device to develop accuracy in passing. Ted Cann, the 500-yard national swimming champion and son of Athletic Director Frank H. Cann, is now a regular member of the squad. He has matriculated in the School of Commerce, and will probably try for an end position.

HAUGHTON OUTLINES CRIMSON OFFENSIVE

Harvard Coach Begins to Develop 'Varsity for Varied Attack on Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 23.—The Harvard football eleven began work for the Cornell game in earnest this afternoon. Coach Haughton, who saw many encouraging points in the match against Massachusetts State College on Saturday, spent the earlier part of the afternoon outlining the team's offensive work for the coming of the Ithacans, and then took the squad to the field, where practically all the work was on signals.

The squad is now in better physical trim than it has been for some time. While both Clark and Caner were pretty much panged up in Saturday's game, both were on the field, but their places on the Harvard forward line were taken by Day and Lovell. The latter has not been out for a week, but is in better shape to start scrimmaging than either Taylor or Sweetser, two of the best tackles.

Robinson was in charge of the team, and had the regular backs, Thatcher, Horween, and Casey, this being the combination that will be groomed to start the game against Al Sharpe's Cornellians. With the exception of Half Back Bond, Haughton will have the services of all his best material, and while some of the stars will be held back on Saturday, all can be used if necessary. The Crimson will work a lot on offense this week, intending to put on a much more varied attack than was used against Cornell a year ago.

The defenses will also be built, the scouts having kept close track of Cornell's advancement this Fall. It is expected that because of the poor work the Ithaca end rushers have been doing this season Harvard will open its play more than in any previous game.

The rush-line candidates were joined today by two good men. Parker, one of the freshman line men last Fall, will be tried at tackle, and Lancaster, from the second team, is a good guard. He was the most active line man on the second team last Fall. These two players have been with the troops in Texas and have returned in prime condition to play football.

DEEP GLOOM AT HANOVER.

Green Tries to Forget Georgetown in Stiff Work for Tigers.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 23.—It was a down-hearted squad of football men that assembled on the Dartmouth oval this afternoon. Stinging under their defeat by Georgetown and anxious as to the outcome of the Princeton game Saturday, the men went through the work laid out for them by the coaches with a spirit of dogged determination. Saturday's upset proved conclusively that Dartmouth will have to make a general overhauling of the team if the Tigers are to be successfully coped with Saturday.

Every member of the squad reported promptly today, and Assistant Coach Ghee put the line men through a long session on the dummy, in which the men hit the bag as if they would tear it to shreds. In a long signal workout H. B. MacDonough ran the 'Varsity and Cannel ran the second team. Merrill, the regular guard, who pulled a tendon, is receiving much attention from the squad doctor in an effort to get him into condition for Saturday. If he can start, he will be a big help to the line, but it is hardly possible that he will be ready to answer the whistle. S. Holbrook, quarter back, who started the Georgetown game, sustained a rib injury that necessitated an X-ray examination. He will be out for some time. Duhamel is practically certain to start at full back for the Green on Saturday.

PITT PREPARES FOR PENN.

Warner Guards Against Overconfidence After Syracuse Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 23.—Coach Glen Warner let his 'Varsity men off with a light practice today and confined his efforts largely to pointing out what weak spots were evident in the play against Syracuse last Saturday. While recognizing the fact that Pitt rather outdid itself in this game, the coach feels there is ground for improvement in the several departments, and, with the Pennsylvania game in view, he has mapped out a strenuous program to strengthen defensive tactics, especially against the forward pass and to increase the plays and formations.

Pitt scouts at the Pennsylvania-Penn State game on Saturday reported today that the Blue and Gold will be up against a very hard proposition at the end of the week, as the boys from the eastern end of the State have a defense that a varied, powerful, and systematic.

HARD WEEK'S WORK FOR TIGER ELEVEN

Coach Rush Demands Decided Improvement Before Game with Dartmouth.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 23.—Although Dartmouth was defeated by Georgetown Saturday, Speedy Rush does not expect to find an easy opponent when the Tigers meet the Hanover men next Saturday. Rush declared today that there would be a hard practice every day this week and that the Princeton eleven will have to show a decided improvement during the next few days.

The Tiger mentor was in anything but a pleasant state of mind, and he did not let a single poor play escape without some comment. Thomas, a substitute half back, was taken out of the scrimmage immediately for not picking his man out of the interference, and the same fate awaited Haaren, another back, when he let the ball slip through his hands.

Most of the Princeton 'Varsity men were kept out of the scrimmage this afternoon, but the substitutes and second 'Varsity men had a long workout against the Tiger freshmen. The freshman eleven, which is being coached by Cruikshenk, former all-American centre, was surprisingly effective, and able to take the ball the entire length of the field twice. Rush used every man in his squad during the scrimmage.

Moore, Latrobe, and Sinclair are in rather bad physical shape, and it is not likely now that any of them will be able to start against Dartmouth. Halsey, a 'Varsity tackle from last season, who has been kept out of active work by an injury, was able to take part in his first scrimmage today, and Kaufman, another tackle candidate, who has been bothered with conditions up to now, reported for practice.

CORNELL CRIPPLES BACK.

Miller and Benedict Will Be Able to Play in Harvard Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The imminence of the first big game of the year, that with Harvard at Cambridge next Saturday, caused no changes in the program of the Cornell football team, and the usual Monday practice was conducted by Head Coach Sharpe. The team did not don uniforms at all. More than ordinary pains were taken by the Cornell football chief to bring out what he considered the weaknesses that must be corrected this week.

The fact that Miller, left guard, and Benedict, left half back, will be able to play next Saturday was disclosed today when these men reported for the backboard lecture. After spending a week on the sidelines these two men, both important cogs in the Cornell machine, have recovered from injuries and will be ready to take part in tomorrow's scrimmage. The coaches having determined to concentrate all of the laborious practice for Harvard into two days. Miller's presence in the line will close up the only gap in the experienced group of forwards.

Benedict's return to the backfield is particularly important, because he is perhaps the best punter on the squad and will be able to relieve Shiverick of that duty. Shiverick's great drop kicking in the Bucknell game makes certain that he will be called on more than once in the Harvard contest to score by this means and the coaches have the highest hopes of success.

BROWN EXPECTS REAL TEST.

Plays Being Perfected for Visit of Rutgers Team on Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 23.—Brown began preparing today for the Rutgers game, the next on its schedule and the one that promises its first real test. Opposing teams thus far have not been strong enough to suit Coach Robinson, for it has not been necessary for Brown to really exert itself in either of the early season games. Williams was by far the strongest yet met, but even this eleven crumbled before the Brown attack, and it was fumbling that kept the score down. The Brown backs have been guilty of considerable fumbling in all of the games, and this fault is one that must be corrected before the remaining games.

The players reported at Andrews field this afternoon in fairly good condition. Injuries received in the Williams game being of the slightest nature. From one standpoint of injuries Brown has been extremely fortunate this season, for at the present time there is not a man on the big squad but who could get into a game if necessary.

The coaches will devote the time this week to perfecting plays already given to the team and not attempt anything new for the Rutgers game, for Coach Robinson is looking ahead to the Yale and Harvard games, and does not intend that his team shall reach these games overtrained.

LEHIGH IS DRIVEN HARD.

Stiff Workout Follows Disappointing Showing of Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 23.—Disappointed at the showing made by Lehigh on Saturday against Lebanon Valley, Coach Keady gave the Brown and White a shakeup today and, contrary to all precedents, Monday being regarded as a rest day, gave the men a long drill and scrimmage. It was dark when the men were sent to the field house.

Until the men regain the spirit and drive that has been so characteristic of them up to now, the work every day this week will be of the most strenuous kind. The shakeup of the team consisted in relegating Enquist to the scrubs and McCarty, at end, to the side lines. Knoss took Tate's place at tackle part of the time, and Robinson relieved McDonald at centre.

Two sets of backfield men, Chenoweth, Pursell, Brunner, and Maginnis, comprising the first squad, and Herrington, Wysoki, MacIsaac, and Hurley, the other, were constantly interchanging. The ball was repeatedly given to the 'Varsity, and no less than a dozen times were the scrubs hammered for touchdowns. Richards was the only man injured on Saturday, receiving a dislocated shoulder.

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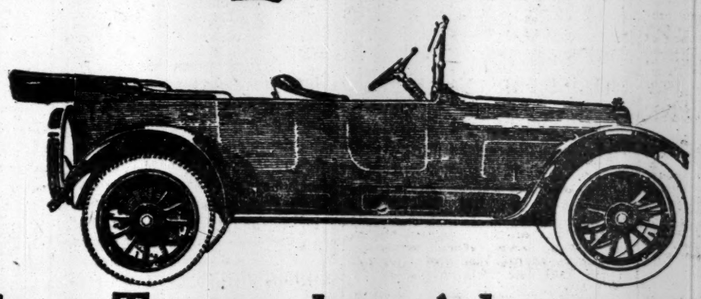

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1916

THE WITNESS AGAINST HIMSELF.

The documents made public by the Democratic National Committee in regard to a conference in September between Mr. HUGHES and a committee of the so-called American Independence Conference, an emanation of JEREMIAH O'LEARY and the multiform, many-named combinations of "the Germans and the Irish" against Mr. WILSON, leave upon the mind an unpleasant impression. The psychology of O'LEARY and his fellow Friends of Truth and Germany is so curious, their partisan heat and recklessness of statement are so notorious, they so easily hallucinate themselves into believing what they wish, that their elaborate records and minutes might seem more intended to produce weariness and incredulity than conviction. For one, THE TIMES refuses to consider these documents as evidence worth accepting or even weighing of any pact of Mr. HUGHES with a cabal of aliens to color his speeches with their anti-British and pro-German views in return for anti-British and pro-German votes. The evidence against Mr. HUGHES has been given by Mr. HUGHES himself. It is unpleasant, it is fatal evidence.

Mr. HUGHES admits that "about the middle of September" he saw the committee of the American Independence Conference "just as" he was "seen all persons and delegations so far as possible who have "asked" him to receive them. The implied apology of this large charity of his receptions cannot be accepted. What obturation of the ears, what blindness of the political judgment, what amnesia of his Americanism were upon him that he did not close his too hospitable doors against a person known all over the country as an intriguer, who had done everything in his poor power to obstruct and diminish American rights as against Germany, to oppose and embarrass the Administration in its assertion of those rights, to work for the benefit of a foreign country without consideration of the welfare of this? THE TIMES has no wish to misconstrue Mr. HUGHES's political motives and conduct. But, surely, if Mr. HUGHES's "Americanism," proclaimed with such physical vigor and cloudiness of words, meant anything he would not have foregathered with one of the most strident and persistent of un-Americans. On Aug. 31 Mr. ROOSEVELT had denounced the hyphen with all his fiery directness. Mr. HUGHES gave that speech a blanket indorsement when he read it. Only a few days at most separated that indorsement from his colloquing with the arch-hyphenate.

The man whose vote Mr. WILSON would regard as an affront, the restless mover of a dozen leagues of dual citizenship and anti-Americanism, is not turned away from Mr. HUGHES's door. Mr. HUGHES is kind to everybody who will vote for him. He collects many shades of opinion, and usually conceals his own. Nominated by Mr. ROOSEVELT and the Germans—there is no doubt of Mr. ROOSEVELT's part, none in the minds of the Germans of theirs—about Sept. 1 he is for Mr. ROOSEVELT. About the middle of September he is closeted with men who froth at the mouth at Mr. ROOSEVELT's, as they do at Mr. WILSON's, name. Mr. HUGHES has a judicial mind. It permits him to be on both sides of a question.

Attribute all innocence of intention to Mr. HUGHES, the fact remains that this meeting with O'LEARY is deadly. What knowledge and judgment of men can be attributed to a candidate who solemnly receives this marplot, and communes with him, if the memory of a Boston member of the committee present at the conference is faithful, for "an hour and a half"? To his perspicacity as well as his Americanism this mid-September council is fatal.

The other and more abundant evidence of Mr. HUGHES's subservience to or tenderness for the hyphen is also furnished by himself. The candidate of the unanimous German-language press, the darling of many a Verein and Bund, he nowhere and never repudiates his patrons. He never resents the hyphen brand with which he is branded. It is, of course, only a coincidence, a post hoc and not a propter hoc, that, especially since mid-September, his physical expression of "Americanism," mere sound and foam, has been especially active. He has been stately about "the protection of "American lives, property, and commerce." His tone to Great Britain has been "firmer." He has played carefully for the hyphen vote. He seems to have done with Mr. ROOSEVELT, that "stalwart figure" which he did bring himself to mention earlier in his campaign. Mr. ROOSEVELT is an inconvenient friend to a candidate backed by the hyphenates.

The importance, the destructiveness of the O'Leary incident lies in its focusing in a pitiless light the essential duplicity of Mr. HUGHES's campaign. There needs no proof of a "deal" with the hyphenate to clinch in the public mind belief in his reliance upon the hyphen. His silences and his ambiguous speeches convict him. The September conference recalls, emphasizes, fixes irrevocably his whole campaign of pussyfooting. A few days ago who would have suspected in the bustling JEREMIAH O'LEARY the successor, as a candidate slayer, of the grave and reverend BURCHARD?

THE COLUMBIA PRIZES.

The institution at Columbia University of prizes for excellence in literary achievement, under the terms of the bequest of the late JOSEPH PULITZER, will greatly increase the national influence of the university. The two prizes which will attract the most attention will be those of $1,000 each for the best American novel of American life and the best American play. The prize winners will be selected from novels that have been published in the year and plays that have been acted. The ancient and always futile plan of appointing a committee to judge of untried works from manuscript, thousands of them, will not be followed. There never was a novel or play winning a prize under that plan which survived the first breath of publicity. It is probably a fact that all the novels worthy of publication are duly accepted and published, that all plays fit to be acted get a public hearing in this era of theatrical competition. A novel or a play, moreover, has no existence until it has been published or acted.

To gain one of these prizes will not enrich a novelist or a playwright, but if they are carefully bestowed the prizes will unquestionably encourage a higher aim in fiction and the drama, a higher order of workmanship. It is essential that these works shall have a wholesome atmosphere, that they shall tend to depict a high standard of American manhood and manners. The bestowal of the prizes will be no easy task. There is an increasing number of Americans of both sexes who write remarkably well, who have the knack of plot and characterization. At the end of each year, however, comparatively few of its imaginative works survive in their original freshness.

The prizes for books relating to American history and biography may be awarded with less difficulty. There are fewer such books of recognizable worth. As for the prizes to be awarded to the newspaper which has rendered the "most disinterested and meritorious service" and the best editorial article written during the year, the award will always be beset with perplexities. There are so many American newspapers. The Columbia prizes should stimulate American literary endeavor. They will assuredly prove a severe test of the judgment of the jurors appointed by the university.

THE AUTHOR OF THE SLUMP.

"The Republican slump has ended "and the pendulum is now on the "back swing." To hear some of the political outgivings one would suppose that the American people spent their time between conventions and elections capering once a week from one candidate to the other, with no particular excuse except gayety of heart and love of frolic. A slump this week, a boom next week, a pendulum dancing backward and forward over the map without rhyme or reason; more slumps, more booms, more "trends," the pendulum becomes delirious, and on the day after election the politicians announce that there never was any doubt how the election would go, and that the silent vote did it.

The truth that underlies this sort of thing is not in the least mysterious and is quite simple. In June the Republicans believed that they were surely going to win. The Democrats were afraid it might prove to be true. The Progressives had been brought back into the Republican Party by superhuman efforts on Colonel ROOSEVELT's part, a strong candidate had been named, and the Democratic Party was to be put on the run and kept there; these were the beliefs that accounted for the Republican expectation. This expectation they confidently entertained throughout September. In October evidences from all over the country indicated that the expectation had insufficient basis. There was everywhere a growing indication of lukewarmness toward the ticket, which soon became coldness, and this was manifested first among the Progressive rank and file and then among the Republican. This was called, on both sides, "the Republican slump." It still exists, and the coldness is increasing to such an extent as to cast doubt, in the official Republican mind, on the possibility of electing the ticket.

The slump is due chiefly to one thing—the speeches of Mr. HUGHES. The strong candidate has been as weak as water on everything the voters wanted to hear about. He was overestimated at the beginning, and the disappointment was greater than it would have been in the case of a man from whom less had been expected. The Democrats overrated him, and planned a campaign of a different character from the one they have actually carried on. The Progressives overrated him, and their disappointment manifests itself in a manner which reveals as much anger and contempt as coldness. The Republicans overrated him, and their disappointment shows itself in the discouragement and disheartenment which is nicknamed "the slump."

Nowhere else can the blame be placed. There is no "apathy" in the campaign. The voters are alive with interest, and the registration is large. The Republicans were eager to rally round an inspiring leader. In the Summer it was generally assumed that they had the better chance. The inspiration did not come, the leader did not lead, he only talked, and talked in a way to chill his admirers. Paralysis fell on the enthusiasm that was waiting and eager to be ignited. Meanwhile the Progressives, never any too much delighted with the situation, are not content to be merely cold and disheartened, like the Republicans. They become openly rebellious. "We have "sold our party for a mess of Amer-"icanism, and we are not getting the "Americanism," we read in The Rocky Mountain News. WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE announced the other day that he had "one keen cutter knife, one "tomahawk, one rapid-fire gun, one "mountain howitzer, and one tractor "land battleship," and that his artillery "was landed and planted ready to begin operation Nov. 8," the day after election. VICTOR MURDOCK, waiting until late in October for the slightest glimmer of reason for supporting HUGHES, which he would have been glad to seize upon, now sadly comes out for WILSON—and the State Republican ticket.

This is the history of the great slump in October from the aggressive and dashing hopes of June. It is not a case of the pendulum swinging backward and forward. It is a case of the moving finger, which, having writ, moves on. The finger which wrote the slump into the Republican campaign was the finger of CHARLES E. HUGHES.

MURRAY HULBERT'S CANDIDACY.

MURRAY HULBERT, candidate of the Democrats and the Independence League for re-election to Congress in the Twenty-first District, which comprises parts of Manhattan and the Bronx, has served his district and the city well in the present Congress. His energy has been of great value also to the whole nation, for it was largely through his instrumentality that the appropriation for military aviation was increased from $3,000,000 to $13,281,666. He not only made the motion which prevailed in the House of Representatives to increase the original pitifully small appropriation, but he worked with an enthusiastic belief in the urgency of the cause to impress upon the Senators, who were at first disinclined to make so large an appropriation for aeronautics, the great importance of that branch of modern military service.

It is a curious fact that Mr. HULBERT is the first member of the House of Representatives from this city ever appointed to the Rivers and Harbors Committee. As a member of that committee he worked with vigor and success to secure much needed improvements at the Port of New York. The provision for the deepening of the East River channel to the navy yard and the Hudson River survey are due to his sincere interest in the welfare of the city. Mr. HULBERT should be re-elected, but in order to secure his return to Congress it will be necessary for all the voters in his district who value good service, and believe that a man who has served their interests so well should be retained in office, to use their influence. He is strongly opposed.

AMERICAN SHIPPING REVIVAL.

The Norwegian liner which arrived Saturday brought four bankers and seven steamship Captains. The errand of the bankers was to pay for goods bought here, including steamships built on Norwegian orders in American shipyards. The errand of the Captains was to take over seven steamships ready for delivery at Seattle, two at San Francisco, and four at Philadelphia. That is a shipping boom in itself, but it is only a part of what Norway needs and of what we are doing on other orders than Norway's. Norway has lost 171 vessels through the operations of war. With them went 141 lives and 84,000,000 crowns' value in cargoes and ships. That suggests why Norway takes the lead in the statement of a policy for neutrals regarding submarines. Her losses are more inspiriting than our traditional leadership of neutral sentiment. If Norway used our flag as well as our shipyards, greater safety for ships of Norwegian ownership and American registry might transfer the burden of leadership for neutral protection to us.

American vessels carried this year cargoes worth $397,000,000, an increase of $171,000,000. On the first of this month 417 steel steamships were building in American yards, of 1,454,270 gross tons. There is no American comparison for that record. It is within about 100,000 tons of the construction in British yards a month or two earlier. During September American yards completed nineteen vessels, of which sixteen were for Norwegians. The Norwegians are as good buyers as they are operators of steamships. Norway wants to pay dollars for steamships, and prefers to advance the gold which will enable us to finance the construction and sale on credit. That is better on both sides than the flotation here of a Norwegian loan which could compel us to find the basis of credit and compel Norway to send us gold for the goods. Norway's gold will go further thus, and it is hard to set a limit to the activities of which our shipyards and other plants will be capable when kept going in that manner.

RECIPROCITY FOR FRANCE.

After visiting many places in France, the American Industrial Commission, at the end of an inquiry that has consumed six weeks, is now on its way home. It was heartily welcomed and most hospitably entertained, Mayors, Chambers of Commerce and other organizations showing their good-will. Included in the area examined were those parts of France and Belgium in which property valued at $2,500,000,000 has been destroyed. Not only were the needs of France ascertained, but also much information was given to French manufacturers as to our own market for French products.

In a brief preliminary report the Commission's Chairman says that we may be sure of the economic health and soundness of France; that our commercial treaties with that nation should be revised; that "each nation "needs to cultivate the appreciation, "respect, friendship, and precise understanding of the other," and that only by means of reciprocity can there be a great and permanent expansion of trade between the two countries.

It is this need of reciprocity that especially deserves consideration here. Our war trade relations with France are already intimate and important. France has borrowed in this country $660,000,000. The latest transaction in the list is the negotiation of a credit of $100,000,000 for the accommodation of a large group of French companies and firms. This money will be used in paying for what they buy here. An agent of the French Society for Commercial Development has spent five months in the United States engaged in facilitating an interchange of products. His society will establish in Paris a trade bourse where our products are to be exhibited. If we are to take advantage of the opportunity for a permanent increase of our trade with France after the war, we must receive French products in exchange for our own, if they are offered, and so far as we can. France will not have much money, and probably for some time after the war will not be able to make full payment in goods for what she will desire to buy here, great quantities of raw material for rebuilding included. But the shipment of French imports in exchange for our exports should be encouraged, not opposed.

AN EXPORT COMBINATION.

Although the Webb bill, excepting manufacturers' combinations for the promotion of export trade from the prohibition of the anti-trust law, has not been passed, such a combination has been formed, with the aid of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the approval of the Federal Trade Commission. It is an export sales company representing 80 per cent. of the Douglas fir lumber produced in this country, and designed to meet the competition abroad of the thoroughly organized lumber exporters of Northern Europe. Some time ago, when the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association proposed for the consideration of the Federal Trade Commission a plan for the prevention of waste in the forests by combination, it also sought permission to make combinations for export trade. This appears to have been granted.

Because other similar associations will be organized, the report and comments of the bureau are interesting and significant. "Without violat-"ing the anti-trust law, American "manufacturers," the bureau says, are to have "some of the advantages" which the Webb bill was to give them. The formation of the fir company is regarded as a "most important and far-reaching step." In conjunction with the investigation of European lumber markets recently undertaken by the bureau and our lumbermen, "it should give American lumber a "decided advantage over all com-"petitors in the trade struggle that "will follow the war." Grades are to be standardized, and there is to be an active propaganda in foreign lands. We recently referred to the organization of new export combinations by the manufacturers of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.

Approval of the lumbermen's action by the bureau and the Federal Trade Commission indicates that in the opinion of these official authorities the statutory exception granted by the Webb bill is not required, because export combinations can be formed and used without violating the present law. We may expect to see combinations for export business made in all branches of the lumber industry, and associations of the same kind organized by many other producers and manufacturers who have been restrained by a belief that the law forbade them to do this. Waiting for the Webb bill, which probably will be passed at the coming session, would have involved delay, which might have caused loss and should be avoided.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Everybody Sings Tribal Lays.

In the course of an article that attempts, with some degree of success, to answer the difficult question, "What Is National Spirit?" contributed to the November Century, Professor JAMES HARVEY ROBINSON of Columbia makes a statement that is provocative of both thought and heart-searching. "Singing the praises of one's tribe," he writes, "is the natural pastime of a boastful savage."

The word "boastful" is probably superfluous, as all savages have that trait, and this particular form of boastfulness, unfortunately, persists long after fairly excusable claims to a considerable degree of civilization have been established. That truth Professor ROBINSON well illustrates when, a little further along in his article, he says: "We have all been shocked by the readiness with which even intellectual persons, especially German professors, lapsed under the stress of war into the frame of mind of a Carib or Laplander."

There is no doubt that the lapse in question was especially notable among the intellectual persons of Germany, for in no other country have representatives of their class declared anything like as loudly the superiority in every conceivable way of Germans to the inhabitants of all the rest of the world. In many cases they have done this to a degree that ceased to be amusing or even irritating, and became simply pathetic. But what the Germans have done with a naïve frankness all the other nations have done to an extent which, while less in varying degrees, still always has been sufficient to indicate that in their minds there still survives, and perhaps not much less strongly than in the German minds, the belief that there is no tribe as good as their own, none as deserving of divine protection and assistance.

The differences in this respect are less in self-appreciation than in taste or manners. And it is not only in Europe that the old impulse to sing the tribal glories persists. Not many years ago Americans were notorious for asserting how much better and braver they were than other folk, and though we have moderated our vauntings of late, the excitements of a great political campaign, like the stresses of war, still bring out the old strains now and then. In them the primordial savage speaks exactly as he always did, and the Carib and the Laplander again come into their own.

Of Business English and Other.

From a "Handbook of Business English" which has just attained the honor of a third edition, and therefore must be held as useful and authoritative by many, several bits of interesting information can be—in fact, have been—obtained. Who, for instance, can fail to be moved when told that none of many excellent books on the use of language will do for the business man because the authors of them had only the literary fellows in mind when they wrote and did not take into due consideration the fact that the man of business puts words on paper not to express thoughts, but to produce results in the shape of profits?

The attainment of that object, it seems, has necessitated the drawing up, for the business man to follow in his correspondence, a set of special rules, some of which would be called wrong by the man whose ambition was to make literature. On looking over these special rules one who is not a business man fails to find in them anything very unusual—anything likely to offend writers who, though seekers after literary effects, do not labor under the delusion that what constitutes literature is the observance of certain iron conventions.

The authors of the book tell the business man to be lucid, vigorous, and accurate, and surely those are literary qualities, though of course they do not complete the list of qualities deserving of that name.

It is pleasant to observe that the little handbook refers not infrequently to THE NEW YORK TIMES as worthy of the business man's study when he wants to know how to write, but it is a little confusing to some of the paper's servitors to find in the preface its praise thus expressed, just after an enumeration of commercial houses that make effective employment of words:

> Other instances of business concerns which encourage the use of good English on the part of their employes are the National City Bank, THE NEW YORK TIMES, (business department,) and the Burroughs Adding Machine Company.

Why that invidious parenthesis? It is calculated to disturb the equanimity of other departments to have "down-stairs" singled out thus for mention.

Only Heat Wanted from Gas.

In deciding to make the heating power of gas, not its illuminating power, the test by which it shall be judged under the law, the Public Service Commission of the Second District has taken action that was far too long delayed.

Though gas is still far from wholly supplanted by electricity as a source of artificial light, its use in the form of a naked flame is so nearly obsolete that the needs of those who have not yet resorted to "mantles" certainly should not be determinative of gas standards. And the intrinsic lighting efficiency of gas is of no value—is indeed a detriment—when mantles are used, for what they require is only to be heated to incandescence.

Heat, too, is the desideratum in practically all the other purposes for which gas is used, and obviously that is what the Public Service Commission should have in view in its government of the gas companies.

DESTROYERS OFF JUTLAND.

If lost hounds could speak when they cast
up next day after an unchecked night among
the wild life of the dark they would talk
much as our destroyers do.—Rudyard Kipling.

They had hot scent across the spumy
sea,
Gehenna and her sister, swift Shaitan,
That in the pack, with Goblin, Eblis
ran,
And many a couple more, full cry, foot
free.
The dog fox and his brood were fain to
flee,
But bare of fang and dangerous to the
van
That pressed them close. So when the
kill began
Some hounds were lamed and some died
splendidly.
But from the dusk along the Skagerrak,
Until dawn loomed upon the Reef of
Horn
And the last fox had slunk back to
his earth.
They kept the great traditions of the
pack,
Stanch-hearted through the hunt, as
they were born,
These hounds that England suckled
at the birth.

REGINALD McINTOSH CLEVELAND.

New York, Oct. 18, 1916.

ART NOTES.

The exhibitions of the Frederic R. Halsey print collection have only made a beginning with the seven or eight hundred examples now on view at the Anderson Galleries. The Americana section in itself will require three sessions for its sale, Nov. 1, 2 and 3. It includes a large number of Washington portraits, an extensive Franklin group with one print, the only other copy of which is in the Bibliothèque Nationale; a number of scarce mezzotint caricatures, a fine assortment of New York views and other subjects to be looked for in a general collection of historical prints. Aesthetically, only a small proportion of such prints inspire enthusiasm and their value for the collector has very little to do with the merits or defects of the original artist.

As material upon which patriotic curiosity may feed to an almost unlimited extent, their interest is inexhaustible. You find one visitor peering at a low hung view of New York harbor, seeking to identify the Roosevelt house. Another will be working out the references of the Colonial and Revolutionary caricatures, as cryptic as the inscriptions on Perneb's Tomb to the public ignorant of the details of our early history. Others will linger fascinated by the widely varying versions of Washington and Franklin and Lafayette. There are many scarce examples in all classes.

The catalogue records a proof before all inscriptions of Thomas Paine by James Watson after Peale, Mac Ardell's "Arthur Dobbs" in the first state, the portrait of John Adams by Savage, the Notte-Will engraving of John Paul Jones, the William Pitt by Wilson Peale, in which that valiant statesman, unbecomingly robed in a Roman toga, stands before a sacred flame and scorns to Invade the Liberties of other People, a very rare and treasurable document. The exhibits are so numerous that the collector has more than the usual opportunity to exercise discrimination and test his judgment in his selection for acquisition.

The late Mrs. J. Abner Harper's household effects are on view at the Silo Galleries, prior to their sale by auction on Oct. 25, 26 and 27. They include a number of drawings and water colors collected by J. Abner Harper, (one of the original Harper brothers), which reflect pleasantly the tastes and interests of the Edwin A. Abbey and Alfred Parsons period in illustration. Several good examples of both are in the collection and a few excellent black and white drawings by Howard Pyle, Swain Gifford, Thulstrup and Pennel. Gustave Doré is seen in an unaccustomed phase with delicate pencil drawings.

Border Hardships.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a veteran volunteer soldier who served nearly two years in the army that put down the Philippine insurrection, the many complaints of politicians and others who are so industriously and vociferously sympathizing with our boys on the border seem very much out of place.

The members of the National Guard are, to all intents and purposes, volunteers. These men all knew when they joined the militia that the step might lead to active duty at almost any time, and most of them are doing their duty on the border manfully and uncomplainingly.

No one will deny that their lot is an unpleasant one, when many months pass and the monotony of the situation begins to grind; but suppose instead of being located in our own "States," these men were in a tropical jungle on the opposite side of the globe; mails a month en route, food not half so good, equipment ditto, monotony infinitely worse, uncertainty as to return home the same or worse; would the critics make them pity themselves by attacking and criticising their Commander in Chief for not setting a certain date for their return?

Our soldiers of today are faring ten times—yes, a hundred times—better than they did during the "good old" Republican days, and I, for one, feel that the volunteers and militiamen who did real "soldiering" during the Philippine war ought to write the newspapers what they think of those who are trying to make our boys on the border dissatisfied.

CORPORAL, 41ST INF., U. S. V.
New York, Oct. 20, 1916.

A Harbor in Staten Island.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A forty-million-dollar island such as is described in The Wall Street Journal would be a fine place for ducks and drakes. Here is a proposition worth two of that: Take away part of Staten Island. I suggest in all seriousness that we do what hundreds of European cities are doing, and by excavating blind canals and lining the edges with concrete make our harbor stretch far inland, where the land is low, as along the north shore, between Sailors Snug Harbor and West New Brighton. The excavation would be an easy matter, and the earth could be used for great advantage for filling. Have any of your readers ever seen the harbors of Cologne or Duesseldorf? The Rhine has nowhere been invaded by ugly piers and docks. The first impulse is to burrow inland. Towns buy low-lying tracts of land, often hundreds of acres in extent, and then lay out their canals just as one would lay out streets. The value of the factory sites along these canals rises so prodigiously that the enterprise soon pays for itself. Our Staten Island north shore is capable of immense development in this way.

ERNEST F. HENDERSON.

Lessons of Strikes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having been told that Australia was a well-governed country, where the Labor Party held the balance of power in the Commonwealth, I was interested to look this subject up in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, where, among other interesting things, I found the following under a marginal note entitled, "The Great Strike of 1890."

The great strike terminated early in November, 1890, the employers gaining a decisive victory. The colonies were, however, to have other and bitter experiences before labor recognized that of all means of settling industrial disputes, strikes are, on the whole, the most disastrous that it can adopt.

The political history of Australia is short, even compared with ours. I wonder how much longer it will take labor in the United States to reach the same conclusion in regard to strikes. WALDO C. BRIGGS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1916.

Roosevelt on the Eight-Hour Day.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of recent criticism of the new eight-hour labor law it is well to refer to the message to Congress sent by Theodore Roosevelt on Dec. 3, 1906. It contains the following:

I call your attention to the need of passing the bill limiting the number of hours of employment of railroad employes. The measure is a very moderate one, and I can conceive of no serious objection to it. Indeed, so far as it is in our power, it should be our aim steadily to reduce the number of hours of labor, with as a goal the general introduction of an eight-hour day.

FRANK H. TUBBS.

New York, Oct. 17, 1916.

The Church and Divorce.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Accept my congratulations on your just and timely utterance under the caption, "Reactionary Churchmen." Could anything be more fatuous, illogical, unscriptural, and undemocratic than the course which too many of the Protestant Episcopal Church clergy are pursuing on this question of divorce?

C. WHITLEY MULLIN.

New York, Oct. 18, 1916.

GERMANY'S GREAT LOST CAUSE.

The Failure of the Revolution of 1848 and the Sacrifice of Democracy to the Desire for Unity.

By FRANK BOHN, Ph. D.
(Second Article.)

An attempt to understand the history of Western Europe by separate nations is like attempting to understand the anatomy of the human body by studying each limb and organ separately. Western Europe forms a social entity in which the body is of infinitely greater importance than the separate parts. Feudal society, the Reformation, the commercial régime, the political revolutions, modern industrialism—these are chapters in the general history of Western Europe. True, in each of the great nations these chapters proceed through peculiar phases. But in studying a period in the history of any particular nation we must begin and end with the general story.

Our American Revolution, the Constitution, and Jeffersonian Democracy cannot be approached without proceeding from the basis of the English Revolution. The American Revolution and the establishment of a republican form of government here were primary factors in bringing on the French Revolution. Finally, democracy in Germany and its failure was an attempt on the part of the German people to realize for themselves the ideals of the French Revolution.

At the time of the Napoleonic régime there was no Germany. The Rhenish provinces were included in the Napoleonic empire. The States of Southern Germany were controlled and reorganized by Napoleon. Thus quite one-third of what is now Germany received the inestimable benefits of French political administration.

Let us briefly examine this matter. The essential difference between the mediaeval world and the modern world, between political barbarism and political civilization, is a difference in the ownership of property. When property is entirely a matter of land holding, a small ruling class being in possession, we have aristocracy and feudalism or a monarchy, with centralized tyranny. With the rise of a commercial property holding class we have the beginning of democracy. Finally, political democracy comes to its climax only where, as in France and the United States, there is a great class of free land-owning farmers.

Political democracy includes two systems of legal rights. The first pertains to the individual as citizen and property holder. The law of a democracy protects the citizen in a number of fundamentals, such as protection from confiscation, equality before the courts, due process of law, and, finally, freedom of speech, of the press, and of religious belief. The second system of rights concerns the form and administration of government. It includes government by consent and direction of the governed, a Ministry responsible to a Parliament or an elected President, and frequent elections.

The first system of rights has been quite easily secured by any small property-holding revolutionary class. As to the second system of rights the matter is vastly different. It implies the development of a collective capacity for self-government. Although the experience of all the nations of Western Europe and of the United States indicates that the first series of rights cannot be permanently secured without the second, still, quite universally, the first has always been well established before the second has been secured. The first English revolution abolished any notion of absolutism on the part of the English monarch, but a Ministry responsible to Parliament was not established until the second revolution forty years later. The revolution in France and the Code Napoleon secured to all the people of the empire—in Italy, in the Low Countries, in Western and Southern Germany, a system of property and personal rights. But it did not establish democratic government. That was finally attained by the French only after eighty-two years of repeated failures. The Germans are not essentially different from the French. They are more backward, that is all.

Democratic Germany was thus the direct product of the French Revolution. Among the middle classes in the towns, among the land-holding small farmers of the southern German States, above all, among the intellectual classes in the universities and in the professions, the spirit of democratic government throve mightily. The Congress of Vienna could not stamp out democracy in Germany because Southern and Western Germany were divided into some two score small States. Somewhere the democratic movement always found refuge for its organization. The radical Republicans were out and out French in their sympathies. Their great prophet and poet was Heinrich Heine. This radical, democratic, progressive party demanded not only individual rights and constitutional government; it held up as equally important the ideal of a united Germany in which the growing commercial class might find room for development, unhampered by the petty states and tariffs of feudalism.

To understand the Germany of the nineteenth century we must keep this last fact in mind. The German democracy from 1815 to 1870 was a party of divided affections. It desired freedom as much as did the French revolutionists of 1789. But France had been united, as had England, by its monarchical system centuries before the democracy developed. Germany was a hodge-podge of States, which made a national life almost impossible. Before Napoleon there had been 300. There were still, in 1848, nearly forty.

Then came the revolution of Germany. It followed the rising in Paris. It was at first accepted by the Imperial Diet and by the monarchs great and small. Some 600 delegates met at Frankfort am Main. Their hearts were perfectly good, but their hands were not yet trained in the methods of self-government. They had no clear notion of what to do, nor were they capable in the doing of anything which they set out upon. When they adjourned they still left Germany in the hands of her horde of ignorant, barbarous mediaeval kings and grand dukes. Very able professors of philosophy and history in the universities had proved to be very poor parliamentarians.

The tyrannies of the reaction broke the back of the middle class democracy in Germany. In our own civil war it furnished for the Union Army three Major Generals, twenty Brigadiers, and 180,000 soldiers. But in Germany the party was no longer a party of revolution and republicanism. During the twenty-five years following 1848, democracy waited at the back stairs in the house of the German middle class. Then its party became what it still is, a servant in the House of the Hohenzollerns. The desire for national unity became the mainspring of all German political life.

So came Bismarck with his policy of "Blood and Iron" in place of brains. Germany, in matters of government, remained stolid, mediaeval, hopeless.

FRANK BOHN.

New York, Oct. 23, 1916.

OUR U-BOAT RULING.

The Right to Change It if Circumstances Require.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many of your readers must share with me a sense of obligation to THE TIMES for its frank and able discussion of the highly complex international questions arising from the visit to our ports of belligerent submarines. As your articles clearly imply, the position taken by our State Department in its note of Aug. 31 can hardly represent the last word on that important subject. If German U-boats are to have the privileges of our ports upon the same terms as other naval or commercial vessels, how can we insure a continuance of any real neutrality? The possibilities arising from the peculiar nature of such vessels and the secrecy which necessarily attends their operation under water makes the enforcement of our neutrality and revenue laws against them not only difficult but actually impossible. It would seem that Holland, Denmark, and Norway were awake to this fact, while Washington chooses to close its eyes—let us hope only to recover its clearness of vision.

It has been suggested—but not, I think, by our State Department—that to adopt now a new course of conduct with reference to such vessels would amount to a breach of neutrality on our part, by changing a rule of international law during the course of a war to the manifest disadvantage of one belligerent. Foreign neutrals have not, apparently, been impressed with that view, or else they have rightly perceived that there was no recognized rule applicable to new war craft, such as submarines and airships. That there is no reason why such a change in our practice should be considered an unfriendly act clearly appears when the nature of the privileges of belligerent ships in our ports is understood. The freedom accorded them is carefully restricted to preserve the neutrality of the power sovereign in such ports. Such vessels have not rights, but only privileges based on a reasonable comity between nations. The situation was illuminated by Judge Story in the case of the Santissima Trinidad, when he said:

> In the case of The Exchange (7 Cr. 116) the grounds of the exemption of public ships was fully discussed and expounded. It was there shown that it was not founded on any notion that a foreign sovereign had an absolute right in virtue of his sovereignty to an exemption of his property from the local jurisdiction of another sovereign when it came within his territory, for that would be to give him sovereign power beyond the limits of his own empire, but it stands upon principles of public comity and convenience, and arises from the presumed consent or license of nations, that foreign public ships coming into their ports and demeaning themselves according to law and in a friendly manner, shall be exempt from local jurisdiction But as such consent and license is implied only from the general usage of nations, it may be withdrawn upon notice at any time without just offense, and if afterward such public ships come into our ports, they are amenable to our laws in the same manner as other vessels.

Such being the nature of the freedom enjoyed by belligerent naval vessels in our ports, it is, of course, usual and necessary to restrict their activities while here, and this each neutral does for itself by imposing a time limit on the length of their stay and determining what provisions and coal and repairs may be had while here. The object sought is to prevent a violation of the neutral's own neutrality and it could hardly be said that to change these limitations and restrictions in order to prevent invasions or violations of its own obligations as a neutral would itself be a violation of neutrality. It is conceivable, indeed, that in the course of a long war, and in dealing with new weapons and methods of warfare, such limitations and restrictions might, of necessity, be more than once changed, in the interest of the neutral nation's own obligations.

This was clearly perceived by the commissioners at Geneva in the arbitration of the Alabama claims, and in their award it is said, (8 Wharton Digest 630:)

> The privilege of extra territoriality accorded to vessels of war has been admitted into international law, not as an absolute right, but solely as a proceeding founded on the principle of courtesy and mutual deference between nations, and, therefore, can never be appealed to for the protection of acts done in violation of neutrality.

It is to be hoped that Washington may, therefore, foresee the real difficulties into which its present negative attitude may lead us, before we are seriously embarrassed by the secret and sinister actions of belligerent submarines in our waters. NEUTRAL.

New York, Oct. 19, 1916.

SUFFRAGISTS AND DEFENSE.

Many Want to Learn How to Use Weapons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be a belief in the mind of one, at least, of your readers that the individual opinions of all suffragists are crystallized in the actions and expressions of some of the suffrage leaders. That the various suffrage organizations have not come out boldly for national preparedness proves only one thing, namely, that women play politics about the same as men have always played them, but it is unfair to judge the rank and file by the doings and sayings of their directors and spokeswomen. As a matter of fact, there is a legion of suffragists who indorse preparedness as Mr. Wilson sees it.

As the organizer of the National Woman's Defense Club—a club that is influencing hundreds of women to learn to use firearms, just as men use them when called upon to defend home, family, or self—the writer is in a position to know that pacifism of the Ford-Bryan variety is by no means rampant among those who are working for equal suffrage. There are some suffragists who are obsessed with the "no-navy-no-army" hallucination, but they are all amenable to education, and it seems incredible that any really sincere believer in the right of women to vote should forswear the cause just because a percentage of its foremost advocates have gone astray in their convictions.

Suffragists in large numbers are actually handling firearms in their eagerness to equip themselves for active service as home defenders in the event of warfare or other disturbance, but they are at the mercy of those who do all of the talking, and may be at present under a cloud of misrepresentation.

LURANA SHELDON FERRIS,
Headquarters National Woman's Defense Club.

Old Orchard, Me., Oct. 15, 1916.

O. HENRY'S TALENT FOUND IN PRISON

Career as Short-Story Writer Began While He Served Sentence for Embezzlement.

CONVICTED ON BANK CHARGE

Discovered Original of "Jimmie Valentine" in Penitentiary and Many Types for Other Tales.

The late William Sydney Porter, known by the pen name of O. Henry as the greatest short story writer of his generation, served three years and three months in the State Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, for embezzlement. This surprising fact has just come to light six years after his death. He was charged with having embezzled $554.48 on Oct. 10, 1894, $299.60 on Nov. 12, 1894, and $299.60 on Nov. 12, 1895. He was found guilty on Feb. 17, 1898, and sentenced on March 25 of that year to five years' imprisonment. He entered the penitentiary on April 25, 1898, and came out on July 24, 1901, his term of confinement having been reduced from five years to three years and three months on account of good behavior.

Ever since O. Henry's death there have been rumors that at some time in his career he suffered for some violation of the law of the land, but nothing definite about it has appeared in print and his friends have endeavored to kill the rumors.

But, believing the facts of the case reflect nothing to the great author's discredit, Professor C. Alphonso Smith of the University of Virginia has decided to publish the complete story of O. Henry's trial and imprisonment. It will be given in the "O. Henry Biography," to be published next Friday by Doubleday, Page & Co., and it is expected that Professor Smith will refer to it this afternoon in his address on O. Henry at Chickering Hall.

On January 21, 1901, O. Henry, or as he was then called, William Sydney Porter, became paying and receiving teller of the First National Bank of Austin, Texas. He had written anecdotes and jokes for the papers, but was not at that time known as an author. It appears that the bank was carelessly managed. The patrons used to gather, go behind the counter, take out one hundred or two hundred dollars and say a week later, "Porter, I took out $200 last week. See if I left a memorandum of it. I meant to." The affairs of the bank were managed so loosely that Porter's predecessor was driven to retirement and his successor to attempted suicide.

Did Not Go to Austin.

According to Professor Smith's record, O. Henry resigned from the bank in December, 1894—which is nearly a year before the date of the third of the misappropriations with which he was charged. Leaving Austin, he went first to San Antonio, where he edited a humorous weekly which was called The Rolling Stone, and later to Houston, Texas, where he joined the staff of The Daily Post, conducting a column of verses and paragraphs.

When he left Houston, never to return, he left because he had been summoned to go immediately to Austin and stand trial for alleged embezzlement of funds from the First National Bank of that city. Professor Smith believes that had he gone to Austin, he would have been acquitted. He protested his innocence to the end, and many of his fellow-townsmen believed him. But he did not go to Austin. When his train reached Hempstead, about a third of the way to Austin, O. Henry left it and took the last train to New Orleans.

After a brief stay in New Orleans, he took a fruit steamer for the Honduran coast, arriving at Puerto Cortez or Criva or Trujillo. On the wharf at Trujillo he met another fugitive from the law, Al Jennings, now a well-known criminal lawyer in public affairs, but at that time a fugitive of law, whose gang of train robbers terrorized the Southwest.

O. Henry joined Al Jennings and his brother and with them circled the entire coast of South America. When the money gave out, the Jennings brothers decided to go back to Texas and rob a German trading store and a bank, and asked O. Henry to join them, but he refused.

In 1887 O. Henry had married Miss Athol Estes, and she was now living with their daughter in Austin. He corresponded with her through Mr. Louis Kreisle, and in February of 1897 he learned that she was dangerously ill. At once he started for Austin, determined to give himself up and take whatever punishment the courts had in store for him, according to his own trial record, he arrived in Austin on Feb. 5, 1897. His bondsmen were not assessed, but the amount of the bond was doubled, and O. Henry went free until the next meeting of the Federal Court.

His wife died on July 25, 1897. In February of the following year his case came to trial. Apparently the error in the indictment by which he was charged with having embezzled $299.60 on Nov. 12, 1895, whereas at that time he was living in Houston, having resigned his position in the Austin bank in December, 1894, went unnoticed. The foreman of the Grand Jury and the foreman of the trial jury are reported to have said afterward that they regretted they had voted to convict him.

When O. Henry entered the penitentiary on April 25, 1898, he was set to work as a drug clerk—a position that he had filled in Texas before his bank clerk days. He proved very useful in this capacity and made many friendships with the prison officials and with fellow convicts. He collected much literary material while he was in prison, listening especially to the convicts from Arizona, Texas, and the Indian Territory. This was the material which he used in "The Gentle Grafter."

Found "Jimmie Valentine."

It was in the penitentiary that he found the original of Jimmie Valentine, the hero of the famous story "A Retrieve Reformation," and later of the play "Alias Jimmy Valentine." He was Jimmie Connors, day drug clerk in the prison hospital where O. Henry worked as night drug clerk. He was a notorious safe blower, and spent hours telling O. Henry of his experiences.

O. Henry did his first serious literary work in the penitentiary. From there he sent out many short stories to the magazines, or rather to a friend in New Orleans who forwarded them to the editors. He had only two stories rejected while he was in prison, and out of the first eight stories that he sent to Ainslee's Magazine, seven were immediately accepted.

During his imprisonment he jotted down in a small notebook the names of his stories and of the magazines to which he sent them. This notebook is still in existence, and shows that twelve of his best known stories belong to that period. They are "An Afternoon Miracle," "Money Maze," "No Story," "A Fog in Santone," "A Black Jack Bargainer," "The Enchanted Kiss," "Hygeia at the Solito," "Rouge et Noir," "The Duplicity of Hargraves," and "The Marionettes." Professor Smith says that O. Henry turned a stumbling block into a stepping stone, that it was through his prison experience that he passed from journalism to literature.

On the day of his liberation from prison, July 24, 1901, O. Henry went to Pittsburgh to live with his daughter and his wife's parents. He took up his quarters in the Iron Front Hotel, which his father-in-law managed, and henceforth he sent his stories direct to the editors, instead of by way of his friend in New Orleans. Three stories signed Sydney Porter appeared in Everybody's Magazine in 1902, and to other stories he signed the name Olivier Henry, S. H. Peters, James L. Bliss, T. B. Dowd, and Howard Clark. But the pen name O. Henry, which he adopted while a prisoner in Columbus, he kept to the time of his death, and it is by this name, assumed within the walls of a prison, that he is known in the annals of the world's literature.

EDNA DE LIMA'S RECITAL.

An American Singer's First Appearance in Aeolian Hall.

Edna de Lima, an American soprano singer new to New York, who is said to have sung with success in the opera houses of European capitals, gave a song recital yesterday afternoon, in which she disclosed fine qualities as an artist mingled with others that were not so fine. Her voice is of pleasing though not extraordinary quality, more powerful and brilliant, though less sympathetic, in its upper ranges than in its lower; nor has it great capacity of dramatic expression or emotional coloring. It is unfortunate that her intonation was not infrequently at fault. Her style shows in many respects much finish, and certain admirable traits of her singing yesterday disclosed results of her study with Mme. Sembrich. Thus, in certain of her first group of old songs there were the suavity and breadth, the finished legato that they demand. Scarlatti's "Se Florindo è fedele" she sang with spirit, and the extraordinary beauty of Caccini's "Amarilli" with the subtle dramatic expression it conveys by some of the simplest means, she presented in large measure. Handel's "O Sleep, why dost thou leave me?" offers difficulties of the most exacting sort in the maintenance of a sustained legato and purity of tone; and Miss de Lima's success in it was unmistakable. On the other hand, the buoyancy and finished grace that are needed in Mozart's air, "Non so più cosa son," she did not wholly succeed in capturing. There are times, indeed, when her technical resources are not wholly adequate.

Her singing of German Lieder and French songs was praiseworthy. She reached the most satisfactory results in rendering the note of pointedly characteristic expression in Wegner's "Schmerzen." Two songs by Franz in the spirit of folk music were interesting members of this group. In Strauss's "Heimliche Aufforderung," which is difficult to compose and present convincingly, her results were less satisfactory. She added his "Traum durch die Dämmerung." Songs by Debussy and Vidal and a "musette" of the seventeenth century were admirably sung; Debussy's "Pantoches" she was called upon to repeat. She closed with a group of songs in English by La Forge, Scott, and Rummel. Miss de Lima was much applauded by an interested and friendly audience.

LESTER DONAHUE PLAYS.

A Young American Pianist Reappears in Recital.

Lester Donahue, a young American pianist, American trained, who won favorable opinion of his playing when he first appeared here a year ago, gave a recital last evening in Aeolian Hall. As at his former recital, Mr. Donahue showed that he is not in the iron bonds of tradition in the making of his programs, and presented an unusual succession of pieces. For this he earned gratitude; yet it should be said that the succession was not altogether fortunate, for it lacked something in contrast and relief of mood. The making of a program is more than a matter of assembling fine and interesting pieces.

Mr. Donahue again gained the sympathy of his listeners by his accomplished playing, the obvious devotion he put into it, his earnest and unaffected style. He communicated his own enthusiasm and conviction to his audience. D'Albert's organ piece of Bach's organ passacaglia gave an opportunity for all Mr. Donahue's range of dynamics, which is great, and is exercised without wounding the quality of his tone. Here and in some of his other pieces there was not always perfect certitude of finger technique. He played two of Brahms's early Ballades, Schumann's Toccata, Chöpin's Berceuse and Tarentelle, of which the last is seldom heard, partly because it is not really deserving of a frequent hearing.

His finest achievement was Edward MacDowell's "Sonata Tragica," of which he gave an admirable performance, sonorous in its larger proportions, finished in detail. An interesting contribution to the American literature was John Alden Carpenter's two pieces, still in manuscript, "Little Negro" and "Little Indian," of which the first has a fascinating rhythm and the second shows the characteristic Indian monotony.

Mr. Donahue's playing has not yet the full maturity and authority of an artist, in most things. It is musical; it is informed with high purpose and an evident understanding of what lies below the surface. He is on the road to a position of his own.

Miss Heischmann Engaged.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Emma Heischmann, daughter of the Rev. Dr. John J. Heischmann, pastor of St. Peter's German Lutheran Church, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Heischmann, to Dr. Henry W. Dangler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Dangler. Dr. Dangler is Treasurer of the Williamsburg Hospital.

Captain Greenhut's Golden Wedding

Captain and Mrs. Joseph B. Greenhut will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding today. They will hold a reception for their friends from 3 to 5 P. M., at their home, 325 West End Avenue, and a dinner will be given at Sherry's in the evening to members of the family. It is expected that about 100 persons will attend.

WINANT—HOOPER.

Miss Hazel Bergen Hooper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hooper of Brooklyn, and William A. Winant, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Winant of the Hotel Touraine, Brooklyn, were married yesterday at noon in the Church of the Good Shepherd in McDonough Street. A bridal breakfast was served at the Hotel Belmont in Manhattan after the ceremony.

Acknowledgment.

These contributions have been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES for infantile paralysis victims: Mrs. Abrahams Friedlich, $25; Mrs. Anna Reilly, $5; Master Julian Lindsey, $5; Leo Simonson, $10.

For the relief of Belgian children: Mrs. P. Sattuthwaite, $2; Charles Yost, $1.

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The Lightest Stiff Hats Made

SIR JOSEPH BEECHAM FOUND DEAD IN HOME

By the Sale of His Pills He Had Become the Third Richest Man in England.

A REMARKABLE ADVERTISER

His Features, by That Medium, Familiar to Millions of Persons All Over the Inhabited World.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Sir Joseph Beecham, the pill manufacturer, whose face and name are familiar to the readers of more than 3,000 newspapers in all parts of the world, was found dead in bed in his home in Hampstead. He was in his sixty-ninth year.

By the sale of his pills the manufacturer rose from a farmer's boy to become a knight and a baronet and the third richest man in England, with a fortune estimated at more than $140,000,000. He accomplished this by advertising, having been for a generation or more considered the greatest buyer of newspaper, billboard, and fencerail space in the world. He advertised on every continent, including Greenland. His own picture, a strong, reliable face with side whiskers, usually accompanied the text recommending the pills.

Beecham's methods of advertising were often original and audacious. He delighted in the commotion when his advertisements shocked communities and were denounced as vulgar. The exploitation of his pills through the medium of a hymn book has become historic. He circulated at low prices a number of hymn books just before Christmas, so that when a number of congregations got up to sing on Christmas they found the following words before them:

> Hark! the herald angels sing,
> Beecham's pills are just the thing.
> Peace on earth and mercy mild,
> Two for man and one for child.

Beecham was at work in the fields at the age of 8 years. He might have been an agriculturist to the end of his days except that, as a small boy, he took a deep interest in the ailments of farm animals and the compounds with which their cure was attempted. He grew to be an amateur veterinarian and, in treating live stock for a few years, acquired the experience and knowledge of medicine which he later applied to the human race. He quit the farm at about 20 years, and began to travel, peddling pills of his own manufacture. He soon learned the power of advertising, and after that let paint and printers' ink do his work.

He soon had praise of Beecham's pills in most of the periodical reading matter of the civilized world, and a few years later it became impossible in any part of the British Empire or the United States to travel on country roads or on the railways without seeing Beecham's advertisements on rail fences. A few of the high-priced periodicals did not receive the advertisements because the best customers were drawn, as he explained on a visit to this country in 1912, from the middle classes and from the working people, who did not want to pay a doctor for treating slight ailments.

"But," added Mr. Beecham, "my pills are taken by Dukes and Lords, who conceal the fact from their family doctors. I have positive evidence of this. Medical men take them on the quiet, too."

After he had become one of the richest and probably the most widely known Englishman living, the pill manufacturer made liberal use of his money, contributing to large philanthropies, backing popular causes, and buying the Aldwych Theatre and other large amusement properties. He was thrice Mayor of St. Helens between 1890 and 1902. He has been used again and again by novelists, notably by Locke in "Simple Septimus." He was knighted by the King in 1911 and made a baronet in 1914.

TRADE CO-OPERATION URGED

Patchin Says He Believes It Essential in Our Foreign Commerce.

Robert H. Patchin, Secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council, said yesterday he had been quoted incorrectly in an article under the caption, "Japan Outstrips Us for Russia's Trade," appearing in THE NEW YORK TIMES of last Sunday. Mr. Patchin was reported as having said that "'big business' was the only kind that could develop foreign trade successfully."

"The reporter who interviewed me," he said yesterday, "apparently misunderstood. I made no such unqualified statement. To do so would be misleading. Quite a number of companies of moderate size are doing a successful foreign business through the valuable agency of export houses, or directly, or by a combination of the two methods. Butu it is nationally necessary that this number be increased in order that all the labor and capital in our industrial world may gain a foreign outlet for their product and thus be partially safeguarded against occasional periods of domestic depression.

"To do this, co-operation is necessary, but is now denied by existing doubt as to the legality, under our anti-trust laws, of such forms of co-operative organization as foreign rivals are not only permitted but encouraged to employ against American exporters. The situation is European co-operation versus American compelled competition.

"The Webb bill, passed by the House, but pending in the Senate, is designed, in principle, to remedy this inequality and to permit exporters to co-operate solely for foreign trade with adequate safeguards against restraint of domestic commerce. It will permit the producer, manufacturer and the merchant to use some of the powerful resources now available only to 'big business.'"

CITY WEDDING CHAPEL OPEN

Three Potted Trees in It and an Altar—Word "Obey" Discarded.

The new marriage chapel in the Municipal Building was opened yesterday morning, and the curious found that, even though there were only three potted trees to represent the "bank of palms" and such, the interior decorator had adorned the walls with baskets overflowing with flowers.

There is an altar at the back of the room beneath a long window. On it yesterday stood a big desk blotter, an inkpot, and a wet sponge, none particularly ornamental, but all useful and necessary for the signing of the marriage certificate.

To go with the new room, Clerk Scully has arranged a new wedding service. This substitutes "cherish" for "obey" and adds "prosperity" to the other conditions of "health, sickness, and adversity" under which the new husband is required to promise to keep his bride.

Mayor de Andrade of Havana Here.

General Fernando Freyre de Andrade, Mayor of Havana and a candidate for election to the Cuban Senate, is at the Holland House, having arrived in this city last night via Key West for an extended visit. He is one of the best known Cuban politicians and a close friend of President Menocal of Cuba. Having been indisposed before leaving Havana, General de Andrade did not stand the trip very well, and, asking to be excused from seeing reporters, retired soon after reaching the hotel.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 21st, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 11.25 cents per pound.—Advt.

ASK FOR and GET
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Cheap Substitutes cost YOU same price.

BIRTH OF A GOULD HEIR HALTS AN ACCOUNTING

Executors Must Revise Report to Protect Interest of Drexel Baby, Born Oct. 8.

The birth on Oct. 8 last of Marjorie Gould Drexel, second daughter and third child of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., has greatly retarded the accounting of the estate left by the late Jay Gould. Mrs. Drexel was Marjorie Gwynne Gould.

In July last an application was filed with the Supreme Court by David H. Taylor of Taylor, Knowles & Hack, counsel for George J. Gould, for a judicial construction and accounting of his father's will. The rights of all of the heirs have to be recognized, and, as little Marjorie arrived while the accounting was still pending, the work will have to be done over.

The late Mr. Gould left six children, George, Edwin, Helen, now Mrs. Finley J. Shepard; Howard, Anna, now the Princess de Sagan, and Frank. There are now many grandchildren, and among these, so far as having rights in the estate is concerned, is Finley J. Shepard, Jr., the adopted child of Mr. and Mrs. Shepard.

The late Mr. Gould died on Dec. 2, 1892, leaving an estate said to be worth $72,000,000, only $2,000,000 of which was in realty. The will bequeathed everything to Mrs. Gould, who was already dead at the time of her husband's death, and to the six children. There has never been an accounting, because the heirs have been satisfied with the manner in which the estate was being cared for by the executors, who are the three eldest children, George, Edwin and Helen. The application to the Court was made by the executors because they wanted certain questions settled concerning titles to property and the general administration of the estate reviewed so that they might be relieved of responsibility from the time of Jay Gould's death up to Jan. 1 last.

There is now a large amount of realty involved, and the number and character of the securities have greatly changed during the twenty-four years that have elapsed since Mr. Gould's death. When the application was first filed Mr. Taylor was asked what the possible present value of the estate was. He replied that it would be impossible to estimate its value, and that it would take a month or six weeks to complete the statement that would go to the referee when he was appointed.

DOELGER CHILDREN FIGHT.

Want Mother's Share of Woerz Estate, So Contest Grandfather's Will.

Pictures of the six children of Charles P. Doelger of the Peter Doelger Brewing Company, taken in affectionate poses with their grandfather, Ernest G. Woerz, the brewer, were exhibited yesterday to a jury before Surrogate Cohalan which is hearing the contest of Mr. Woerz's will brought by Mr. Doelger as general guardian of his children. Mr. Woerz said in the will, drawn two days before his death, that he was leaving the Doelger children only $5,000 each because they were already well provided for. They will receive about $100,000 each if the will is upset.

The pictures were introduced to show that Mr. Woerz held his grandchildren in great affection, and that under a will made in 1912 they would have received the share of the estate that would have passed to their mother, Mrs. Lillie Doelger. Their father contends that the new will was executed as the result of undue influence when Mr. Woerz was too weak to understand what he was doing.

Mr. Doelger testified to visits he and his children made to Mr. Woerz during the last weeks of his life. All were on the best of terms, he said, and he always greeted him with "How do you feel today?" He said that Mr. Woerz, who was propped in his chair, would smile and ask about his grandchildren. He saw Mr. Woerz on the day the will was executed, and insisted that the decedent was too weak and sick to recognize him.

Edward G. Benedict, in cross-examining Mr. Doelger, sought to show that the wealth of the witness was responsible for Mr. Woerz's action. His questions were objected to by Mr. Doelger's attorney, William H. Troy, and generally ruled out by Surrogate Cohalan, although Mr. Doelger said that Mr. Woerz gave him a check for $25,000 every Christmas. Finally Mr. Troy conceded that his client got one-eighth of the estate of his father, which was appraised at $7,316,365. The case will be continued today.

LEFT $5,000 FOR HIS POEMS.

A. Maynard Lyon, Aged 99, Directed Their Publication by Daughter.

In the will of A. Maynard Lyon, who died on Oct. 14 last at the age of 99, he left $5,000 to be spent in publishing his poetical an dother writings, including a national anthem, "Victory," composed during the last year of his life. His daughter, Mrs. Lucerna M. McLaughlin, is to supervise the publication.

Mr. Lyon was a real estate operator and railroad builder. The will, which disposes of a large estate, was filed for probate yesterday. The decedent gave all his personal effects and a half interest in his property at Broadway and Fifty-first Street to his wife, Mrs. Nellie Lyon, and 15th Avenue and 52d Street and the residue of estate to his daughters, Lucerna M. McLaughlin and Cora L. Canning. A bequest of $5,000 goes to Aulon M. Lyon, whose address is unknown, according to the petition for probate.

Mrs. Watson Left $150,000.

The will of Mrs. Elizabeth T. Watson, who died Oct. 11, leaving an estate of more than $150,000, gives $10,000 to St. Peter's Church in Westchester County in memory of her husband, William Watson. Her laundress, Mrs. Carrie Young, received $2,000. The largest bequest goes to her brother, Howard Ives, of 326 Lenox Avenue, who got $50,000 outright and $50,000 in trust. The principal goes to nephews and nieces of the decedent on his death.

Ocean Travelers.

The steamships arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

LAPLAND, (Liverpool).—A. J. Anderson, J. H. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Barton, Mr. Hart Bennett, Mrs. F. L. Hart Bennett, Miss I. M. Caldwell, Henry T. Cosens-Hardy, Miss Maud Earl, L. Esirin, Captain A. C. Yates Ford, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Gilson, T. P. Harvey, J. J. Harvey, Wilfred W. Hollins, Mr. and Mrs. Philip A. Lang, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lyon, F. de C. Maitland Heriot, Miss F. S. McIntosh, W. B. Mitford, Mr. and Mrs. Percy L. Morrell, W. H. Ogle, W. S. Powers, Lady Ross, T. E. Ripley, F. J. Rowan, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Shearing, Miss D. Shearing, R. Slye and W. Thompson.

GIUSEPPI VERDI, (Naples.)—Miss Minnie Egener, Edward Potts, James Carta, Pompilio Malatesta, Guilo Rossi, Hipolito Lazaro, Luigi Sturani, Mrs. J. Bonfiglio, Angelo Campani, and Louis Bonrosel.

NEW YORK, (Liverpool) — Mrs. Robert Adamson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Anderson, Charles L. Bailey, John Bailot, Victor Bernstein, Lady Burbidge, H. E. Burbidge, A. J. H. Cartill, Miss Ann C. Clewer, W. De Witt Crompton, Charles F. Crandall, Hiram P. Crosby, A. C. Dickens, Charles Duveen, William J. Dixon, Captain Alexander Edlin, Lady Farmor-Hesketh, G. Paul Fleming, Miss Ruth L. Fraser, Viscount Glentworth, Mrs. H. L. Gosling, Raymond Green, G. C. H. Hamilton, Ralph Heimer, T. E. Hewitt Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Jefferson, A. S. Larkin, Walter Maxwell, Captain G. W. McKown, J. Leverett, Mrs. R. H. Morgan, Stanley Nicholson, Benjamin E. Nindo, L. F. Ottofy, E. J. Parker, George Pollard, Stanley Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Potter, Dr. C. B. Reid, W. L. H. Roberts, Tennent Ronalds, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Scott, G. E. A. T. Sothern, Charles H. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stein, Charles Taylor, A. S. Vernay, P. R. Walters, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Wright, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Wyndham.

PERMITS OLD RITES TO CONVERTED JEWS

Episcopalian House of Deputies Reaffirms the Practice of the Early Church.

BOARD OF MISSIONS CHOSEN

Deputies Concur in Nominations by the Bishops, Shelving Panama Controversy.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—The House of Deputies of the Episcopal General Convention today adopted without opposition a resolution urged for the benefit of converts from Judaism in such Eastern dioceses as New York and Philadelphia. It was as folows:

Resolved, That this House reaffirms its declaration of Christian liberty to Hebrew converts as set forth in its full reports of 1907 and 1910, assuring our Jewish brethren that they are free to observe the national rites and ceremonies of Israel when thy accept Christ, according to the clear teaching of the New Testament and the practice of Christ and the apostles; and we further urge upon the whole Church to take up earnestly, with sympathy and affection, the work of winning the ancient people of God to the Kingdom and obedience of Jesus Christ.

A resolution was offered urging upon the Church that its members use their influence to see that all classes of the community should have the right to one day's rest in seven.

The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's, New York City, was introduced this afternoon in the tent of the Social Forum, conducted under the auspices of the Social Service Commission, as the rector of one of the wealthiest churches in the country and yet as one who was deeply interested in the welfare of the masses. The Rev. Dr. Stires is the Chairman of the Social Service Commission for the diocese of New York. He was also a member of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment.

His pulpit today was a long packing case set on end, and the tent floor was strewn with sawdust. Dr. Stires told in graphic fashion of the siege of unemployment which had invested the metropolis, and he said that at the present time there were in New York all the year round fully 100,000 persons who were unemployable in their present status. By this he meant that under the present system of keen competition they could not hold their own.

He instanced the efforts of the Goodwill Industries of Brooklyn, which he said were directed to gathering up all kinds of waste, and converting it with the aid of men and women who were out of work into useful products. Thus persons who might not be able to work more than two or four or five hours a day, on account of their physical handicaps, were able to earn enough to save their self-respect. Dr. Stires spoke of the efforts which were being made to restore to their old efficiency the soldiers blinded and crippled in the great European war.

He declared that none the less in this country the Church Militant would care for those who had been grievously wounded in the battle of life. His speech was greeted with applause by an audience in which were not only conservatives but many of the radical elements of the Christian Socialist persuasion.

The House of Deputies today defeated several projects cherished by high dignitaries.

The Bishops in conclave had voted to give suffragan Bishops a ballot, for heretofore in the House of Bishops they have had only the right to be heard. The deputies criticised this provision on the ground that it was intended that the vote of Bishops should represent the diocese and not the office. Francis A. Lewis of Philadelphia, the head of the House of Deputies' Steering Committee, said that after 100 years there were only six coadjutor Bishops, while there were now eight suffragans. The Bishops' project was defeated.

The Deputies voted down the elaborate scheme for a change in representation, which would have meant the naming of delegates from the clerical and lay orders from each diocese in proportion to population and the number of ministers. One of the leading opponents of the plan was Justice Vernon M. Davis of New York City, who said that the mind of the Church could not always be expressed by the most populous communities.

The veto of the Deputies was put at last upon the resolution of Robert H. Gardiner of Gardiner, Me., asking that women be entitled to sit as delegates in the lower house. Mr. Gardiner finally withdrew his motion.

The House of Deputies, which was expected to concur in the election of the members of the Board of Missions nominated by the Bishops, finally took up the ticket. The vote stood 44½ dioceses in favor of the ticket in the clerical order, 21¾ against it, and 6 equally divided. In the lay order the vote was 46½ for confirmation, 13¼ against it, and 4 divided. As nearly as can be estimated tonight about three-fifths of the clergy individually and three-fourths of the laymen were in favor of the Mission Board of the régime, which has been in power.

There was evidence here and there that the opposition of the ritualistic branch to the action of the board in sending delegates to a Pan-Protestant conference at Panama City had not yet subsided, and there are many who believe that the machinery of the organization is too costly. The effort of Bishop Hall to have Mrs. the salary of the Right Rev. Arthur Selden Lloyd, President of the board, which is $9,500 a year, reduced appeared in other guises of the discussion. The old board, however, with two of the opposition remaining, is still in command of the situation. the oft-repeated effort to change the name of the Church today by introducing a resolution amending the title page of the Book of Common Prayer to read as follows:

"The Book of Common Prayer and the administration of the sacraments of the Holy Catholic Church, with other rites and ceremonies according to the use of the Protestant Episcopal Church."

The reference to the Holy Catholic Church is an entering wedge for the final elimination of the word Protestant, as the High Church leaders insist that the Anglican communion did not in any sense represent the Protestant faiths which sprang from the protests of Luther and Calvin.

The proposal was referred to the committee on Prayer Book revision.

A. R. RYAN SEEKS PROFITS.

Sues Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy on Stock in Tiling Concern.

Allan A. Ryan, son of Thomas F. Ryan, alleged in the Supreme Court yesterday, through his attorney, Isidor Kresel, that efforts are being made by David E. Kennedy and the latter's wife, Claire E. Kennedy, to deprive Mr. Ryan of his share of the profits of David E. Kennedy, Incorporated, a concern formed to manufacture cark tiling for building purposes, of which Mr. Ryan owns 49 per cent. of the stock.

Killed by Falling Tree.

John Rorley, 23 years old of 1,793 Amsterdam Avenue, was crushed to death late yesterday afternoon when a rotten tree which he and several other men were pruning in front of 648 West 138th Street, fell, striking him on the head. The man was an employe of a private gardener, who contracted to care for the trees for the adjacent property owners.

A KNOEDLER IN A CELL.

Charles L., of the Art Firm, Smiles, but Won't Pay Claridge Bill.

H. P. Burney, manager of Claridge's; a waiter, a policeman, and a man who said he was Charles L. Knoedler of 169 West Seventy-fifth Street, member of the firm of M. Knoedler & Co., 556 Fifth Avenue, art dealers, entered the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station shortly before midnight last night, the manager, the waiter, and the policeman all apparently somewhat puzzled and Mr. Knoedler in the good humor that comes from a fine dinner, thoroughly enjoyed. He stood quietly to one side and smiled. Mr. Burney addressed Captain Underhill.

He told the Captain that Mr. Knoedler and two friends had entered his restaurant at 6 o'clock, dined, and then sat about the table, occasionally having something to drink, until about 11 o'clock. Then the two left Mr. Knoedler alone, and when he, too, arose to depart, the waiter pressed the bill on him. It was for $24.45.

Mr. Knoedler continued to smile as Burney told how he had declined to pay it, saying that he had been the guest of the others, and it was no affair of his if they chose to leave without settling. He even corroborated the story, adding that he had offered to pay in the morning.

"But how do I know you're not Mr. Knoedler. I never saw you before?" demanded the perturbed manager.

"Yes, how does ne know?" chimed in the Captain. "You might be some one else masquerading."

"Every one knows me," asserted Mr. Knoedler, still smiling, and he even smiled a few minutes later when, having again declined to pay, he was led to a cell and locked up on a charge of violating the hotel law.

JAMES H. WORK DEAD.

He Was the Lawyer Involved in Failure of Gen. Grant's Firm Here.

James Henry Work, a lawyer here for many years, who died at his home in Lawrence, L. I., on Sunday, was the Lawyer Work much talked of thirty of the Marine National Bank on May 6, 1884, which ruined the firm of Grant & Ward, in which General U. S. Grant was a partner. He died in his seventy-first year.

On Nov. 23, 1885, in company with William S. Warner and Edward H. Tobey, Mr. Work was indicted for defrauding the Marine National Bank, the failure of which carried down the firm of Grant & Ward.

The indictments against both Work and Warner were quashed on Feb. 23, 1886, on the technical ground that the conversion of the moneys of the bank was not distinctly charged against the men indicted.

Mr. Work married Miss Mary Pierce Warner in 1874. She survives him with five daughters, Mrs. John L. Lawrence, Mrs. Franklin D. Lefferts, Mrs. Decourcy L. Hard, Miss Jean S. Work, and Miss Marie W. Work, and one son, James H. Work, Jr.

CARL STRAKOSCH DEAD.

Husband of the Late Clara Louise Kellogg Expires Suddenly.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 23. — Carl Strakosch, husband of the late Clara Louise Kellogg, the opera singer, who died at her home in New Hartford on May 13, was found dead today in his room at the Hotel Hgublein. He was in his seventy-first year, and seemingly was in good health yesterday, having planned a motor trip. He called his adopted daughter, Miss Claire Strakosch, at 7 o'clock this morning, saying he felt ill, and she sent for a physician, but after Mr. Strakosch had died. Heart disease was given later by the medical examiner as the cause of his death.

Mr. Strakosch was born in Vienna, and was a member of a famous musical family. After being manager for Miss Kellogg for several years they were married in 1887. Four years ago they celebrated their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary at their home in New Hartford, and the whole countryside joined them in the festivities.

Dr. Louis McLane Tiffany.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.—Dr. Louis McLane Tiffany, Professor Emeritus of Medicine at the University of Maryland and a surgeon of international note, died of heart disease today at his country home, Mount Custis, Accomac County, Va., in his seventy-third year. He was born here and was a graduate of Harvard University and the University of Maryland. He began practice in this city in 1885, and for many years was connected with the Medical School of the University of Maryland. Dr. Tiffany was Professor of Surgery when he retired in 1882. He was consulting surgeon of Johns Hopkins, St. Joseph's, the Church Home, and several other hospitals and institutions. Formerly for fifteen years he was chief surgeon of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. SARAH C. SMITH, a resident of Patchogue, L. I., for more than sixty years, and the widow of Captain Samuel N. Smith, who was honored by Congress for inventing an improved wheel for steering ships, died on Sunday in her seventy-ninth year, leaving five children. Funeral services for her were held last night. Her body will be buried in Lake View Cemetery.

Mrs. SARAH ANN SARGEANT VOLCK, widow of George L. Volck, who was a city weigher in Manhattan, died of apoplexy on Sunday at her home, 455 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 67 years old.

FREDERICK LANGE, formerly in the dry goods business in Manhattan, died at his home, 351 East Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday, aged 67 years.

WILLIAM P. GILLESPIE, 80 years old, a retired contracting builder and a resident of Brooklyn for more than half a century, died recently at his home, 674 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

Miss BARBARA SCHRAMM, a daughter of the late Andrew Schramm, a Brooklyn contractor, died on Sunday at her home, 951 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, in her seventy-eighth year.

Mrs. MARTHA E. McCARTHY, widow of William J. McCarthy, a former battalion chief of the Brooklyn Fire Department, died at her home, 80 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday. She was in her 68th year.

ELEANOR MAY died on Saturday at her home, 340 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Hohenzollern, Germany, seventy years ago.

Mrs. CATHARINE HALEY, wife of Thomas Haley, died on Sunday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Edwards, 1,331 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. She was born in County Waterford, Ireland, seventy years ago, and came to this country fifty-six years ago.

ALFRED LITTLEFIELD, general agent of the New York Edison Company, with which he was connected for twenty-five years, died yesterday at his home, 72 St. Nicholas Place, Jamaica, in his sixty-ninth year. He was born in Philadelphia and was identified with the development of the old Pearl Street station of the company.

Dr. GEORGE LESSER, a physician prominent on the east side for many years, died yesterday at his home, 1,040 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, in his forty-seventh year. For eighteen years he had an office at 205 Henry Street, and at the time of his death made an office at 236 East Fifteenth Street. His wife, three daughters, and one son survive him.

JAMES C. FOLEY, a lawyer with offices at 206 Broadway, died on Sunday night at his home in Summit, N. J., in his seventy-second year. He was born in Medina, N. Y., was graduated in 1871 from Rochester University, and studied at Heidberg University in Germany. His wife survives him.

ALEXANDER I. PRINGLE, a real estate operator of Long Branch, N. J., died yesterday at his home there, in his forty-ninth year.

Miss FLORENCE MILLS, daughter of Mrs. Anna Mills of Montclair, N. J., died on Sunday night.

JOHN V. OPDYKE died at his home in Washington, N. J., on Sunday, in his sixty-eighth year.

THOMAS BRIGHT, proprietor of the Woodport Hotel at Lake Hopatcong, N. J., died on Sunday night at his home there, in his fifty-second year.

GEORGE FIELD, a retired business man of Orange, N. J., died on Sunday at his home there, in his sixty-ninth year.

Mrs. MINNIE P. FUSSELMAN, wife of William Fusselman, died on Sunday night at her home in East Orange, N. J., in her thirty-third year.

AARON T. PARKER, formerly a resident of Elizabeth, N. J., died on Sunday at his home in Irvington, N. J., in his seventy-second year.

RUTH CHATTERTON IN A PLEASING ROLE

"Come Out of the Kitchen" a Polite and Amusing Farce (with Tears).

WRITTEN BY A. E. THOMAS

The Star Leads Delightfully an Excellent Company Directed by Henry Miller at the Cohan.

COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN, a comedy in three acts, by A. E. Thomas, from Alice Duer Miller's story of that title. At the Cohan.

Olivia Daingerfield, alias Jane Ellen.....Ruth Chatterton
Elizabeth Daingerfield, alias Araminta.....Barbara Milton
Mrs. Falkener.....Marguerite St. John
Cora Falkener.....Alice Lindahl
Amanda.....Mrs. Charles G. Craig
Burton Crane.....Bruce McRae
Thomas Lefferts.....William Boyd
Solon Tucker.....William H. Sams
Paul Daingerfield, alias Smithfield.....Charles Trowbridge
Charles Daingerfield, alias Brindlebury.....Robert Ames
Randolph Weeks.....Walter Connolly

Heralded by the pretty compliments that were paid it when it was first produced out on the Pacific Coast last Summer, a new play called "Come Out of the Kitchen" was presented to New York last night at the George M. Cohan Theatre. It provides an altogether agreeable evening, and for this a good many people are responsible — chief among them A. E. Thomas, who wrote the piece brightly; Henry Miller, who staged it with that wisdom and care which are wont to distinguish his work as a director, and Ruth Chatterton, who was never more winsome. And the greatest of these is Ruth Chatterton, whose delightful performance as Olivia Daingerfield is the best and most persuasive reason for going to see the new play at the Cohan.

"Come Out of the Kitchen" is a dramatization of the like-named book by Alice Duer Miller. It tells the story of an impoverished Virginia family who are obliged to rent their old home to a rich Yankee and who, at the eleventh hour, in order to clinch the bargain, are obliged to masquerade as the staff of white servants he makes a condition of his tenancy. How the lovely Olivia Daingerfield drives her brothers and sister belowstairs and herself presides over the kitchen stove until the much-impressed tenant can no longer conceal his devotion—that is the story Mr. Thomas has woven into a play that has the accent and the manner if not the matter of gentle comedy.

Here is material for an irresponsible farce systematically worked over for the purposes of sentimental comedy. The critical illness of the absent father, whose financial distress is proffered as the excuse for the desperate masquerade, is also the excuse for the tears that will keep flowing into the play, that must keep flowing into the play, for "Ruth in tears amid the alien corn" is an absolute essential of every Chatterton appearance.

Yet it is just the farcical absurdity of the situation which keeps you from feeling very much worked up over the Daingerfields's anxieties, that robs somewhat of its pathos the final scene of the second act when the masquerade has all gone wrong and the poor, brave little Southern girl is left sobbing her heart out on her ole mammy's breas'.

This scene comes at the end of the least pleasing of the three acts. It is a rather languid and monotonous act laid in the kitchen. You would think that, with half the characters posing as servants and so available for a summons off-stage at any moment by the mere tinkle of the bell, .. would require no great ingenuity to keep this act from seeming too like a labored succession of separate scenes. Yet that is the impression. And it taxes severely the genuine art and great personal charm of Miss Chatterton to keep it entertaining. You must content yourself with the sight of her puttering over the pots and pans, expending a radiant smile on the Yankee man when he comes snooping into the kitchen, dropping a tear or two into the beaten biscuit and wiping her eyes furtively on the roller towel.

Things move better when we come out of the kitchen and find Olivia demurely waiting on table in a quiet scene that is so cleverly written and staged that it shows both Mr. Thomas and Mr. Miller at their best. And this keeps up in a spirit of elegant leisure until the Yankee man and Mr. Thomas (who have both seen through Olivia's disguise from the start) feel that the time has come for the farce to end.

Miss Chatterton plays with delicacy and discretion, and if occasionally the deepening of her voice into an unexpectedly tragic note and its choking with bravely unshed tears seems a trifle unwarranted and unconvincing, she is nevertheless so completely appealing that you feel inclined to rush stoutly to her defense and blame it all on Mr. Thomas for having put her in a difficult position. She brings all her own charms to Olivia Daingerfield and then adds thereto a Southern accent which is only half her own, but which is prodigiously beguiling.

Indeed, the Southern accents are quite successful throughout, with at least one member of the company, Barbara Milton, providing the genuine article, fresh from the domain of Colonel Watterson. This is but a detail in a nicely staged play, for Mr. Miller has done his part well. He has assembled an excellent company. Especially good are Mrs. Charles G. Craig, as a wonderful old negress, who does not mind the heat so much, but suffers terribly from the "humility"; Bruce McRae, who has not much to do, and does it in his accustomed manner; Harry Mestayer, who has been away from Broadway quite long enough, and Robert Ames, as the youngest and most rebellious Daingerfield. These all help Miss Chatterton make a really negligible and none too convincing or substantial play seem well worth your while.

"SO LONG LETTY."

Dancers the Only Redeeming Feature of This Musical Farce.

SO LONG LETTY, a farce with music in two acts and three scenes, book by Oliver Morosco and Elmer Harris, music and lyrics by Earl Carroll. At the Shubert.

Letty Robbins.....Charlotte Greenwood
Grace Miller.....May Boley
Tommy Robbins.....Sydney Grant
Harry Miller.....Walter Catlett
Mrs. Cease.....Vera Doria
Chita Alvarez.....Frances Cameron
Sadie McQuiggle.....Winnie Baldwin
Philip Brown.....Percey Brousson
Billy Mondly.....Ben Linn
Chauffeur.....Robert Calley
Dancers.....Dorothy and Madeline Cameron

A musical farce called "So Long, Letty" came to the Shubert Theatre last night after more than a year in the provinces. That it was popular on the road is a severe indictment of the cities where it was presented, for no musical play so cheap and vulgar has found its way into the theatres of Manhattan in recent years. Before burlesque cleaned house such entertainments were regularly seen on its stages, but it is doubtful whether the modern burlesque censor would pass upon some of the things in this alleged high-class entertainment.

"So Long Letty" was originally a farce called "Thy Neighbor's Wife," written by Elmer Harris and produced by Daniel Frohman at his Lyceum Theatre just before his defection to the movies five years ago. It was a spare and rather indelicate farce then that failed utterly, although the taste of the producer did much to gloss over its defects. Shorn of this taste and with all of its original indelicacy, multiplied tenfold by the addition of a ceaseless flow of slang, profanity, and coarse wit, the piece has degenerated into a sorry specimen of modern stage entertainment. Oliver Morosco and Mr. Harris are the accredited authors of the present version, and Mr. Morosco is the producer. Among the principal characters of "So Long Letty" there are no gentle folk.

Earl Carroll composed the tunes and wrote the lyrics. The latter were in the same coarse vein as the book, but the music, of the syncopated school, was tuneful and catchy. Three of the principals, Charlotte Greenwood, May Boley, and Walter Catlett, would have done much to make the play highly amusing if the authors had given them a chance, for all possess the comic spirit. Miss Greenwood's limbs have lost none of their virtuosity, and she is a better comedienne than she used to be. Then there were two dancers. Dorothy and Madeline Cameron, who gave a splendid exhibition of dancing. They were, in fact, the redeeming feature of the evening.

It must be recorded that the audience seemed to approve of the entertainment. The applause was frequent and uproarious, the laughter was often general, but sometimes confined to scattered masculine guffaws.

Daughter Born to Billie Burke.

Mr. and Mrs. Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., are the parents of a baby girl born yesterday afternoon in their apartment at the Hotel Ansonia. Mrs. Ziegfeld is known on the stage as Billie Burke. Mr. Ziegfeld is well known as a producer of musical comedy. The "Follies," produced annually, and the "Midnight Frolic," a perennial attraction on the New Amsterdam Roof, have heretofore been his principal productions, and he is now associated with Charles Dillingham in the management of the Century. Mr. and Mrs. Ziegfeld were married about three years ago.

PORTRAY IN BALLET STRAUSS'S GAY TALE

Till Eulenspiegel Interpreted by Nijinsky at Manhattan Opera House.

"PAPILLONS" DANCED ALSO

Audience Enjoys Two Novelties Produced for the First Time by the Russian Performers.

When Richard Strauss was asked on the occasion of its first performance to supply a "program" of events which his orchestral rondo "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks" was supposed to picture in music he declined, saying he left it to his hearers to solve the problem, which was in accordance with his usual practice. There have since been many attempts, semi-official and otherwise, to supply what Strauss had withheld, as every faithful reader of symphony orchestra program books knows. Last night Waslav Nijinsky tried his hand at it.

The occasion was the first presentation on any stage of the ballet he has devised to Strauss's music, and it marked in addition his first appearance this season with the Diaghileff Ballet Russe at the Manhattan Opera House, an injury to his ankle having prevented his dancing with the company during its opening week. As still further providing an element of novelty for the evening, there was the first performance in America of "Papillons," a ballet arranged to Schumann's piano pieces of that name.

Mr. Nijinsky has the advantage of previous commentators on Strauss, since, while they had only cold type on the printed page to work with, he could express himself in living embodiments of the creatures of his imagination. His independence of words was fortunate in at least one instance, for, although he described his production on the program as a "ballet comi-dramatic," which is not English, his audience had no doubt what he meant by the time the curtain was well up.

The epithet expressed fully the spirit in which the new ballet was done. Therefore, even those in the audience who had never heard of Strauss found something to enjoy. "Till Eulenspiegel" is full of the prankish humor that distinguished the old folk tales from which the legend was taken. In everything that was done on the stage there was the evident purpose of being odd, freakish, and whimsical.

The main incidents of the accepted "program" of Strauss's music are carried out. There is the upsetting of wares in the market place, the masquerade as a priest, the love episode, and the wooer's flouting, the confusing of the philosophers; finally, his death on the scaffold, and the proclamation in the epilogue that he will live forever in the minds of the people.

Probably many of those in the audience last night did not worry themselves too much over the musical aspects of the ballet. But what they saw must have satisfied them. The new ballet is highly effective as a spectacle. The stage settings and costumes, designed by Robert Edmond Jones, an American artist, were singularly striking and impressive. Lighting effects played a more important part in this work, both secondarily and as an end in themselves, than they do in almost any of the ballets the organization gives.

Without attempting to go into details of the scenic, costume, and lighting effects of the ballet, it is enough to say that they form one of the most impressive exhibitions of the kind to be seen anywhere on our stage today. As for the chorus movements, Mr. Nijinsky has furnished abundant proof of his genius as a stage director. There is almost none of what the average audience would call "dancing." It would be out of place as Nijinsky has conceived the ballet. Instead, the members of the company have been drilled in strange posturings and queer little movements that constantly pique the interest and remind you that you are in the midst of a mediaeval fantasy.

Some slight defects might be noticed. One is that when the hero is before the gibbet, figures between him and the audience are allowed to obstruct a view of his characteristic mimicry at that point, and another that there is a long and awkward wait while he hangs on the gibbet, due probably to the necessity of substituting a dummy. And should not he show himself at the very outset of the piece, when the orchestra very conspicuously sounds the "Till" theme at the opening?

Nijinsky's own miming is delightful in its expression of the roguish and irrepressible character he portrays. The other characters, while they fit admirably into the ensemble, are not very important individually, with the exception, perhaps, of Mme. Revalles in a ludicrous but still not unbecoming burlesque of the costume of the great lady of the period.

Dr. Anselm Goetzl conducted the orchestra with spirit in a performance of the score that was entirely adequate to the occasion, even though it might not be considered refined or full enough for the concert stage.

It seems altogether likely that "Till Eulenspiegel" will be accepted as one of the most ambitious and satisfying productions of the ballet.

"Les Papillons" is a short ballet which tells the story of a Pierrot who sets a candle to attract butterflies, captures one of the throng that responds to the lure, and then finds his butterflies have in reality been young girls attending a fancy dress ball, the one of his choice scorning him as she goes off home on the arm of her sweetheart. Mlles. Lopokova and Sokolova and Mr. Bolm had the principal roles.

The ballet was attractive in an unexciting way as a setting for dancing in the classical style. The orchestral arrangement of Schumann's music was not nearly as effective as has been provided in "Carnaval," but partial explanation for this may lie in the fact that it is not as strongly characteristic in itself.

The other ballets of the evening were "Le Spectre de la Rose" and "Scheherazade." Mr. Nijinsky dancing again in the latter.

By Arrangement Metropolitan Opera Co.
DIAGHILEFF'S Ballet Russe
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
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Evgs. (except Wed.) 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:30.
LAST WEEK,
NIJINSKY GAVRILOW
BOLM LOPOKOVA
FROHMAN REVALLES
SPESIZEWA
TO-NIGHT—Les Sylphides (American debut of Mlles. Froiman and Spesizewa); L'Apres Midi d'un Faun (first time with Nijinsky); Prince Igor: Petrouchka, (with Nijinsky).
Thurs. Eve.—Sadko; Till Eulenspiegel, (with Nijinsky); Le Spectre de la Rose; Scheherazade, (with Nijinsky).
PIERRE MONTEUX, Conductor.
SEATS NOW ON SALE AT Metropolitan Opera Houses Manhattan

Wolfsohn Musical Bureau announces
EMPIRE THEATRE. One Matinee Only.
ALBERT REISS presents THURSDAY, MOZART'S Oct. 26, at 3
"THE IMPRESARIO" AND 'BASTIEN & BASTIENNE'
TWO OPERETTAS IN ENGLISH
MABEL GARRISON LUCY GATES
DAVID BISPHAM ALBERT REISS
and Orchestra. Conducted by Sam Franko.
Prices $2.50, $2, $1.50, $1.
CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Oct. 28, at 2:30
OLGA SAMAROFF
PIANO RECITAL. (STEINWAY PIANO.)
CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Oct. 29, at 3,
THE MISSES SUTRO
RECITAL FOR 2 PIANOS. (STEINWAY.)
Seats at Wolfsohn Bureau, 1 W. 34, or Hall.

LEXINGTON Theatre Lexington Ave. 51st St.
ONE WEEK ONLY—BEG. NOV. 6.
BOSTON-NATIONAL GRAND OPERA COMPANY
(Max Rabinoff, Managing Director)
Mon. Eve. ANDREA CHENIER—Villani, Zenatello, Baklanoff, Lazzari, Follis, Peralta, Winetzkaja, Fulin, Boscacci—Cond.: Moranzoni. Tues. Eve. & Sat. Mat. MADAMA BUTTERFLY—Miura, Martin, Chalmers, Leveroni, Bosacci, Pulli, Amanlin—Cond.: Guerrieri. Wed. Eve. AMORE DEI TRE RE—Villani, Zenatello, Baklanoff, Mardones, Leveroni, Clement Giaccone, Bosacci—Cond.: Moranzoni. Thurs. Eve. IRIS—Miura, Kitty, Mardones, Chalmers, Leveroni, Bosacci—Cond.: Moranzoni. Fri. Eve. BOHEME—Teyte, Martin, Bouillez, Riegelman, Lazzari, Pulli, Amanlin—Cond.: Moranzoni. Sat. night ANDREA CHENIER, Mon. Cast. SEAT SALE at Lexington Theatre & Hotels, Agencies, Macy's, Wanamaker's, Gimbels. Prices: $5, $4, $3, $2.50, $2 $1.50, $1. Steinway Piano Used Exclusively.

PARK Thea. B'way at 59th.
Today at 2:30
Tonight at 8:30
TWICE DAILY
THE Masque of Life
WITH
PETE MONTEBELLO, RITA JOLIVET, HAMILTON REVELLE
POPULAR PRICES 15c, 25c, 50c
THE FILM OF 1,001 THRILLS

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MAX R. WILNER Presents
MR. DAVID KESSLER in Reizenstein's Drama.
ON TRIAL או טרייעל
IN YIDDISH
NOW PLAYING, Permission of Cohan & Harris.

Loew's New York Thea. & ROOF 10, 15, 25c.
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
Lillian Walker in "The Blue Envelope Mystery."
Loew's American Roof 42 St. W. of Bway Every Eve. at 8:15
SULLY FAMILY, MURRAY BENNETT, TRACEY & McBRIDE, others. All Seats Reserved 15, 35, 50

MLLE. FROHMAN, LEADING DANSEUSE OF THE PETROGRAD IMPERIAL THEATRE, WILL MAKE HER AMERICAN DEBUT IN "LES SYLPHIDES" AT THE MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE TONIGHT.

AEOLIAN HALL Thurs. Eve., Oct. 26, at 8:15 SONG RECITAL
Idelle Patterson
Lyric Coloratura Soprano.
Seats at Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston.

AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Aft., Nov. 1, at 3,
OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

CORT West 48th St. Evenings 8:20. Mts. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
THE SEASON'S SUBSTANTIAL SUCCESS IN NEW YORK!
Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success
UPSTAIRS AND DOWN

Aeolian Hall, TONIGHT 8:15—1st Concert
N.Y. Chamber Music Soc.
of Piano, Wind, and String Instruments.
DIRECTOR, CAROLYN BEEBE.
Seats at Box Office. (STEINWAY PIANO.)
Aeolian Hall, Thursday Aft., Oct. 26, at 3
HAROLD BAUER
"COMPOSERS OF THE PAST" Programme.
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., Oct. 28, at 8:15.
Violin Recital by FRANCIS MACMILLEN
50c. to $2. Knabe Piano Used.
Aeolian Hall, Monday Aft., Oct. 30, at 3.
Song Recital by MME. JULIA CLAUSSEN
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81 st. St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. 3980 Schuyler
H. B. WARNER in "The Vagabond Prince."
Keystone Com. Splendid VAUDEVILLE.
Mat. Today, 10c & 15c. Ev. 15c, 25c, 50c

NIJINSKY WILL APPEAR AS THE FAUN IN "L'APRES MIDI D'UN FAUN" AT THE MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE TONIGHT.

AEOLIAN HALL, THIS AFTERNOON at 3
First N. Y. Recital
RICHARD BUHLIG
Pianist. Seats 50c to $2. Boxes $12. Direction Mrs. Herman Lewis, Inc. (Chickering Piano.)

B'WAY & 47th ST. STRAND NOON TO 11:30
Official and Authentic "Battle of the Somme."
Ann Pennington in "The Rainbow Princess," Dilmar's Animal Pictures, Orchestra & Soloists.

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NIJINSKY WILL APPEAR AS THE FAUN IN "L'APRES MIDI D'UN FAUN" AT THE MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE TONIGHT.

SHUBERT 44TH ST. W. OF B'WAY
MAT. WED. AND SAT'Y. EXTRA MAT. ELECTION DAY
NOTE THIS ADVERTISEMENT WAS WRITTEN AT 11:15 LAST NIGHT AFTER THE FIRST-NIGHTERS HAD RETURNED THE FOLLOWING VERDICT:
More Than a Hit—It's a Knockout
IT'LL MAKE YOU UNDERSTAND THE MEANING OF THE WORD "PEP."
No such an instantaneous, out-and-out success has been known on a New York Stage in years as was scored last night at the opening performance of Oliver's Morosco's new musical farce
So Long Letty
Book by Oliver Morosco and Elmer Harris—Music by Earl Carroll.
THE FASTEST, FUNNIEST, SPICIEST, BRIGHTEST, EARLIEST AND MOST TUNEFUL MUSICAL SHOW IN THE WORLD.
Over 400,000 enthusiastic playgoers in other cities already have declared it to be the ONE REALLY BIG music and fun hit of the last 10 years and last night's capacity audience gave it the final stamp of approval as the
SUCCESS OF ALL SUCCESSES
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS AHEAD

WINTER GARDEN B'way and 50th St. Evenings at 8.
Beginning Thursday Night, Oct. 26.
SHOW OF WONDERS
SEATS ARE NOW ON SALE.

PRINCESS 39TH, Nr. B'WAY TO-NIGHT AT 8.20.
Third Annual Princess Theatre Musical Production
"GO TO IT" POP. MATINEE WEDNESDAY

Invigorating
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse.

48th St. Thea. Evenings 8:20. Tel. 178—Bry. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20
George Broadhurst's Rich Man, Poor Man

Pierrot THE Prodigal
MUSIC THROUGHOUT
"Remains unchallenged as the great event of the season."—The Times.
BOOTH Theatre, 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Popular Matinee Tomorrow 2:30.

WINTHROP AMES' LITTLE THEATRE
Violet Pearn's Uncommon Comedy.
TONIGHT AT 8:45.
HUSH!
Mat. Tom'w 2:30, $1.50, $2.

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT at 8:30
Matinees Thursday (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
WILLIAM COLLIER IN THE GREATEST OF ALL FARCES
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

44th St. Thea., Just W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
RICHARD WALTON TULLY'S
THE FLAME
DIFFERENT

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:20 $1.50 Mat. Tom'w 2:30.
WM. HODGE in his greatest success.
Fixing Sister
Every bit as good as "The Man From Home." —Globe.

39TH ST. Thea., nr. B'way. Evs. at 8:20. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:30.
BACKFIRE
with Mary Boland & Fred'k Truesdell.
Last Week at This Theatre—MOVES to Lyceum Theatre Next Week.

Casino Broadway & 39th. Evenings 8:15 $1.50 Matinee Tom'w 2:15.
LINA ABARBANELL
BEST CASINO SHOW IN YEARS. Flora Bella

ASTOR 45th W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:30.
TAYLOR HOLMES
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COMEDY, W. 41. Ev. 8:45. Mts. Thur. & Sat. 2:30
Wash'n Sq. Players 4 NEW One-Act Plays.

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LE POILU The Greatest Franco-American Operette ever given.
Received Nightly with Enthusiasm.
Followed by LES DEUX GLOIRES
Pierre Wolff's latest War Sketch.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1 Mat. Today, 25c and 50c.
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LYRIC B'way, 42nd St. SPECIAL MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 1.30 EVENINGS — 8.30
WILLIAM FOX presents
A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS With ANNETTE KELLERMANN
THE PICTURE BEAUTIFUL

IRVING PLACE THEATRE,
Tuesday Wedn. Thursday LAST 3 TIMES
LEO TOLSTOI'S DRAMA
Der Lebende Leichnam
(The living corpse.)
With Rudolf Christians.
"Leo Tolstoi's play makes a triumph. Lovers of true art should journey to the Irving Place."—Times.

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All This Week—Exclusive Presentation.
FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN and Beverly Payne
"ROMEO AND JULIET"
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SAMUEL MARX, Auct'r,
SELLS ON WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY,
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At Salesrooms, 115-117 Spring St., nr. B'way,
Very fine and elaborate collection of Household Furniture, Books, Carpets, Oriental Rugs, Paintings, Bric-a-brac, Bronzes, Silverware, and works of art, consisting of:—Inlaid Mahogany and Marquetry Dining Room and Library Furniture; Red and Green Plush Parlor Furniture, Mahogany and Walnut Bookcases, Cabinets, Mahogany Leather Upholstered Dining Room Chairs, Separate Tables, Chairs and Rockers of all descriptions, Steinway & Sons' Grand Piano (ebony case), Mahogany Marquetry Pedestals, Bookcases, Teakwood Pedestals and Stands, Folding and Reading Tables, Brass and Enamel Twin Beds, complete; Oriental Rugs, all sizes; large quantity of Carpets, Oak Dining Room Set, Leather Upholstered Chairs to match; Plush and Silk Portieres and Hangings, Lace Curtains, Roman and Grecian Statuary, PAINTINGS by J. G. Brown, J. M. Tracy, Arthur Quarterly, C. Vandervedonk, Guardiboni, Van Du Eychen, P. Joris, Howland, G. Arnolt, H. A. Driscoll, Arthur Hoeber, A. Rosenboom, C. Fitz, Weber, "Herodia Holding the Head of John the Baptist" after Titian, and many others. Elaborate collection of solid and sterling silver flat and hollow ware of very select designs.
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Sale arranged and conducted by PHILIP SMITH.
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suitable for Women's and Children's Hats. These goods will be offered in large lots, suitable to Jobbers and Manufacturers, and will be sold absolutely to the highest bidder.
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VAN PRAAG & CO., Auct'rs,
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FURS
For Trimmings and Dressed Furs
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VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers. Sell Tomorrow, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25th, at 1:30 A. M., On Premises, 115-125 West 30th St., New York City,
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SERGE DRESSES for immediate delivery, $5.50 up. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

SERGES.—French, all qualities, for immediate delivery. Phone Gramercy 5047.

SERGES.—Will sell French and storm serges, all colors. Phone Greeley 1083.

SERGES.—7122 from Amoskeag at 85 cents. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

SHIRTS.—One hundred dozen to close out on account of moving. Cornell Suit Co., 320 West 24th.

SHIRTWAISTS, plain and silk stripe poplins, at a price. Castle, 145 Greene.

SILKS.—Black, tan, reseda, gray crepe de chine, and reseda tafetta, at less than market prices. Sigmund Katz, 12 East 32d St.

SKIRT manufacturer, discontinuing business, will dispose stock of woolens, silks, velveteens, cotton wash goods, buttons, trimmings. Vogue Skirt Co., 7 West 30th St.

SKIRTS.—Manufacturer discontinuing business will dispose of stock of 250 sample skirts. Vogue Skirt Co., 7 West 30th St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Imported French, No. 00, black or white, carded. W. L. Heyl, 308 Union Building, Newark, N. J.

SNAP FASTENERS.—All sizes; carded, bulk; immediate delivery. Herman Straus, 320 5th Av.

SUITS.—2,000 suits to close out at your own price; choice of colors; made out of broadcloth, poplins, velours, and serges. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

SUITS.—500 ladies' and misses', American poplin, to close out cheap. Atlas Cloak Co., 52 East Broadway.

SUITS, few hundred, to close out; desirable merchandise. Hollander, 55 East 11th.

SUITS.—Broadcloths, velours, velveteens to close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Jobs to close; also coats; immediate delivery. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

SUITS to close out at a price. Moses Bernstein Co., Inc., 37 West 32d St. 1804.

SWEATERS.—1,000 dozen for spot delivery; men's, boys', ladies', and girls'; also scarfs and cap sets. Ritter Knitting Co., 331 Barrow St., Jersey City. Phone Jersey 1785.

TAFFETA.—To close out black taffeta; 36 and 40 inch; exceptional offer. Greeley 398.

TRUNKS.—Wardrobe, 60-inch, suitable for dresses; used only one season; for sale, cheap. Sigmund Katz, 12 East 32d St.

VELVETEENS.—36 inch; twill back, all shades; immediate delivery; cheap. Warren Woolen Co., 41 W. 25th St. Farragut 2180.

VELOUR, broadcloth, fancies, metalamb coats in stock, all prices. Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

VELOURS.—F. & H. navy, black, brown, and green, and cutting velour, navy, brown, and green. Murray Hill 3778.

VELOURS, wool; 50 pieces heavyweight wool velours for sale. I. Arbus & Son, 138 West 27th. Farragut 3334.

VELOUR suiting, weight 54; 15 pieces of black; $1.40 regular. A 76 Times.

VELOURS.—All shades, for delivery. Phone Gramercy 3030.

VELVETEENS.—Imported velveteens, 24 inches; twill back; colors black, navy, brown, and green. Phone Farragut 2290.

VELVETEEN, twill back, 23 inch wide; have 50 boxes green, brown, plum, and blue to sell at 85c. Box A 90 Times.

VENETIANS.—Kudell's black "Conqueror" or similar brands. M. Seymman Co., 19 West 21st.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN for good side line on ladies' novelties. K. & G. Novelty Co., 438 B'way.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3½@3¾% per cent. for the best names
Saturday ..3½@3¾ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Stock Keeping Between Branches.

Some clothing houses with branch offices in other cities have difficulty in keeping their stock records in these offices complete and up to date. The system adopted by one concern comes as near being accurate as it is possible to get. Two mails a day between the house and the branch provide the means for supplying information concerning just what has been sold and what remains unsold. At a glance, the ticket on each woolen sample gives the number of each size in stock or the goods in course of production, whether or not there is enough cloth on hand to fill an order, and the styles available. The sheets sent on from headquarters give all these items, listed according to the piece goods style number.

***

Dyes Show Variation.

There is still trouble coming out of the use of the domestic dyes. While the colors put out by certain makers in this country leave nothing to be desired as far as their fastness is concerned, occasionally for some reason or other there occurs a variation in the dye that creates difficulties right along the line. In one case cited, the entire first shipment of a blue dye answered the purposes of the buyers in a most satisfactory manner. The second lot delivered was streaky and did not work into the cloth properly. On the third trial the good results of the first lot were obtained.

***

Velours Have Helped the Mills.

The successful introduction of velour finished goods for the season in dress goods is regarded in the trade as an especially wise move. These goods have saved a good deal of business, it is said, that would have gone under other circumstances to the pile fabric makers. The vogue for plush and velvets, and materials on that order, threatened to cut seriously into the demand for coating materials from the piece goods mills. With velours offering a rich substitute that fulfilled the idea of just what buyers wanted, the dress goods mills proper have had a big season.

***

Calibre of Salesmen Brought Out.

The true ability of their salesmen, so clothing manufacturers say, is being brought out under the peculiar conditions that have to be met in selling goods for the coming spring. With foreknowledge of the many questions that would have to be answered, the clothiers supplied their road men before they started out with all the information available on the situation as far as clothing was concerned. The salesmen that are making out well now, it was pointed out by a manufacturer yesterday, are those who are the most widely informed on the reasons for such advances as have been made, together with the necessity for making certain changes in the construction of garments. He advised the manufacturers to keep their salesmen up to the minute on news in the market through correspondence or a bulletin service.

***

She Will Have to Pay More.

The woman who is planning to buy herself a nice wool Shetland sweater for next Spring to wear at the beach or in the country may as well make up her mind right away to pay more for it than was asked for the same kind of a garment last year. Along with about everything else under the sun, these goods are doing their bit to help raise the cost of living. While there is said to be a limited quantity of them on hand now in jobbing circles at $54 a dozen, it is further said to be inevitable, in view of the current demand the mills are getting for these goods and their higher cost of production, that the jobbing price will soon have to go to $60 a dozen. This means that consumers will probably have to pay $8 each for them, and possibly more.

***

Coverts Moving for Spring.

Already there are signs that predictions made not so long ago that covert cloths were going to repeat for Spring, are to be borne out. Within the last week or so an excellent demand for them has sprung up in the local dress goods market, and as they are not plentiful, there is said to be quite a scramble for them. The goods most in favor at the moment appear to be those that job at $1 a yard, and which are about 50 inches wide. Tans are being taken well. The growing scarcity of French serges in the darker shades, such as navy, myrtle, wine, plum, etc., is resulting in an improved demand for poplins from the retail trade. Figured armures and prunellas are also among the goods that have been showing more life of late.

***

Coarse Cottons Higher in Price.

While sales of 3.95-yard drills were reported in this market yesterday at 9 cents for January-March delivery they were in several cases held a quarter of a cent higher. Prices in this end of the gray goods market show considerable variation, the results of differing degrees of bullishness on the part of the mills. There is no fault to be found with the demand for either sheetings or drills, 30-inch 3.25 goods of the latter class being held by leading houses at 10½ cents. Eight cents was refused yesterday for a good-sized quantity of 40-inch 4.25-yard sheetings, the house which turned that figure down standing firm for a quarter of a cent more.

***

It Hits Lots of People.

The converters are not the only people who are being hurt by the present high cost of cotton and the attendant rise in the price of the goods that are made from it. Among the many sufferers are makers of embroideries in this country. With this trade a popular cloth for some time has been a 40-inch, 72-68, six-yard lawn, which is now quoted in this market at 8½ cents in the gray. This price is too high, apparently, for the tastes of some of the embroidery manufacturers, who have turned to 38½-inch 64-60 printcloths for relief, the relief lying in the lower cost of the latter. In at least one instance, however, the difference in prices between the lawn and the printcloth, which at yesterday's quotations amounted to three-fours of a cent a yard, was not enough. So 38½-inch 60-48s, which yesterday could have been bought without much trouble at 6¾ cents, are being resorted to.

***

The Weather Is Helping.

The snappier weather of yesterday brought crowds of shoppers out, and the result was a big day for the stores. Practically all goods of a seasonable character were bought freely, particular attention being given to ready-to-wear garments, furs, and millinery. Business in the ready-to-wear lines was said to reflect the situation in the wholesale field, with the demand for dresses and coats better than that for suits. Two reasons are advanced for this. One is that women are rather "fed up" on suits, having bought them freely during the last two or three seasons and the other is that the designers have not put sufficient "snap" into them to attract the women. The question of values is said also to enter into the sale of the popular-priced type of suits, due to the higher wholesale cost of materials and attempts to reconcile the advances with set retail prices.

***

Printcloths Still Going Up.

The further rise in cotton yesterday resulted in an increased bullish feeling in the local gray goods market, with the result that prices on certain printcloths were advanced still further. While it cannot be said that all of the advances were paid, sellers were confident that it is only a matter of a short time before they will be. Business was done yesterday on 39-inch 64-60s at 10¼ cents for delivery during the first quarter of next year. Several houses later asked 10½ cents for these goods, but the impression prevailed here and there that some might be bought out at 10⅜ cents were bid. For October-December shipments of 39-inch 72-76s 9½ cents was paid. The best that could be done on 38½-inch 64-60s for any shipment was 7⅞ cents, while some concerns were asking an eighth more on them. On 38½-inch 60-48s bids of 6¾ cents were reported to be refused. Closing prices that were average of the market follow:

39-inch, 80-80s..	*10¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s...	7⅞c
39-inch, 72-76s....	9½c	38½-inch, 64-56s...	7¾c
39-inch, 68-72s....	8¾c	38½-inch, 64-52s...	*7⅝c
39-inch, 56-44s...	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s.	*6¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s..	8c	37-inch, 64-60s...	5¾c

*Asked.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

FREIDBERG & JOFFE.—Max Freidberg and Jacob Joffe, composing the firm of Freidberg & Joffe, wholesale dealers in woolens, 257 Fourth Avenue, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $55,-732 and assets $35,385. Of the outstanding accounts $15,000 is by the Royal Worsted Mills, 257 Fourth Avenue. Among the creditors are: $8,000 Lichtenstein & Sons, $2,000 Ogden & Co., $7,500; Oakdale Mills Company, $4,500, and Lichtenstein & Stern, $2,700. Judge Mayer appointed James G. Graham receiver, bond $2,500.

S. CHARLES, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against S. Charles, Inc., manufacturer of dresses, 7 West Forty-fifth Street, by M. Traum, $160; L. Gross, $150, and Mochs & Rechnitzer, $292. The corporation made an assignment on Saturday.

MAX BORNSTEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max Bornstein, manufacturer of women's hats, 648 Broadway, by Morris Brinkenfeld, $777; Joseph Kaufman, $600, and Michael Bivac, $696. Liabilities are stated to be $20,000 and assets $7,000.

LOUIS BERNHEIM, wholesale dealer in jewelry, 54 Maiden Lane, has made an assignment to Morris B. Arnold. A petition in bankruptcy has also been filed against him by Harvey Clap & Co., $500; Fred Lesley, $300, and F. Simmons Company, $100. Liabilities are said to be $27,000 and actual assets about $10,000.

Dr. JOSEPH A. ROBERTSON, 203 West Fifty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $15,918 and no assets. About $4,500 of the liabilities were contracted by his wife, Sarah L. Robertson, 47 West Forty-ninth Street, to seventeen creditors. The largest creditor is Joseph A. Robertson, Sr., of Galveston, $11,500 for money loaned.

ETA PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Eta Products Company, 116 West Thirty-ninth Street, which has been engaged in producing a musical production, by Charles Emerson Cook, Inc., $234 for publicity and press work; Joseph R. Letora, $650 for money loaned and services, and Richard H. Hall, $120 for services. Liabilities are stated to be $20,000 and assets $500.

CHARLES BROHMER, dealer tin stone, 256 Ludlow Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $19,169 and assets of $2,542. Among the creditors are Charles R. Schmidt, Baltimore, $9,356, and Twenty-third Ward Bank, $2,154.

MAX BERMAN, 10 and 12 East 108th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,312 and no assets.

PIERMONT OPERATING COMPANY, INC., which operated the Old Fort Comfort Hotel, near Nyack, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,765 and assets of $831. The hotel was burned a few months ago, and among the liabilities are $214 cash and jewelry in the safe which was destroyed by fire. D. A. Christoffers is President.

NELSON R. MOUNTS, 302 West Twenty-second Street, manager of a provision department, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,622 and no assets.

DAVID ISRAEL.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of David Israel, sheet metal worker, 200 West Forty-eighth Street, with creditors at 100 cents on the dollar, payable in notes due on Jan. 1, 1918; Jan. 1, 1919; Jan. 1, 1920, and Jan. 1, 1921. His liabilities were $86,689.

E. H. MILLER & BROTHER.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of E. H. Miller & Brother, wholesale fruit, 316 Washington Street, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $25,000.

LEO SAMUELS.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Leo Samuels, as the Globe Wine and Liquor Co., 2,169 3d Av., with creditors at 15 cents on the dollar.

JULIUS KRAMER.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Julius Kramer, as the Kramer Fur Co., 13 East 16th St., with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar cash.

STERNGOLD & BRILL.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Sterngold & Brill, manufacturers of costumes, 104 West 27th St., with creditors at 15 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $78,858.

ALFRED T. KELPIEN.—Judge Hough has appointed Herman Witt receiver for Alfred T. Kelpien, dealer in sporting goods, 1,046 Boston Road, bond $500.

REIFF BROTHERS, manufacturers of suspender trimmings, 501 East Houston St., have filed schedules showing liabilities of $5,690 and assets of $3,562.

MAX ROSEN, dealer in candy, tobacco, and cigars, 252 Broome St., has made an assignment to Harry J. Leffert.

Discharges From Bankruptcy.

Judge Hough in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

JAMES A. JENKINS, stationer, 14 East 48th St.; liabilities, $9,856.

MORRIS ISRAEL, hardware, 23 Manhattan St.

THOMAS J. GRAY, clerk, 465 West 47th St.; liabilities, $20,265.

EMMA F. HORENBERGER, 656 East 161 St.

HANS KIENNINGER, clerk, 387 East 200th St.

DAVID TEICH, wholesale paper, 311 East 102d St.

HARRY STRUHL, salesman, 204 East 62d St.

BRUNO J. BONGARTZ, salesman, 536 West 112th St.

DAVID KAMSLER, flowers and feathers, 648 Broadway; liabilities, $28,575.

Out of Town.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 23.—William W. Kirtland, a manager, 31 South State St.; voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed; liabilities, $13,381; assets, none.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Applebaum, Harry, and Max H. Haubitchek—T. A. Wilson.....$130.01
Austeed, William H.—H. Freund.....202.91
Bitonne, Ernest, Michael Beardinelli, and Griffin C. Husted—A. Sidotti.....$315.90
Bennes, Leo—M. Davidson.....139.11
Barthel, Frederick—Market and Harlem Auto Trucking Co.....210.71
Basler, William A.—United Wine and Trading Co.....118.79
Beveridge, Harold G. and Allen—M. Vieweger.....113.76
Barrett, Richard—M. Goldberg.....128.79
Bishop, Abigail A.—Bonwit, Teller & Co.105.10
Cahn, William H.—Bonwit, Teller & Co.861.58
Cahill, John—E. S. Mayland.....115.70
Divac, Diana—Richard J. Leibroch et al.139.65
Dowling, Daniel J.—S. Simmons.....210.61
Excelsior Phonograph Co., Inc.—S. Lemkin.....250.31
Donaldson, George H.—Central Consumers' Wine and Liquor Co., Inc.....801.88
Dippel Opera Comique Co., Inc.—J. T. MacClurg.....1,461.37
Falk, R. Tracy, and Malcolm E.—S. S. Norton.....103.88
Fugazy, Humbert—H. H. Forbes.....834.09
Farrell, Frank J.—F. C. Callen.....21,973.48
Same—Same.....15,484.54
Grigg, Stuart M.—J. Walsh.....963.84
Grabenstein, Herman—Eastern Clearing Co.....888.80
Hand, John B.—M. B. Clausen.....109.72
Haight, Allen T.—Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland.....5,162.86
Hoyt, Frances R.—R. C. Anderson.....168.61
Johnston, William C.—C. Kaufmann.....101.81
Judowet Realty Co., Inc.—Lawyers Title and Trust Co.....390.76
Karmel, Max—J. Rupiert.....437.68
Kats, Alex—Lewis & Bashlow.....108.25
Kemble Film Corp.—Chalmers Pub. Co.546.71
Lawrence, Barnum & Co.—Highland Park State Bank.....292.16
Levy, Moses S.—C. Wilkens.....119.39
LoBue, Rosina, adm.—L. Marcheal et al. 1,348.83
Murphy, Thomas—J. Malone Milk & Cream Co., Inc.....104.14
McGreevy, Edward E.—J. Coffey.....1,064.86
Meyer, Adolph—Tenent, Inc.....113.29
Murphy, Robert J.—Rufus Darrows Son, Inc.....502.16
Manursing Island Association—County Trust Co.....83,272.39
Mohr, William F.—J. Siegbert.....626.41
Maxwell, William G.—C. W. Bumstead.118.20
Miller, Harry—John Lucas & Co.....705.09
Morrison, Edwin G—H. H. Crocker Co., costs.....108.35
Murdy, Arthur—N. Y. Railways Co., costs.....110.88
Neel, Louis—Alfred de Montebello & Co.119.17
Nitz, Anna—Union Trust Co. of San Francisco et al.....178.11
New Taxi & Auto Co.—H. V. Dodge..139.42
Newmark, Aaron and Benjamin Werner—D. Schiff.....24,529.33
Poletto, Caesar—Michael Cohen & Co..523.91
Palziak, Julia—J. Szyjka.....333.83
Poletto, Santi—M. Cohen.....121.41
Poletto, Santi—Michael Cohen & Co.....776.41
Phelan, William L.—East Broadway Exchange, Inc.....278.44
Quinn, Frank—J. Malone Film Co., Inc.126.40
Queens Land & Title Co.—Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Md.....5,612.86
Rosenzweig, Alfred—W. F. Fantz et al.873.88
"Repetti"—L. Z. Harrison.....1,842.12
Robertson, Joseph—Gorham Co.....598.66
Rosenberg, Morris—Scheingelt & Goldman.....119.98
Roos, Peter—Central Cigar Mfg. Co...231.94
Szydlowski, Wanda & Edmund—Germania Bank of City of New York...434.01
Stein, Sam—I. E. Kaplam.....241.40
Scharlin, Sidney—Franklin Simon & Co.....161.61
Shaw, Nathaniel—I. Bernstein.....2,343.47
Shynoff, Cleaning & Dyeing Corporation—W. D. Cohn.....336.91
Shea, John J.—A. E. Friedrich.....209.55
Scott, Frank A.—J. McSorley.....127.09
Schikraut, Leon—Auto Brokerage Co., Inc.....516.45
Slotnik, Nicholas—L. Frankel et al....108.16
Tonnes, George—R. C. Wood & Co.....100.91
Thompson, Percy R.—H. H. Forbes.....282.87
Tinney, Edw. H.—J. J. McSorley.....142.74
Wells, Thomas—T. Diamond.....113.16
Waldron, Alton—H. C. Horton.....206.92

In Bronx County.

Barry, Gerald J.—J. H. Murphy.....$123.97
Basler, William A.—United Wine and Trading Co.....118.78
Chenkin, David—H. Stackell.....33.22
Ivor Realty Corporation and Marks Wolff—H. G. Sillecks, Jr.....163.22
Kraus, Samuel—H. Groneberg.....17.96
Langhorst, William B.—E. Fleisher....217.09
Lynch, James J.—Travelers Ins. Co...285.60
Molfa, Luigi—H. Schrank.....131.60
Moran, Ellen and Thomas S.—H. Wieser.214.22
McDermott, John J.—Mercantile Finance Co.....25.00
Nolan, Roger A.—J. Graham.....108.38
Potter, Emily C.—M. Donohue.....395.24
Roth, Alfred P.—F. J. Conway.....5,593.63
Shiverts, Maurice—H. S. Helfer.....39.72
Schneider, David—B. Silverman.....788.00
Schraudner, Charles A.—S. Pichl.....236.90
Van Zile, Edward—H. Groneberg.....24.03
White, Lloyd—L. N. Littauer et al.....25.90
Yunker, John and Lena—S. J. Bloomingdale et al.....298.10
Zuckerman, Joseph—Hoe Avenue Holding Corporation.....99.41

SATISFIED JUD

"Undiscounted"

Tide Water Oil stock has not participated in the recent rise of Standard Oils because of technical market reasons. It, at present offers an an unusual investment opportunity.

Send for details.

Eastman, Dillon & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange. Investment Bankers, 71 Broadway New York

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during the last 3 years is described by a Graphic Chart in the current issue of our monthly "Bond Topics."

Every investor who is interested in safety, price stability and good income return should write for this free Booklet T-200.

A.H.Bickmore & Co. III BROADWAY, N.Y.

Texas Power & Light Co.

7% Cumulative Pfd. Stock

Preferred as to assets and dividends.

This Company does the entire commercial light and power business in 70 communities, and also does the gas business in 5 communities.

Franchises are all considered to be satisfactory.

Earnings applicable to payment of dividends for 12 months were more than twice the annual dividend requirements on all the preferred stock now outstanding.

Price and particulars on request.

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$100,000 City of El Paso, Texas, 5s

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A Legal Investment for New York Savings Banks and Trust Funds.

Price to yield 4¼%

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43 Exchange Place, New York

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October Bond Circular

We shall be pleased to send a copy of our October General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for General Circular 90

Harris, Forbes & Co

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ROBINSON & CO.

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Investment Securities

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Week Opens with Very Active Dealings—Steel at New High—Money Easy.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were up all around at the opening, and made further advances until the usual wave of profit taking came along in the late afternoon to bring about some recessions. These were not sufficient to offset the earlier gains, and the list closed again with very substantial gains for most issues.

Steel common continues to be the bulwark of the market, approximately 350,000 shares changing hands yesterday. However, the activity was fairly well distributed, with a total of about 1,400,000 shares, the largest business for any day since the submarine market, just two weeks ago. Traders expect the quarterly earnings statement of the Steel Corporation to be made public on Oct. 31 to show a considerable increase over the earnings for the previous quarter. Estimates heard yesterday, ranged from $85,000,000 to $90,000,000. The price of Steel common crossed the preferred yesterday for the first time in history, moving up to a new high record at 121¾, when the senior issue sold at 121½.

The favorable bank statement Saturday was used as an argument for a resumption of the advance in stocks, and the price of call loans fell back to 2% per cent. No more was received, but it is expected that further shipments will soon put in an appearance, coincidentally with the completion of arrangements for a new British loan. It is possible that an announcement on this score may be made this week. While no details have been made public, investment bankers are looking for a new collateral offering somewhat larger than the $250,000,000 loan which proved to be such a success a few months ago. Great Britain's need of funds is so great, as shown by the tremendous volume of exports going out each week, that it is probable the bankers will make the new loan for as large an amount as the investment demand seems to warrant.

The strength in specialties continues to give the market an appearance of greater buoyancy than it really shows. Central Leather made another advance to 93¼, Crucible Steel got up to 90¼, closing at 89, with a net gain of 2 points, and Republic Iron and Steel crossed 80. Higher prices for such commodities as paper, sugar, copper, steel and flour have been accepted by traders as meaning correspondingly greater profits for the companies producing them, and they have begun to watch for the daily advances as an indication of stock movements. The railroads, with their remarkable earnings statements, have lagged behind the industrials. They gained by yesterday's activity, Reading selling up 1⅜, Union Pacific 1¼, and Denver preferred 2¾, but public attention has not been centred upon them.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4½	4½	4½	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	Com. 60 to 90.	modity.
Boston	3½	3½	3½	
New York	3½	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	3½	4	4	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal. Rate.
3	2½	2¾	2¾

Time.

60 days	3 @3½
90 days	3½@3¾
4 months	3½
5 months	3½
6 months	3½

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2%@2¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3 @3¼
4 to 6 months	3½@3¾
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	4.75⅝	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	....
Cables	4.76⅛	4.75⅞	4.76⅛	....
France—				
Demand	5.84½	5.84½	5.83¾	—.00⅜
Cables	5.83½	5.83¾	5.83¾	—.00⅜
Marks—				
Demand	70.25	70.25	70.25	....
Cables	70.31¼	70.31¼	70.31¼	....

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅜	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.84¾	5.83¾
95.28 Berlin	70.25	70.31¼
5.1826 Switzerland	5.27	5.26¼
19.295 Greece	19.45	19.50
5.1826 Italy	6.52½	6.51¾
20.26 Austria	11.96	11.98
51.45 Russia	31.25	31.30
26.73 Scandinavia	27.10	27.20
.... Copenhagen	27.10	27.20
.... Stockholm	28.40	28.50
.... Christiania	27.72	27.80
19.20 Spain	20.25	20.30
40.14 Holland	41.06¼	41.12½
China—		
.... Hongkong	52.60	52.70
.... Peking	76.00	79.12½
.... Shanghai	74.50	74.62½
India—		
38.44 Bombay	32.25	32.37½
32.44 Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84 Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.12½	50.25
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.97	43.07
32.46 Rio	23.63	23.73

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅞	$4.69⅝	$4.70⅜	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $364,240,031; balance, $25,174,916; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,632,237; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $11,044,965.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, 15¾c premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 32¼d, off ⅛d; in New York, 67⅝c, off ⅜c; Mexican dollars, 52½@55½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$13,079,888	$62,916,160
Ord. int. rev.	23,471,319	125,770,820
Income tax	954,814	12,758,662
Miscellaneous	2,847,507	23,406,137
Total receipts	$40,353,520	$224,851,781
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	26,904,798	77,088,123
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts	27,882,118	86,638,016
Expenditures	67,256,538	301,949,904

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, OCT. 23, 1916. Shares.

Total sales	1,387,914
Same day last year	1,131,739
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	161,010,082
Same period last year	137,494,576
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
50½	50⅝	300	Acme Tea	50½	50⅝	50½	50⅝	+ ⅛
15	16	500	Advance Rumely	16⅜	17	16	16	—2
33	35	500	Advance Rumely pf	34⅞	35	34½	34½	— ⅞
12¾	12¾	800	Alaska Gold Mines	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
26	26¼	1,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	26¼	26⅝	26	26¼	+ ⅛
81⅝	82	600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	81⅜	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	+ ⅜
80⅝	80¾	800	Am. Agricul. Chem	80¾	81¼	80½	80½	+ ⅜
42½	43½	600	Am. Bank Note	42⅜	44	42½	44	+2
101½	101⅞	7,200	Am. Beet Sugar	101⅞	102½	101	101¼	+ ⅛
62	62¾	15,900	Am. Can	61¼	63½	62¾	63¼	+1⅝
113	114	200	Am. Can pf	113⅝	113¾	113½	113¾	— ⅛
68⅞	69	7,600	Am. Car & Fdry	69⅜	70½	68⅝	68⅝	+ ⅛
56	57	8,300	Am. Cotton Oil	57	58¼	56½	56½	
101	102	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	101⅛	101¾	101¼	101½	+ ⅜
19¼	19½	17,300	Am. H. Leather	19½	20	18½	19¼	
77½	78	7,500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	79	79½	77½	77½	
28¾	28⅞	600	Am. Ice Securities	29	29	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛
25	25¼	1,200	Am. Linseed	25	25¼	25	25½	+ ⅜
48¾	49	1,800	Am. Linseed pf	50	50¾	48	48¾	
82½	83	6,500	Am. Locomotive	83¼	83⅞	82¾	83⅜	— ⅛
11¾	12	1,300	Am. Malt	12	12¼	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
49⅞	50	700	Am. Malt pf	50	50	49⅝	49⅞	+ ⅛
112⅝	112⅝	14,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	113¼	113¼	111¾	112	— ½
117½	118	600	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	118¼	118½	118	118	— ⅛
88½	89½	200	Am. Smelt. & F. pf B	89¾	89¾	88¾	88¾	+1¼
63½	64	1,400	Am. Steel Fdries	63¾	64½	63¾	64	+1¼
120½	120¾	28,250	Am. Sugar Ref	119¾	120¾	119¾	120¼	+2⅝
120¼	122	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	+ ⅛
133	133½	300	Am. Tel. & Tel	133	133¼	133	133	+ ⅛
224	225½	100	Am. Tobacco	226	226	226	226	
53¼	53½	6,900	Am. Woolen	53¼	53¾	53	53	
98	98½	500	Am. Woolen pf	98½	98½	98¼	98¼	
42¾	43	1,900	Am. Writing P. pf	43¾	43¾	42¾	42¾	+ ⅜
46¾	47½	1,900	Am. Zinc L. S	48	48	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅝
77	78	900	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	77⅝	77⅞	77½	77½	+ ½
95¾	95⅞	47,000	Anaconda Cop. Co	95¾	96½	95	95¼	+ ⅜
23½	23⅝	100	Assets Realization	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
67	67¼	500	Associated Oil	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	+ ⅛
107	107¼	8,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	106¾	107⅝	106¾	107½	+1⅛
100¾	100⅞	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	
96½	96¾	3,400	At., Gulf & W. I	98	98	96	96	—1¼
67	68	1,900	At., Gulf & W. I pf	67	67½	67	67½	
86	86¾	12,200	Baldwin Loco.	85⅞	87⅝	83¾	86¼	+ ¾
100⅛	100½	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	100	100	100	100	+1
88¼	88½	3,200	Baltimore & Ohio	88½	89¼	88¼	88½	+ ½
2	2¼	400	Batopilas Mining	2	2	2	2	— ¼
156	157¼	1,100	Barrett Co	157	157½	156	157½	
583	585	1,700	Bethlehem Steel	590	585	580	585	+35
583	585	195	Beth. Steel odd lots	572	590	565	582	
84	84⅝	800	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84⅛	84⅛	84	84	— ⅞
8¾	9¼	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	9	9	9	9	— ⅝
79	80	200	Burns Brothers	79¼	80	79½	80	+1½
65	65½	2,500	Butte & Superior	65⅞	65⅞	65¼	65¼	— ⅛
28	28¼	100	Butterick Co	28⅜	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
23½	24¼	1,500	California Petrol	23½	24¼	23½	24¼	+ ⅝
51	52¼	100	California Pet. pf	52½	52½	52½	52½	+ ⅝
175½	176	2,300	Canadian Pacific	174¾	176	174¾	176	+1⅝
90¾	91	66,000	Central Leather Co	89¼	93¼	88¾	90⅞	+2⅛
142¾	145	100	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	143	143	143	143	
106	106¼	400	Chandler Motor	106½	106½	106	106	— ½
69¾	70	6,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	70½	70½	69⅝	69⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	12⅞	500	Chicago & Alton	12½	12⅝	12½	12½	+1⅛
13¾	14	300	Chi. Great Western	14¼	14¼	14	14	
40¼	40⅝	2,900	Chi. Gt. West. pf	41½	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ¼
95⅜	95⅝	2,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95	95⅞	95	95⅝	+ ⅜
127	127½	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	127½	127½	127¼	127½	+ ⅛
128¼	129	1,100	Chi. & Northwest	128	129	128	129	+1½
25	25¼	7,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	25¼	25¼	25	25	+ ⅛
133	140	100	Chi., St.P.M.& O.pf	133	133	133	133	
133	140	25	Do., odd lot	133½	133½	133½	133½	
23¾	23⅞	3,400	Chile Copper	24	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
58½	58¾	21,400	Chino Copper	58¼	59¼	58¼	58¾	+1⅛
56	57¼	200	Clev., C. C. & St.L	57	57¼	57	57¼	— ⅛
55⅞	56	12,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	55⅞	56⅜	55⅜	56	+ ⅝
34	35½	200	Col. & Southern	34½	34½	34½	34½	
61⅝	62	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	62	62	62	62	+ ⅛
46	50	100	Col. & South. 2d pf	46	47¼	46	46½	— ⅝
37⅝	38	7,400	Columbia Gas & El	38½	38⅝	37⅝	38	— ⅛
140¼	140½	200	Consol. Gas N. Y.	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼	+ ⅛
118½	119¼	1,620	Consol. Gas, Balt.	118½	119¼	118½	119¼	+ ½
		200	Con. Gas, Balt. rgts.	1½	1½	1½	1½	
102¼	103	1,500	Continental Can	102½	103	102	103	+2
18⅞	18⅝	5,900	Corn Products Ref	17⅞	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅜
92¼	93½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	+ ⅛
89	89¼	38,800	Crucible Steel	87½	90¾	87½	89	+2
68½	69	21,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	69⅝	69⅞	68½	68½	
67	67¼	800	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	67	67¼	67	67¼	+ ⅛
228	235	750	Cuban-Am. Sugar	228	227	220	230	+4½
151½	153	200	Del. & Hudson	152⅞	153⅞	152½	152½	—1½
18¾	19	300	Den. & Rio Grande	18⅜	19⅜	18⅝	19	+1
46¾	47	14,600	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	45¾	47	45¾	46¾	+2⅜
43½	46	2,600	Distillers' Secur	46⅜	46⅜	45⅝	45⅞	— ⅛
24⅝	24⅝	300	Dome Mines	24¼	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
90	92	100	Driggs-Seabury	90	90	90	90	
38½	39	8,600	Erie	38½	39¼	38¼	38⅞	+ ⅛
53¾	54	900	Erie 1st pf	54	54¼	53¾	53⅞	+ ⅛
45	46	300	Erie 2d pf	45½	45⅞	45	45	
49	49½	200	Gaston Wms. & W	49¼	49½	49¼	49½	— ⅛
183½	184	1,400	General Electric	185	185⅞	184¼	184¼	— ½
830	875	100	General Motors	820	820	820	820	
126	126½	2,100	General Motors pf	126	126¼	126	126⅛	+1⅛
73	74	6,250	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73⅜	75¼	73¾	74	+ ⅝
114¼	114½	400	Goodrich pf	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	+ ⅛
90	90½	200	Granby Consol	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	+ ⅛
118¾	119¼	2,000	Great Northern pf	118¾	119¼	118¾	119¼	+ ⅛
44⅝	44⅞	14,200	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	44⅝	45⅛	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
52½	52⅝	700	Greene-Cananea	52⅜	52⅞	52¼	52½	+ ⅛
94½	95½	1,100	Gulf States Steel	95	95⅞	94⅞	95¾	+ ⅛
95	96	200	Gulf States Steel pf	94½	95	94½	95	+ ⅛
100¼	100¾	900	Illinois Central	100¼	100¼	100	100¼	+ ⅛
66½	67	30,300	Inspiration Copper	66½	67	66	66	+ ⅛
17⅝	18	2,500	Interboro Consol	17⅝	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	19	1,100	Int. Agricultural	18⅝	19¼	18⅝	19	+1
46	48	1,000	Int. Agricultural pf	46	49¾	48¾	49½	+1¾
77	78	2,900	Int. Harv.	78	78	78	78	— ¼
41	42¼	14,100	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r.	41	42¼	41	41¾	+ ⅜
116½	117	29,700	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr.	116½	118⅝	116	117	+1
52¾	53	16,200	Int. Nickel	52¾	53	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅜
47	47½	9,050	Int. Paper	47	47½	46	46¾	+ ⅛
103	103	2,400	Int. Paper pf	103	103	102¾	102¾	— ¼
91¼	91¾	500	Jewel Tea	91¼	92¼	90¾	90¾	— ¾
73	73	100	Kan.C., Ft.S.& M.pf.	73	73	73	73	
27¼	27¾	1,200	Kansas City South.	27¼	27¾	27¼	27½	— ⅛
60⅝	60¾	400	Kan. City South. pf.	60⅝	60¾	60	60	— ⅛
78¾	78¾	500	Kelly Spring Tire	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	+ ⅛
54	54⅝	32,400	Kennecott Copper	54	55⅜	54	55⅛	+ ⅝
129½	129¾	300	Kings Co. E. L.& P.	129½	129¾	129½	129¾	+ ⅛
87	88⅜	14,600	Lackawanna Steel	87	88⅝	86½	87	+ ⅝
108¼	109½	100	Laclede Gas	108¾	108¾	108½	108¼	—1
21	21¼	900	Lake Erie & West	21	21½	21	21½	+ ⅛
42⅝	43	400	Lee Rubber & Tire	43	43¼	43	43	+ ⅛
84¼	84⅞	4,700	Lehigh Valley	84¼	85	84¼	84⅝	+ ⅛
297	300	625	Liggett & Myers	299¾	299¾	299	299	+ ⅛
122¼	124	500	Liggett & Myers pf	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	—1⅝
25	25½	700	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	27	27	25	25	—1½
86	87	100	Loose-Wi. Bis. 1st pf.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	—1¾
85½	86¼	100	Mackay Cos	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	
66½	67	100	Mackay Cos. pf	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	— ⅜
130	132	100	Manhattan Elev	131	131	131	131	+1
89¾	90	1,500	Maxwell Motors	91½	91½	89¾	90	— ½
55½	56½	300	Max. Motors 2d pf	56	56	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅝
66½	67	200	May Dept. Stores	67¼	67¼	67	67	— ⅛
110¼	110⅝	9,000	Mexican Petroleum	110¾	111⅜	110	110¼	+ ¼
95	98	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	96	96	96	96	+2¾
39½	39¾	2,600	Miami Copper	39	39¼	39	39¼	+ ⅛
32⅞	33¼	2,800	M. & St. L. new	33¼	33¾	33	33	
5⅞	6	5,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
15	15⅞	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
7⅝	7¾	3,000	Missouri Pacific	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
7⅜	7⅞	3,500	Mo. Pacific t r	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	24⅞	2,100	Mo. Pacific w. i.	24½	25	24½	24⅝	+ ⅜
57	57¼	2,300	Mo. Pac. pf. w. i.	56¾	57¼	56¾	57¼	+ ⅜
128	129½	200	Nat. Biscuit Co.	129¼	129¾	129¼	129¾	+ ⅛
83¾	84¼	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	84	84	84	84	+ ¼
29	29¼	300	Nat. En. & St. Co	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
94	96	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	+ ⅛
69⅜	70	1,600	Nat. Lead Co	69⅝	70⅜	69¾	69¾	— ⅛
22⅞	23	3,800	Nevada Con. Cop	22⅞	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
158½	159	500	N. Y. Air Brake	158⅞	159	158¾	159	
108½	108⅞	18,300	N. Y. Central	108	109	107⅞	108¼	+ ⅜
61	61⅜	1,600	N. Y., N. H. & H.	60¾	61⅛	60¾	61⅛	+ ⅜
27¾	28⅛	200	N. Y. Ont. & West	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
144¼	144⅝	11,100	Norfolk & Western	143⅞	145¼	142⅝	144⅜	+ ⅝
112¾	112⅞	3,300	Northern Pacific	112½	113¼	112½	113	+ ⅛
84½	84⅝	2,700	Ohio Cities Gas	84	85	84	84½	+ ⅛
6¼	6½	100	Ontario Mining		6¼	6¼	6¼	
92	94	600	Owens Bottle Mach	93½	93¾	93¼	93¾	+ ⅛
25½	26½	1,700	Pacific Mail	26	26	25	25¾	— ⅛
38¼	39¾	500	Pacific Tel. & Tel	38¼	38¼	38	38¼	— ⅛
58	58¼	2,800	Penn. R. R	58	58	58	58	— ⅛
111	112	100	People's Gas Chi	111¾	111¾	111¾	111½	— ⅛
41	41½	600	Philadelphia Co	41	41	41	41	
36¾	37	2,200	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d.	37¼	37⅝	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
72¾	73¼	7,500	Pressed Steel Car	73¼	74	72⅝	73¼	+ ⅛
169	171	200	Pullman Co	170	170	170	170	— ½
		200	Quicksilver		2¾	2¾	2¾	
54	54½	5,100	Railway Steel Sp	54¼	55⅞	53⅝	54¾	+ ⅛
26	26¼	6,100	Ray Con. Copper	26	26¼	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
87½	90	38,800	Republic Iron & Steel	87½	90¾	87½	89	+2
67⅝	68	21,200	Republic I. & S. pf	67⅝	68¼	67⅝	68¼	
97	97¼	800	Rep. Iron & Steel	97	97¼	97	97¼	+ ⅛
228	237	750	Rep. Iron & S. pf	228	237	230	237	+4½
152⅞	153	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	152⅞	153⅞	152½	152½	—1½
188	190	300	Den. & Rio Grande	188	190	188	190	+1
46¾	47	14,600	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	45¾	47	45¾	46¾	+2⅜
46¾	46¾	2,600	Distillers' Secur	46¾	46¾	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅛
24¼	24¼	300	Dome Mines	24¼	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
90	92	100	Driggs-Seabury	90	90	90	90	
38½	39	8,600	Erie	38½	39¼	38¼	38⅞	+ ⅛
53¾	54	900	Erie 1st pf	54	54¼	53¾	53⅞	+ ⅛
45	46	300	Erie 2d pf	45½	45⅞	45	45	
49¼	49½	200	Gaston Wms. & W	49¼	49½	49¼	49¼	— ⅛
183½	184	1,400	General Electric	185	185⅞	184¼	184¼	— ½
820	875	100	General Motors	820	820	820	820	
126	126½	2,100	General Motors pf	126	126¼	126	126⅛	+1⅛
73⅜	74	6,250	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73⅜	75¼	73¾	74	+ ⅝
114¼	114½	400	Goodrich pf	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	+ ⅛
90	90½	200	Granby Consol	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	+ ⅛
118¾	119¼	2,000	Great Northern pf	118¾	119¼	118¾	119¼	+ ⅛
44⅝	44⅞	14,200	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	44⅝	45⅛	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
52½	52⅝	700	Greene-Cananea	52⅜	52⅞	52¼	52½	+ ⅛
94½	95½	1,100	Gulf States Steel	95	95⅞	94⅞	95¾	+ ⅛
95	96	200	Gulf States Steel pf	94½	95	94½	95	+ ⅛
100¼	100¾	900	Illinois Central	100¼	100¼	100	100¼	+ ⅛
66½	67	30,300	Inspiration Copper	66½	67	66	66	+ ⅛
17⅝	18	2,500	Interboro Consol	17⅝	18

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
10	Am. Cities pf	46½	46½	46¼	47
500	Cent. States Elec.	26	25¾	25¾	27
450	Cities Service	324	317	320	324
1,725	Cities Service pf	98	92½	92½	93
475	†Com'wealth P.	62¾	61½	61½	62¾
500	†Com'w'th P. pf	85	85	84½	85½
100	Empire D. E. pf	94	90	90	94
140	Fed. Lt. & T.	19¾	19	19¼	20
25	Ozark P. & W.	43	44	44	49
400	Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	13¾	13	13	13½
50	Un. G. & E. 1st pf	70¼	69	69	71

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	26	27
Adirondack Electric Power pf	83	85
American Cities	6	12
American Gas Co	120	123
American Gas & Electric	152	155
†American Gas & Electric pf	50	51
American Light & Traction	373	378
American Light & Traction pf	110	113
American Power & Light	73	74
American Power & Light pf	83	85
American Pub. Utilities	42	45
American Pub. Utilities pf	74	76
Am. W. W. & E.	8¼	8¾
Am. W. W. & E. partic	23	25
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	62	64
Atlantic P. & P. pf	95	..
Baton Rouge El. pf	88	..
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf	72	76
Central States Electric pf	79	81
Colorado Power	28	30
Colorado Power pf	99	101½
Columbus Electric pf	80	..
Consumers' Power pf	98	99
Connecticut Power pf	93	..
Eastern Texas Electric	59	..
Eastern Texas Electric pf	89½	92
El Paso Electric	122	126
El Paso Electric pf	100	..
†Electric P. & S. pf	99½	100
Federal Light & Traction pf	53	56
Galveston-Houston Electric	33	37
Galveston-Houston Electric pf	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	300	310
Gas & Electric Securities pf	95	100
Illinois Traction	..	48
International Traction	49	51
International Traction pf	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	..	13
Mississippi River Power pf	80	83
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf	59	61
Northern States Power	103	104
Northern States Power pf	100¼	101
Northern States Electric	..	52
Northern Texas Electric pf	81	84½
Pacific G. & E.	57½	58
Pacific G. & E. pf	90¾	91½
Puget Sound Traction	18	..
Puget Sound Traction pf	54¾	..
Pennsylvania Light Co	33	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf	75	83
Republic Ry. & Lt.	52	52¾
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf	80	80½
Securities Corp. General	18	23
Securities Corp. General pf	80	85
Southern California Edison	92	93
Southern California Edison pf	106	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf	97½	100
Standard G. & E.	14¾	15¼
Standard G. & E. pf	41¾	42¾
Tampa Electric	..	135
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P.	54	56
Toledo Traction	53½	55
United Gas & Electric	8	12
United Gas & Electric 2d pf	11	15
United Light & Railways	51	53
United Light & Railways pf	81	82
Western Power	19	19½
Western Power pf	69¼	70
West. Penn. pf	103	106

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921	99½	100½
American W. W. collateral 5s	74	77
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	92½
Central Illinois Light 5s	95	97
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	101
Columbia G. & E. 7s, 1927	87	90
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	78	..
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	96	..
Cumber'd Co.P.& L.1st & ref.5s,'42	93½	98
Dallas Electric 6s, 1947	98¾	..
Defiance Gas & Elec. 5s, 1942	91	94
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	96	98
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Eastern Texas Elec. 6s, 1918	99½	..
Eastern Texas Elec. col. 5s	92	93
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926	99¼	100
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	89	92
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-23	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	89¾	90½
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	98	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	100
Interm. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933	90	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	95
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	98¼	99
Miss. River Power Co., 1st 5s	77	78¼
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1922	94½	95½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	99¼	100
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	80¼	97
North. Texas Elec. co. trust 5s	90	94
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1923	95½	98
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	85	..
Roanoke W. 1st 6s	99	..
Seattle Electric con. 5s	94	97
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	99½	100
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	98	..
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1923	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	96¾	97½

†Ex dividend.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

United States Steel was again the feature of the market on the Consolidated Exchange. Early in the day it reached a new high record from which it later reacted slightly under pressure of profit taking. The further rise in this issue had a general strengthening effect on the entire list.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
90	Allis-Chalmers	29¼	29	29	28
180	Am. B. Sugar	101¾	102½	101¾	102
1,440	Am. Can	61½	63¾	61¼	62¼
520	Am. Car & F.	69¾	70¾	68¾	68¾
120	Am. Cot. Oil	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
690	Am. Hide & L.	19¾	20	18¾	19¾
210	Am. H. & L. pf	79½	79¾	77¼	78
90	Am. Ice Sec.	28¾	29	28¾	29
40	Am. Linseed	25¼	25¾	25½	25¾
680	Am. Locomot'e	83¾	83¾	82½	82¾
1,140	Am. S. & Ref.	113¾	113¾	112¾	112¾
590	Am. Sugar	118	120¾	118	120
160	Am. Woolen	53½	53¾	53¼	53¼
120	Am. Zinc	48¼	48¾	47¾	47¾
5,950	Ana. Copper	96¾	96¾	95½	95½
90	A., T. & S. F.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
700	Baldwin Loco.	86	87¾	86	86¾
50	Balt. & Ohio	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
120	California Pet.	24½	24½	24	24¾
5,720	Cent. Leather	89¼	93	88¾	91¼
190	Ches. & Ohio	70¼	70¾	69¾	70¼
120	C., M. & St. P.	95½	95¾	95	95¼
390	C., R. I. & P.	25½	25¾	24¾	24¾
30	Chile Copper	23	23	23	23
290	Chino Copper	58¾	58¾	58¾	60
1,020	Col. Fuel & I.	56	56¾	55¾	56
90	Corn Products	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¾
6,540	Crucible Steel	87¾	90½	87¼	88¾
690	Cuba C. Sugar	70	70	68½	69
170	Dist. Securit's	46¾	46¾	45¾	45¾
570	Erie	38¾	39¼	38¾	39
100	Goodrich Co	75	75¾	74½	74½
180	Gt. Nor. Ore	45	45¼	44¾	45
780	Inspir. Copper	68¾	67	66¾	66¾
480	Int. Mer. Mar.	41	42¼	41	41¼
1,470	Int. Mer. M. pf.	116¾	118¾	116¼	117¼
340	Int. Nickel	52¾	52¾	51¾	51¾
90	Int. Paper	47¼	47½	46¾	47
190	Interboro. Con.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
20	Kan. City So.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
1,420	Kennott Cop.	54¼	54¾	53¾	53¾
270	Lack. Steel	87	88¾	87	88¾
140	Lehigh Val	85	85	84½	84¾
60	Maxwell Motor	89¾	90	89¾	90
960	Mex. Petrol.	110¼	112	110¼	110¾
50	Mex. Petrol. pf.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
140	Miami Copper	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¾
70	Mo. Pacific	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
50	Nat. Lead	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
40	Nev. Con	23	23	23	23
570	N. Y. Central	108¼	109	108¼	108¾
100	Norf. & West.	144	144¾	144	144¾
40	Northern Pac.	112¾	112¾	112¼	112¼
40	Ontario Silver	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾
100	Pennsylvania	58¼	58½	58	58
50	Pittsburgh Coal	37½	37½	37¼	37½
380	P. Steel Car	73¼	74¼	73	73
50	Ry. Steel Spgs.	54½	55¾	53¾	53¾
70	Ray Copper	26	26¼	25½	25¾
4,590	Reading	111	111¾	110¾	111¾
2,020	Rep. Iron & S.	77¼	80	77¼	78¾
90	Southern Pac.	101¾	101¾	101	101¼
290	Southern Ry.	28¾	29¼	28¾	28¾
420	Studebaker	135¾	136¼	135	135
440	Tenn. Copper	23¼	23½	23	23
140	Third Avenue	55¾	55¾	54¾	54¾
240	Union Bag	15½	15¾	15¾	15¾
5,520	Union Pacific	151½	153	150½	152¾
290	U. S. Ind. Alc.	137¼	137¾	136¾	137
170	U. S. Rubber	61¾	61¾	61¼	61¾
61,140	U. S. Steel	119¾	121¾	119¾	120
3,450	Utah Copper	100	100¾	98¾	100¼
90	Va.-Car. Chem.	46¼	46¼	46	46
60	Wabash	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
50	Wabash pf. A.	58¾	58¾	58½	58½
750	Westingh. El.	64½	64¾	63¾	63¾
350	Willys-Overl'd.	47¼	47¼	46½	46¾

MINING STOCKS.

250	Daly	.85	.85	.80	.80
500	Florence	.42	.42	.42	.42
300	Goldf. Cons.	.57½	.57½	.57¼	.57½
1,800	Great Bend	.12	.12¼	.12	.12½
900	Isabella	.22	.22	.22	.22
300	Jumbo Ext.	.37	.37	.37	.37
400	Ophir	.19	.19	.19	.19
1,000	Sandst. Kend.	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
2,000	Silver Pick	.20¼	.20¼	.20	.20
450	Tonopah Ext.	4.85	4.85	4.80	4.80
80	Union Cons.	.63	.63	.63	.63

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99½	100
2s, c, 1930	99½	..
3s, r, 1918	100⅝	101¼
3s, c, 1918	100⅝	..
3s, 1946	101½	102
4s, r, 1925	110	110⅝
4s, c, 1925	110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	99½	100

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme T 1st pf	97	98
Adams Ex.	140	147
Ajax Rub.	63	65
Alaska J.	7	7½
Am Ag Ch pf	100	102
Am B N pf	51½	53½
Am B Sug pf	99	100¼
Am B S & Fdy	106½	109½
Do pf	..	199
Am C & F pf	117	119½
Am Coal	85½	..
Am Exp	131	135
Am Lo pf	106	107
Am Snuff	98	99
Am Snuff pf	108	145
Do pf	109	110
Am T & C	62	65
Am T pf	107	108
Ann Arbor 1st pf	10	35
Do pf	..	65
Atl C L	119½	123
B & O pf	75½	76
Barrett Co pf	117¼	121
Beth S pf	130	136¼
B Un G	132	136
Brown Sh	69	71½
Do pf	99¼	101
B, R & P	98	109
Do pf	115	120
Bush Ter	111	120
Can So	57½	59
Case (J I) pf	84¾	86
Cent L pf	114	115
C R R of N J, ex d.	300	350
C & A pf	15	24
C & N W pf	170	178
Chi, St P, M & Om	115	120
C, C, C & St L pf	83¼	84½
Cl & Pitts	53	..
Clu-Peab pf	69½	70¾
Do pf	109	111
Comp T R pf	47¼	48¼
Cont C pf	112	116
Cont Ins	55	60
Crex Carp	45	60
Crue S pf	121½	122
Cub-Am S pf	100	106¼
D P & L pf	97	98
D & G Co pf	93	95
D, L & W	235	238
Det Ed	144	146
Det U R	114	120
Dia Match	115½	120
D, S S & A pf	4	6
Do pf	11¾	12½
Elec S B	69	71
Erie & P	69	70
F M & S pf	20	21
Do pf	40¼	42
Gen Chem	330	338
Do pf	115	117
Gulf S S 1st pf	99	101
Hack Wat pf	25	35
Helme (G W) Co	175	195
Do pf	117	124
Homestake	183½	185
Int C pf	74½	75
I H, N J	118	119
Do pf	117½	..
I H C pf	109	..
Int N pf	106	..
Iowa Cent pf	5	6
Do pf	9	..
Jewel Tea pf	110	111
Kayser (J) & Co	98	98½
Do 1st pf	134	115
Kelly S T pf	98	100
K & D M pf	5	60
Do pf	..	80
L E & W pf	87	87½
Long Isl'd	33	35
L-W E 2d pf	60	65
Lorill'd Co	205	235
Do pf	121½	121¾
Louis & N	137	137¾
Man B'oh pf	1½	3½
Max M 1st pf	87	87½
M Dep Sts pf	104	108
Mich Cent	106	135
M & St L pf	7	8
M, St P & S S M pf	125¼	125¾
Do 1	73	75
Mon Pow pf	94	99
Do pf	117	119
M Wd pf	113½	..
Mor & Ess	..	80
N C & St L pf	133	140
Nat B pf	126½	130
N O & S pf	109	114
Nat L pf	113½	115
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	9	25
Do 2d pf	5	7½
N Y C & St L	84	87
Do 1st pf	70	80
Do 2d pf	54	58
N Y Dock	9	14½
Do pf	30	35
N Y L & W pf	..	123
Norf So	22	25
N & W pf	86	87
North Am	60	70
N W Tel	52½	..
Owens (B M pf	116	..
Pabst B pf	87	90
Pac Coast	60	65
Do 1st pf	70	80
Do 2d pf	70	80
Pac M pf	98¾	99
P T & Tel pf	96¼	97½
Peo & E	14	15
Pett-Mull	..	50
Do 1st pf	..	90
P, C, C & St L	81	82
Do pf	..	93
Pitts Coal	36	38
Do pf	110	120
Do ctfs	108	108¾
P, Ft W & C	153	..
Pitts S pf	104½	105½
P C C pf	104	106
P S, N	129	130½
Q'kill'r pf	3½	8¾
Ry Stl Spr	..	..
Rep I & S pf	100¾	101¾
Rdg 1st pf	43¾	45
Rutl'd pf	28	31
Sears-R pf	125¼	127
So P R R	..	..
pf	115	118
St'd M pf	92½	94
Studeb Co pf	111	112
T P L	130	..
Tob F pf	104	105½
T St L & W pf	7¾	9¾
Do ctfs	5¾	6¾
Do pf	17	15
Do ctfs	11	18
U C I T pf	125	135
Und Typo	108¼	..
Do pf	114¾	..
Un Cig M 1st pf	48	50
Un Cig Sts pf	117¼	119
U S Ind A pf	100¼	103
U S R & I pf	32	37
U S R & Rat pf	18	23
U S Steel pf	60¾	61¼
Utah Sec	17¼	18
W E & M 1st pf	70	75
Wayn-Sh pf	800	810
Do pf	115¾	124
W'w'th C pf	189½	161
Wes Pa pf	97	99
Wes Coast	99	95
Do 1st pf	70	90
Do 2d pf	70	90
Wes Md pf	94¾	99
Wes Pa pf	104	106
P S, N	129	130½
Ry Stl Spr	..	..
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Do pf	115¾	124
W'w'th C pf	189½	161

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
83	Ahmeek	106½	106½	105	105
25	Alaska Gold	13	13	13	13
825	Alloues	71	71¾	70¾	71¼
960	Am. Zinc	47¾	48	47	47¾
765	Am. Zinc pf	77½	78	77¼	78
1,665	Ariz. Com'l	12½	12¾	12¾	12¾
800	Butte-Balak	2¼	2¼	2	2¼
80	Butte & Sup	65¼	65¾	65	65¾
2,168	Cal. & Ariz	77	77	76	76
8	Cal. & Hecla	581	585	581	585
20	Centennial	22	22	22	22
1,510	Chino	58	59½	58	58¾
2,830	Copper Range	71¾	72	71	71
11,187	East Butte	15¾	17	15¾	16¾
410	Franklin	9¼	9¾	8½	9¾
75	Granby	91	91	91	91
20	Greene-Can.	32½	33½	32½	32¾
100	Hancock	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
63	Inspiration	67	67	65¾	66¾
223	Island Creek	49¼	49¼	48	48¾
101	Island Cr. pf	91½	91½	91¼	91¼
210	Isle Royale	84	84	83¾	83¾
60	Kerr Lake	4¾	5	4¾	5
375	Keweenaw	6¼	7	6¼	6¼
190	Lake	14½	14¾	14	14
435	La. Salle	5	5	5	5
200	Mason Valley	5	5	5	5
2,292	Mass Cons.	17	17¾	17	17
10	Mayflower	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	Miami	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
125	Michigan	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
490	Mohawk	95½	96	95	95
145	Nev. Cons.	23	23	22¾	22¾
260	New Arcadian	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
60	New Idria	14½	14½	14½	14½
520	Nipissing	8½	8½	8¾	8¾
450	North Butte	20¾	21	20¾	20¾
355	Old Dominion	70	70¼	70	70
145	Osceola	92	92	91	91
735	Pond Creek	17¾	17¾	16	16
62	Quincy	92	92½	92	92½
10	Ray Consol	26	26	25	25
10	Santa Fe	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¼
230	Shannon	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
25	South Lake	6	6	6	6
870	St. Mary's	90	90½	89	89
780	Sup. & Bos	4¾	4¾	4½	4½
29	Sup. Copper	16	16	16	16
246	Tamarack	48	48	47¼	47¾
55	Trinity	7¼	7¼	7½	7½
200	Tuolumne	70c	70c	70c	70c
265	U. S. Smelt	73½	73¾	73½	73¾
150	U. S. Sm. pf	51	51¼	51	51¼
2,985	Utah Apex	4¼	4¼	3¾	4
260	Utah Con	14¾	15	14¾	14¾
495	Utah Copper	99¾	100¼	99	99
1,213	Utah Metal	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¾
885	Victoria	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾
25	Winona	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
105	Wolverine	46	46¼	46	46¼

RAILROADS.

17	Bos. & Alb.	182	182	182
11	Bos. Elevated	85	85	84
241	Bos. & Maine	45	46	45
3	Maine Central	90¾	90¾	90¾
45	Mass. Electric	5¼	5¼	5½
35	Mass. Elec. pf	34	34	34
50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	61	61¼	61
13	Prov. & Wor.	190½	190½	190½
30	Rutland pf	28	28	28
42	Vt. & Mass.	112	112	112
28	West End	59	59	59
65	West End pf	76	76	76

MISCELLANEOUS.

2,175	Am. Ag. Chem.	80½	80½	80¾
12	A. Ag. Ch. pf.	101½	101½	101½
1,026	Am. Sugar	118	121	118
80	Am. Sugar pf.	120¾	120¾	120¾
10	Am. Woolen	53¼	53¾	53¾
262	Am. Woolen pf.	98	98¾	98
2,007	A. G. & W. I.	97	97½	95¾
220	A. G. & W. I. pf.	67¾	67¾	67¾
250	Cuban Cement	23	23½	23½
20	Cum. Power pf.	95½	95½	95½
10	Edison Elec.	232½	232½	232½
31	Gen. Electric	185¾	185¾	185¾
2,778	Mass. Gas	91	89	90½
1	Mass. Gas pf.	82½	82½	82½
70	Nova Scotia S.	139	139	139½
60	N. E. Teleph.	129¾	129¾	129¾
500	Punta Al. Sug.	55½	55½	55½
10	Pullman	171	171	171
10	Reece Buttonh.	16	16	16
85	Reece Folding	4	4	4
401	Swift	154	154	152¼
996	Swift rights	14¾	15	14¾
35	Torrington	59¾	59¾	59¾
120	United Fruit	162½	163¼	162¾
185	United Shoe	57	57¾	57
120	United Shoe pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾
5,500	Ventura Oil	19¾	19¾	19¾
20	Western Un.	103	103	103

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. T. & T. col. 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾
3,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	84½	84½	84
13,000	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾
2,000	Swift 5s	101½	101½	101½
3,000	U. F. 4½s	97¼	97¼	97¼
11,000	West. Tel. 5s	102	102	102

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
960	Am. Sew. P.	16¼	18¾	16¼	18
140	Am. W. G. M.	62¾	62¾	62¼	62¼
75	Am. W. G. M. pf.	129	129½

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Aluminum Co. of America
200 Atlas Portland Cement Com.
100 Continental Insurance
100 Del., Lack. & Western Coal
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
200 Freeport Texas Co.
200 Freeport & Tampico Fuel Oil
50 German American Insurance
25 Globe & Rutgers Insurance
100 Great Northern Paper
100 General Manifold & Ptg.
25 Jos. Dixon Crucible
50 National Fuel Gas
100 Santa Cecelia Sugar Com.
100 Thompson-Starrett Co. Com. (New)
200 Woodward Iron Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 American Hawaiian S. S.
25 By-Products Coke
50 Del., Lack. & Western Coal
50 Freeport Texas "Rights"
50 Germania Fire Insurance
100 Great Northern Paper
100 Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
25 Home Insurance
100 Mathieson Alkali Com.
25 New York Transit
50 North River Insurance
100 National Transit
75 Pocahontas Cons. Coll. Corn.
100 Santa Cecelia Sugar Pfd.
50 Singer Manufacturing

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Will Sell

$10,000 Yolo Water & Power Co. 1st 5s
$10,000 Chicoutimi Pulp 6s

Will Buy

100 Shares North Am. Pulp & Paper Com.
100 Shares Santa Cecilia Sugar Com.
$10,000 Peerless Truck & Motor 6s
$10,000 St. Lawrence Pulp & Lumber 6s

Berwin & Co.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 659,771 shares of stock and $138,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 141,351; oils, 102,340, and mining, 416,080. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,500	†Aetna Exp..	11¾	12	11⅝	11⅝
400	Am. S. Tob..	24½	24½	24	24
3,000	†Am. Writ. P.	8⅝	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝
200	†Bntle. C..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
4,700	†Butter. Jud.	75¼	76	75	75⅝
600	†Cal. Shipb..	14⅝	15	14⅝	14⅝
4,800	Car. Steel....	12	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝
200	Car L. & P..	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1,000	†Cen. Fdry..	14⅜	15¼	14⅜	15¼
100	†Cent. F. pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
400	C. I. Co. of Am.	7⅛	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞
400	Chev. Motor..	200	200	198	200
320	Emer. Phon..	8⅞	9	8½	8
200	†F. B. C. pf..	95½	95½	95½	95½
100	†G. Am. T. C.	59	59	59	59
1,800	†G. M., w. i.	168	168	164	166
1,000	†G.M.,pf.,w.i.	95	96	95	95½
700	Grant M. C..	9	9	8	8
300	Guant. Sugar	72	72½	72	72½
1,500	H. & B. C.Co.	*41¾	42¼	*41¼	42
100	†Haw. Sugar.	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
137	H. S. C. pf..	97½	98	97½	98
200	†Hut. Sug. P.	29¾	29½	29¾	29¼
3,350	†Imp. Car.Ch.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
450	Int. Arms F.S.	22¾	22¾	22	22½
1,600	Interc. Rub..	16	16½	15¼	15⅝
750	†Jos. Ore Sp. (new)....	45	47	45	47
200	Kath Br. pf..	10	10	9¼	9½
1,500	Keys. T. & R.	18⅝	18⅝	18	18
900	†S. S. Kresge.	14	14	13¾	13¾
1,000	†Lake Tor.St.	10½	10⅝	10½	10½
200	Loft's, Inc...	105	105	105	105
1,500	Man. El. Sup., w. i.....	35½	36⅜	35¾	36⅜
10,800	Manh. Tran..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
200	Marc. of Am.	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
1,400	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs...	65	73	65	73
1,300	Marlin Arms pf., v.t. cfs.	97	97	94	96
6,200	†Maxim Mun.	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¾
100	†Mex. P. Ex.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
15,000	†M'vale Steel	68	68⅝	67¼	67¼
1,300	†Mitchell M. (wh. r'ts'd).	66¾	66¾	66¼	66½
6,000	†Nat. Auto...	43¾	43¾	42¾	42¾
4,400	†N. Y. Ct. rts.	⅝	¾	⅝	⅝
300	N. Y. Transp.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
200	†Pasaihau S...	27	27¼	27	27¼
1,600	†Pugh St., w.i.	10¾	10¾	9⅝	9⅝
900	†Pullm. Vent.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
400	†Pull. Vent.pf.	5⅜	5	4⅞	5
3,000	Cor. of R.&H.	6	6⅜	6	6
100	Seab. S. & M.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
400	†Spice pf.....	101½	101½	101¼	101¼
135	Sp'ld B. Co..	93	93	93	93
1,500	†St. J. Lead..	18⅝	19¼	18⅝	19
200	Strom. Carb..	39	39	39	39
7,700	S. B.v.t.ctfs..	42½	43	41¼	42
200	T. Sq. A. S..	40	40	40	40
375	†Todd Ship....	83	83	82	83
500	U. S. S. Co..	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
2,300	†U. S. Tung...	34	34	32	34
800	†Un. Motors..	66¾	67	66¾	66¾
5,000	†Un. Al. S. C.	50	50	48	49
10,000	Un. Prof. Sh..	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
400	†West. Pac...	18½	20	18½	20
25	†West. P. pfd.	47	47	47	47
400	W F.C.,v.t.cts.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
20,000	†W.-M. A. Cp.	23⅝	24⅝	23¾	24⅝
500	†Zinc Con. Co.	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
15	Galena Sig. O.	174	174	174	+ 1
50	Ill. Pipe Line.	220	217	220	..
100	Prairie P. L.	300	296	296	— 2
15	S. O., (Ind).	785	780	785	+ 7
50	S. O., (N. J.).	602	601	601	+ 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	†Alberta Pet. Ltd., (a p.).	69	69	69	69
4,800	†Barnett'O.&G	2⅞	3⅜	2⅞	3⅜
1,850	†Cos. & Co. (Oil Ret.)..	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¾
4,050	†Cos. O. & G.	13	13¼	13	13
10,000	†Fed. Oil....	2⅞	2⅞	1⅞	2⅛
800	†Gen. R. & P.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
5,100	†Houston Oil.	18½	20½	18½	20½
4,000	Ken. O. (a p.)	½	½	½	½
1,300	Met. Pet....	14	14⅝	13¼	13¼
4,000	†‡Midwest O.	42	43	41	42
100	Musk. O. & R.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2,800	†N. Y.-Okl. O.	1⅞	1⅞	1	1⅛
9,500	†Okla. Oil...	10¼	11	10½	11
5,500	†Okl. Oil pf..	¾	¾	¾	¾
8,500	Okla.P.&R.(10%-11)	11⅞	12	10⅝	10⅝
1,000	†Omar O. & G	55	60	55	60
1,050	†Sap. O. & R.	10	10¼	10	10
200	Savoy Oil....	13¼	13½	13¼	13½
6,200	Seq. O. & R..	1½	1½	1⅜	1½
4,000	†Sinclair Oil..	49½	49	48	49¼
700	So. Oil Corpn.	8	8½	8	8¼
2,000	†Un. West. O.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,000	†Utah O. (a p.)	42	43	39	40
18,500	†Vac. G. & O.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
2,270	†Victoria Oil.	1½	1½	1½	1½
200	Way. O. & G.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	†Ala.-Br. Co. Mst. (pros.).	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
19,500	†Alaska Mines Corp.....	84	85	83	84
900	†Al.-West....	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
7,000	†Ariz. Chlor.	36	38	36	38
300	Ariz. Copfds..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	Big Jim.....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
11,125	Big L. Cop..	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
17,000	Bos. & Mon..	92	92	86	86
2,500	Butte C. & Z., v. t. ctfs..	7⅜	8¼	7⅜	8
9,000	Butte Detroit	36	1	.96	1
270	Butte & N.Y.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	†Caledonia..	59	59	59	59
2,000	†Cal. Tread..	75	79	78	79
7,200	†Cal. & Jer..	2¼	2¼	2	2⅛
5,900	Canada Cop'r.	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
1,500	C. de P. Cop.	38½	39	38¼	38½
22,000	Con. Ar. Sm.	1⅛	2¼	1⅛	2
6,000	†Cons.-Hd....	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000	Cres. Con. G.	6	6¼	6	6⅛
200	Davis-Daly ..	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
12,000	Darwin L. S. M. & D.	9⅜	10½	9⅜	10⅛
1,700	Dundee-Ariz. Cop. (pros.).	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
2,160	†Emma Cop'r	2¾	2¾	2½	2⅝
3,500	†Gold'd Cons	58	59	55	57
3,200	†‡Gold. Mn. (a pros.)....	40	40	38	38
24,800	†Green. Min..	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
1,000	†Grizzly Flats Gold. Min...	58	58	53	58
900	Hecla	6⅞	7	6⅝	6⅝
15,000	†Ind. Lead..	13	13	12	12
5,400	Inspir. Need. (a pros.)....	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
5,000	Jerome Verde (a pros.)..	2½	2½	1½	2
900	‡Jerome Vic. Ex.(a pros.)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4,300	†Jumbo Ext..	35	36	35	36
11,000	La. Cons....	51	51	49	50
20,000	Magma Cop..	18	21	18	20½
2,500	Marys. Gold Min. Co....	2	2	1¾	1¾
500	Monitor Sil...	2	2½	2	2⅛
500	Montana. Gold.	89	89	89	89
23,000	†‡Mother Lo..	39½	40	39	39½
12,600	†‡New. Mines	75	76	75	76
400	N.Y. & Hon..	14¾	14¾	14½	14½
300	N. Utah Bing.	1	1	1	1
8,300	Nipissing Min.	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
2,950	†Old Em.. L.	45	45	41	45
1,500	†‡Peer. Jen...	77	77	77	77
3,200	†Pitts.-Jerome Cop. (a pros.)	2⅛	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
1,000	Port. Cons. C.	63	64	63	64
7,500	†Prog. Min. & Mill'g	½	½	½	½
1,400	†Ray Her. M.	3½	3½	3½	3½
15,000	†Rex Con.M.	29	30	29	29½
1,650	†Roches. Min	58	58	57	57
100	Sacram. Val.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
6,500	†Santa. R. D.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	St'd Silv.-Ld.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,100	†Success	36	37	36	37
1,000	†‡Teck-Hughes (a pros.)....	40	40	40	40
3,100	†Tenn. C. rts	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
36,800	T. Burns G.pf	83	85	83	84
725	†Ton. Belm't.	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
2,000	Ton. Exten..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
4,500	†‡U.S.Con. M.	9	9½	9	9½
1,900	†Unit. V. Ext	40	40¼	39½	39⅝
500	†W. End Con.	73	73	73	73
3,200	†Wh.Caps M.	40	41	39	41
42,000	Wh. Cross C.	⅝	1	⅝	1
100	†White O. M.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
500	†Yusc'n Cons.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$35,000	Consol. Ariz. Smelt. 5s...	56	56	55	56
26,000	†Conden & Co., new 6s..	100½	101	100½	101
23,000	†Conden Oil 6s.	102¾	103	102¾	103
2,000	Midv. Steel 5s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
14,000	Russian Govt. 6½s, w. i..	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
23,000	†Sinclr Oil 6s	98¼	98¼	97½	97½
15,000	W.Pac.new 5s	86¼	86¾	86¼	86¾

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Saturday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Chevrolet Motor	198	201	197	200
Int. Arms & Fuse	21½	22¼	21½	22½
Smith & Perry pf	10	10¼	10	10¼
United Drug	77	79	76	77
United Drug 1st pf	53	54	53	54
United Drug 2d pf	92	94	90	92

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil	17	17⅛	16½	17
Tide Water Oil	183	185	183	185

BOND.

Pierce Oil	84	86	84	86

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	56	60	56	60
America. Brass	340	344	337	340
Atlas Powder	173	178	173	178
Atlas Powder pf.	99	100	99	100
Babcock & Wilcox	125	128	121	125
Bliss (E. W.)	725	740	705	730
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	80	70	80
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	185	195	180	190
Canadian Explosives	380	460	380	460
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	870	885	870	885
Du Pont Powd., new	287	290	287	290
Du Pont Powd. deb.	103	104½	103	104½
Hercules Powder	350	360	345	355
Hercules Powder pf.	116	117	116	117
International Arms	20	25	20	25
Niles-Bement-Pond	183	185	182	185
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	105	108	105	108
Scovill Mfg. Co.	855	865	855	865
Winch. Rptg. Arms	1200	1400	1200	1400

EXPLAINS CAR SHORTAGE.

J. C. Woodworth Says Lack of Coast Ships Has Congested Railroads.

J. C. Woodworth, Vice President in charge of traffic of the Northern Pacific Railway, says that the freight car shortage, which he characterizes as the worst in the country's history, is not due altogether to the increase in industrial activity.

"There would be no car shortage," Mr. Woodworth said, "were the railroads not obliged to carry, in addition to their own traffic, the enormous coast-to-coast tonnage which was carried through the Panama Canal by ships which have wholly deserted this trade to seek greater profits elsewhere. Ships owners of course cannot be blamed for doing this, and they might have made some increases in rates and kept their vessels in this trade had it not been for transcontinental railroad rates which cannot be raised without approval of the Federal authorities.

"We can do nothing more than we are now doing, but shippers can do much to improve the situation. Records show that 50 per cent. of the total car days are consumed in loading and unloading. Therefore, if shippers could load and unload cars in half the time now taken, it would be equivalent to adding 25 per cent. to our freight car equipment."

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. & Alb.	5	May, 1926	97	98⅛	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug. 1919	98½	98⅝	5.50
Argen. Govt.	Dis.	Feb.21,'17	98	98⅛	4.50
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'17	100⅝	101¼	4.85
Argen. Govt.	5	May15,'20	100½	101	5.67
Argen. Govt.	5	May15,'20	100½	100⅝	4.65
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	100	100⅛	4.10
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.10
City of Paris	6	Oct. 15,'21	98½	98⅝	6.25
City of Q'bec	5	Apr., 1920	99⅜	100¼	4.50
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100⅛	4.95
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1,'21	100½	100⅜	4.83
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 16,'17	99⅜	100	6.00
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	99	99⅜	5.10
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	102	106	4.87
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101	102	4.00
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.88
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99½	100⅜	4.85
Govt. of N. S.	5	July, 1919	98¼	99	5.40
Russian Govt.	5½	July, 1919	100½	100⅝	6.10
Do rubles	5½	Aug.14,'26	305	306	..
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	..	98	6.31
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1926	..	96	6.07
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100	100⅜	2.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.95
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅜	101	3.98
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1916	100½	100⅝	3.65
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	3.98
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	90	90¼	4.40
Anaconda Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100½	100⅝	2.75
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	100⅜	101¼	3.12
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1,'19	99	100½	6.00
At. & Pac T.	6	June, 1921	101⅜	102¼	..
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅛	101	4.35
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅛	100	5.00
Can. North.	6	July 10,'17	100¾	100⅝	5.50
Can. North.	6	July 10,'18	100¾	100⅝	5.65
Can. Pac. R'y	6	Mar2 2,'24	105	105¼	5.45
C. P. R. & L.	4	May, 1918	102	102⅝	4.30
C. B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98⅞	98⅝	4.31
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100⅛	100¼	4.70
Cuba-Am.Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	102⅝	103	4.35
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1918	98	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1919	98	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1920	98	100	6.00
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	96¾	99	6.12½
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	3.37
Gen. Rubber.	5	Nov., 1918	100¼	101¼	4.43
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.85
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	99	100	5.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅛	101	3.90
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	101⅜	101⅝	3.95
L. Gas & El.	5	Apr., 1918	100⅜	101¼	5.67½
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100⅝	101½	6.40
Minn. Gen. E.	5	June, 1917	100	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	99½	99⅞	7.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	97½	98⅛	8.55
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	100¾	4.63
N. Y. N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	100	100⅛	4.00
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.75
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.85
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5,'21	100⅜	101⅛	4.24
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅝	101⅛	4.55
Rem. A. Un. Mct. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1,'19	85	86¼	13.50
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	3.12
U.R. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	97⅝	98⅛	5.40
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101	101¼	4.15
W'house El. & Mfg. Co	5	Oct., 1917	100⅝	101	3.90
W. P. Trac.	5	Mar. 1917	100	100¼	1.00
Win. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	98½	99	5.67
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99¼	100½	5.37½
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101¼	5.00
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
6s	Sept., 1917	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
4½s	June, 1965	110	110⅜	109⅞	110¼
4½s	Mar., 1963	100½	109¾	109¾	110¼
4½s	Nov., 1957	109¼	109¾	109¾	109¾
4½s	May, 1957	109½	109¾	109¾	109¾
4½s	April, 1966	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
4½s	Mar., 1956	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
4½s	Mar. 1962	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
4½s	Sept., 1960	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
4½s	Mar., 1960-1938	103¼	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
4s	May, 1959	101	101⅛	101	101⅛
4s	Nov., 1958	101	101⅛	101	101⅛
4s	May, 1957	101	101⅛	101	101⅛
4s	Nov., 1955	100¼	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
4s	Nov., 1956	100¼	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
4s	Nov. 1936	100¾	..	100¼	..
3½s	Nov. 1955	93⅜	..	93⅛	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	93⅜	..	93⅛	..
3½s	May 1954	93⅜	..	93⅛	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1960	3.97	3.90	3.97	3.90
4½s	1918-1928	3.97	3.90	3.97	3.90
4½s	Nov., 1917	3.75	..	3.75	..
4½s	June, 1917	3.40	..	3.40	..
4½s	May, 1917	3.35	..	3.35	..
4½s	1924-1951	3.95	3.90	3.97	3.90
4½s	1921-1925	3.95	3.87	3.95	3.87
4½s	Apr., 1920	3.95	3.80	3.95	3.80
4½s	1917-1919	3.90	3.75	3.90	3.75
4s	May, 1919	4.00	..	4.00	..
4s	Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	May, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
3½s	1940-1952	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s	1930-1929	3.95	3.85	3.97	3.90
3½s	1922-1929	3.95	3.85	4.00	3.90
3½s	1919-1921	3.95	..	4.00	..
3½s	1917-1918	3.85	..	3.85	..
3s	1940-1953	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s	1930-1938	4.00	3.90	3.95	3.85
3s	1926-1930	4.00	..	4.00	..
2s	1918-1925	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
2s	1916-1917	3.60	..	3.60	..

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Anglo-American	16¾	17⅛	17	18
Atlantic Refining	865	875	880	870
Borne-Scrymser	400	420	400	420
Buckeye Pipe Line	102	105	105	105
Chesebrough Mfg.	460	490	460	490
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	70
Continental Oil	575	600	560	570
Crescent Pipe Line	40	45	40	45
Cumberland P. L.	100	105	100	105
Eureka Pipe Line	240	245	240	245
Galena Signal Oil	172	175	172	175
Galena Signal Oil pf.	140	145	140	145
Illinois Pipe Line	217	222	215	220
Indiana Pipe Line	105	*110	107	110
Inter. Pet. Co. Ltd.	11¼	12	11¼	11¾
National Transit	19½	20	19	20
N. Y. Transit	215	220	215	220
Northern P. L.	105	108	105	106
Ohio Oil	345	350	330	335
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	68	71	67	70
Pierce Oil	17	17⅛	16¼

REPORT ON VALUES OF TWO RAILROADS

Prouty Commission Files Its First Report Under the La Follette Law.

FINDS TASK DIFFICULT

And Results Are Not Satisfactory, the Commission Says—Detailed Appraisal of Two Southern Properties.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The first results of the La Follette physical valuation law to ascertain the value of railroad properties as a basis for rate-making appeared today in the filing of final valuation reports by the Prouty Commission in the cases of the Texas Midland, known as the Hetty Green road, and the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad. The Texas Midland is wholly in Texas. The Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic is in Georgia and Alabama.

The former consists of two pieces of road, with a total mileage of 111, and the latter is a system with 444 miles of single track. The work of establishing the value of these two roads has been in progress nearly four years.

The commission says that the task has not been easy and the results are not satisfactory. There has been difficulty in identifying equipment now in existence and fixing its cost. However, every document possessed by both roads has been examined, and a practical and earnest effort made to rewrite their investment account of each.

In the case of the Texas Midland the book investment is found to be $3,474,491, the capitalization $2,112,000, and the value, less depreciation, $2,509,209. The cost value was $3,360,693, and the cost of reproduction would be $3,382,004.

The Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic capitalization is found to be $35,000,000, while the cost of reproduction would be $22,716,886. The value, less depreciation, is $18,071,935. Taking account of leases, the present value is put at $24,154,998.

In both reports certain items are held to be nearly the same in original cost and present value. For instance, the commission holds grading to be even in both columns of value. In the Texas Midland estimate this is put at $411,866. In other items interesting variations appear, as may be seen in the following appraisals of various parts of the property of the Texas Midland:

	Original Cost.	Less Depreciation.
Bridges	$387,792	$289,401
Ties	272,088	136,345
Rails	225,194	434,205
Ballast	210,037	168,509
Stations	109,319	79,963
Water stations	30,428	22,367
Locomotives	187,028	107,643
Freight cars	190,432	120,423
Passenger cars	73,455	39,236

The original cost and present value as appraised of various items in the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic, are as follows:

	Original Cost.	Less Depreciation.
Tunnels	$46,856	$43,575
Bridges, trestles, and culverts	2,370,728	1,980,705
Ties	999,281	508,347
Rails	771,804	2,400,600
Stations	395,614	420,155
Locomotives	1,263,647	942,703
Freight cars	2,895,579	1,570,641
Passenger cars	396,789	264,857

The value of the grading of this road, which is held to be as good today as when the road was built, is placed at $5,263,885.

The work done in reaching an estimate of the value of these two railroads will be of great interest to all the railroad managements in the country. All the large railroads have for the last three years been conducting a valuation of their own in order to check up against the work of the Government Valuation Bureau. Some of these valuation departments of the railroads are organized on a large scale with expert civil engineers in charge, and the work is carefully checked up and made to represent the best possible appraisement to be had.

Among railroad men and Government officials who have had experience in the work, however, it is generally believed that the work of valuation proceeds so slowly that the results soon are out of date, and that because of this a new valuation will be required again and again before it will be possible to take any steps in basing rates on valuations of physical properties.

NOT AGAINST STATE BOARDS

But Railways Favor Sole Federal Control of Interstate Matters.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—The attitude of the railroad interests toward State Railroad Commissions was defined here today in a statement by Hale Holden, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Chairman of the Railroad Presidents' Committee in the recent controversy with the trainmen. He denied that the roads were seeking the destruction of the State boards, but said the roads would like to place exclusive control of all questions pertaining to railroad affairs that were more than Statewide in their functions under the Interstate Commerce Commission, or some other Federal body.

"First in importance," he said, "is the rate-making power. Forty-eight State commissions making rates and rules for the government of interstate carriers is rapidly leading to confusion and much unnecessary expense to the carriers. Forty-eight States requiring many different standards of operation would bankrupt an average railroad and mean nothing to the public except the bad results coming from lack of uniformity. State Railroad Commissions have their legitimate field, but all matters that have an interstate effect should, in our opinion, be the subject of Federal control."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Forecast:

N. C.—Fair Tues. Wed. fair in w., probably rain in e.; strong n. and n. e. winds on coast.

S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Tues, Wed. fair, except rain near coast; fresh to strong n. winds off coast.

Fla.—Fair Tues., except probably rain in s. e. Wed. fair; moderate n. e. winds, except strong off e. coast.

Ala.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle to moderate n. winds.

Miss.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; colder Wed. in n.; gentle to moderate n. winds.

Tenn.—Fair Tues. Wed. rain and colder.

Ky.—Cloudy Tues., rain and colder at night or Wed.

Ind.—Cloudy Tues., followed by rain and colder in n. and at night in s. Wed. probably fair; moderate shifting winds, becoming n.

Lower Mich.—Rain Tues., colder in s. e. Wed. fair and warmer; moderate winds, becoming e. Tues., n. nch.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Tues.; warmer in w. Wed., probably rain; variable winds, becoming s. e. and increasing.

Wis.—Cloudy Tues.; probably rain and colder in n. and at night in s. Wed., fair; moderate winds, becoming n.

Ill.—Rain and colder Tues. Wed., fair; warmer in s. Tues., nch.

Mo.—Rain Tues.; colder in n. and s. Wed., fair; warmer in n. and w.

Wis.—Cloudy in s., fair in n. and w. Tues.; continued cold. Wed., cloudy and warmer.

Minn.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed., cloudy; colder in n. and w.

Iowa—Cloudy in n., probably unsettled in s. Tues.; continued cold. Wed., fair and warmer.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Tues., warmer in e. and s. Wed. fair and colder.

S. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed., warmer Tues., colder in n. and w. Wed.

Neb.—Cloudy Tues., warmer in n. and w.; Wed. fair and warmer.

Kan.—Unsettled Tues., probably rain and colder in s. e.; Wed. fair and warmer.

La.—Fair Tues., colder in n. w.; Wed. fair.

Ark.—Fair Tues., colder in n. and w.; Wed. fair.

Okla.—Fair Tues., colder in e. and s. een., Wed. fair.

Tex.—Fair Tues.; colder in n.; Wed. fair.

W. Tex.—Unsettled Tues. and Wed.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Those who have been predicting that the price of wheat in Chicago will reach the $2 mark before the turn of the new year saw the market yesterday pass the $1.75 mark with a very active and aggressive demand. The advance was based largely on further sensationally bullish reports from the Argentine, where the Rosario market was up 6½@10c a bushel from Saturday, while Buenos Aires gained 15@15½c. The visible supply showed an increase for the week of 854,000 bushels and the total is 60,178,000, compared with only 20,613,000 a year ago. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $2.02; No. 2 hard, $1.88; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.98; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.97¼, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.75¾	1.72¼	1.74¾	1.70¾	1.01¼
May	1.75¾	1.72½	1.74¾	1.70¾	1.03¾
July	1.43¾	1.41¾	1.41¾	1.41	..

CORN.

The corn market was excited and strong and prices again made new high records. There was a very active and general demand, with evidences of heavy outside operations. The strength was based on the advance in wheat, as well as the small stocks and prospects of a more active consuming demand both here and abroad. The visible supply showed a decrease of 586,000 bushels and the total was 8,870,000 bushels, compared with 3,974,000 bushels a year ago. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.13¾, nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	89⅞	87	88¾	87	58¾
May	90	88	89½	87¼	60⅞
July	89⅝	87⅝	88½	86½	..

OATS.

The oats market was active and strong with net gains of 2c to 2¼c. The strength in wheat and corn is believed to have enhanced the feeding value of oats while, furthermore, exporters were in the market and sales were estimated at from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 bushels. The visible supply increased 1,300,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 92,000 last year, while the total was 43,180,000, against 15,270,000 last year. The local cash market was strong, standard being quoted at 58½c; No. 2 white, 59c; No. 3 white, 58c; No. 4 white, 57c to 57½c; fancy clipped white, 61c to 63c; ordinary clipped white, 57c to 59c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	53⅝	51¾	52⅞	50⅝	39⅞
May	57⅞	55⅞	56⅝	54⅝	39⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision list was strong and higher in the face of liberal receipts of live hogs and a decline at the yards. Values were irregular at the start, but soon developed a strong upward tendency, with sentiment influenced largely by the strength in other commodities. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 55,000, estimated for Tuesday, 22,000. Kansas City received 11,000 and Omaha 4,200.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
October	15.80	15.60	15.80	15.70	8.77
December	15.47	15.10	15.47	15.12	8.97
Ribs—					
October	14.45	14.15	14.45	14.10	9.37
January	13.92	13.42	13.90	13.50	8.87
Pork—					
December	26.35	25.25	26.35	25.30	13.35
January	26.00	25.25	26.00	25.35	16.15

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market experienced another sharp upward movement, which again sent values to new high records for some of the active positions. The strength in the cotton and lard markets inspired renewed operations on the buying side, and there was also a good demand from the South. Closing quotations were 29@40 points net higher, with total sales for the day amounting to 49,400 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	12.10	11.90
October	12.50	12.45	12.40@12.51	12.00
November	12.20	12.08	12.17@12.21	11.87
December	12.22	12.02	12.17@12.19	11.89
January	12.25	12.05	12.22@12.23	11.91
February	12.05	12.05	12.22@12.26	11.92
March	12.29	12.05	12.25@12.26	11.94
April	..	..	12.30@12.36	11.99
May	12.42	12.15	12.36@12.37	12.01

COFFEE.

The coffee market showed increasing activity yesterday and there was a sharp advance in prices, with May contracts selling up to 18.82c, or 27 points above Saturday's close and 43 points above the low level of last week. The gains were not fully maintained, as there was considerable realizing in the late trading, but the close was steady at a net advance of 17 to 21 points. Sales were reported of 143,000 bags. Cost and freight offers were reported about 10 to 15 points higher on the average. A sale of well-described 4s was mentioned at 10.30c, with fresh offers of 10¾c. London credits. The local spot market was steady at 9¼c for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	8.56@8.59	8.39
November	..	..	8.56@8.59	8.39
December	8.53	8.40	8.56@8.58	8.39
January	8.65	8.43	8.59@8.60	8.42
February	..	..	8.62@8.63	8.44
March	8.74	8.48	8.65@8.66	8.47
April	..	..	8.69@8.70	8.51
May	8.82	8.56	8.74@8.75	8.53
June	..	..	8.79@8.80	8.59
July	8.90	8.64	8.84@8.85	8.63
August	..	..	8.88@8.89	8.67
September	8.72	8.72	8.82@8.94	8.71

SUGAR.

Sugar futures prices were rather irregular throughout the day, with a little easier tendency at the close, due to a feeling that the spot market was not as strong as at the close of the market last week. Final figures on the exchange were 4 points higher to 5 points lower, with sales 8,700 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	5.35@5.40	5.40
November	5.41	5.40	5.39@5.40	5.40
December	5.05	4.98	4.98@4.99	4.99
January	4.60	4.53	4.54@4.56	4.59
February	4.34	4.29	4.26@4.28	4.26
March	4.28	4.23	4.22@4.24	4.23
April	..	..	4.25@4.27	4.27
May	4.34	4.34	4.29@4.30	4.30
June	..	..	4.31@4.33	4.33
July	4.39	4.38	4.34@4.36	4.35
August	..	..	4.36@4.38	4.40
September	4.46	4.46	4.39@4.41	4.43

Except for an advance of 10 points by one refiner to the basis of 7.60c for fine granulated, there was no change in refined sugar prices, four refiners still quoting 7.50c for fine. Withdrawals on old contract were quite liberal, and it was said that refiners were catching up on old orders. Raw sugar was firm with some 50,000 to 60,000 bags from store, and early shipment Cubas sold at 5½c, equal to 6.52c, duty paid. Quotations follow: Centrifugals, 6.52c; molasses, 5.64c; cost and freight, 5½c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,368 packages. Indications of lighter supplies this week have encouraged a little more buying, and the market advanced ¼c on the best grades of fresh creamery. Trading is not active, but there is quite a firm tone at the present writing. Ladles and packing stock lean more in sellers' favor. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, 1b, 36@36½c; extras, (92 score,) 35½c; firsts, (38 to 91 score,) 34@35c; seconds, (88 to 87 score,) 32½@33½c; thirds, 31@32c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 37@37½c; extras, 36@36½c; firsts, 34½@35½c; seconds, 33@34c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 35¾@35½c; extras, 34½@35c; firsts, 33¾@34½; seconds, 32½@33½; State dairy, tubs, finest, 34½@35c; good to prime, 32½@34c; common to fair, 29@32c; renovated, extras, 32@32½c; firsts, 31@31½; lower grades, 29@30½; imitation creamery, firsts, 30½@31; ladles, June make, firsts, 30@30½; current make, firsts, 29½@30c; seconds, 28½@29c; lower grades, 27½@28c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 28½@29; No. 2, 28c; lower grades, 27@27½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 6,952 cases. Receipts are lighter and advices indicate a considerable decrease in shipments from Western and Northwestern sections. The market is stronger, and on good to fine qualities prices show some advance, the market closing with a fairly firm tone and a better trading. There is still rather a slow market for the undergrades of fresh gathered eggs, of which there are still liberal accumulations and for which values show little change. Storage eggs are stronger under rather firm speculative support, but the movement in regular distributing channels is not larger and the foundation for the improvement in prices is somewhat doubtful. Nearby white eggs are in light supply and fancy new-laid qualities are very scarce and firm; most of the offerings sell in range of 45@55c. Nearby brown eggs of very fancy quality are firm and in sellers' favor. Fresh gathered, extra, 60c per dozen, 59@60c; extra firsts, 56@58c; firsts, 53@55c; seconds, 50@52c; thirds and poorer, 26@29c; dirties, No. 1, 28½@29c; No. 2 and pooreer 27@28c; checks, good to choice, 27@28c; undergrades, 24@26c. Refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 32@32½c; firsts, 31½@31¾c; seconds, 30@31c; lower grades, 25½@29½c; dirties, 25½@28c; refrigerator, State, whites, 33@34c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 55@60c; ordinary to good, 49@54c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 38@53c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 35@42c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 49@54c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 35@40c.

When the Europeas war is concluded those who have taken Current History Magazine, published monthly by The New York Times, will have on their tables the entire story of the great struggle, with portraits, speeches, important documents, charts, and cartoons, together with diplomatic correspondence and other matter forming a complete work. 35 cents a copy; $3.00 a year. Times Square, New York.—Adv.

ACTIVE COTTON LIST OVER 19-CENT LEVEL

Prices Make an Overnight Jump of About 70 Points, or $3.50 a Bale.

$5 INCREASE IN A WEEK

Confidence in Higher Figure and Sold-Out Condition of the Market Chief Causes of Advance.

Cotton yesterday resumed the performance of establishing new high levels, with prices making an overnight jump of about 70 points or $3.50 a bale, chiefly as a result of the sold-out conditions arising from the heavy liquidation of last week. With the price of 19.22 registered by the January option yesterday, there had been a recovery of exactly 100 points or $5 per bale from the low level of last week.

The confidence in higher prices and the sold-out condition of the market were the chief factors in causing yesterday's advance. News directly bearing on the market was without special feature. Several bullish interviews were given out, one by B. S. Castles, prominent among the bull leaders of the day, and another by Frank B. Hayne of New Orleans. Favorable reports were received from the drygoods trade, and it was stated on the floor that printcloth manufacturers at present prices for cotton could make a profit of more than $30 per bale on every pound of raw material consumed by them.

Liverpool sent a higher range of prices. One private cable said: "Purchases are being made on orders from the Continent. Few sellers. Spinners buying futures to cover yarn sales. Egyptian market strong at 60 points advance."

The opening here was at an advance of 28 to 32 points. There was a brief period of liquidation, but the market crossed the 19-cent level for the active options before noon. Trading was on a large scale, with Wall Street, Chicago interests and spot firms prominent on the buying side.

The weather details showed temperatures around freezing and below in the Eastern and central belts. In Arkansas the minimum temperatures were as low as 27 degrees.

In his interview yesterday, Frank B. Hayne stated that he did not believe a price of 20 cents would check the demand from mills and that considerably higher prices for cotton could easily be possible. He said that even at 20 cents the manufacturers would be making a profit not dreamed of a few years ago.

Market closed firm.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close
Oct.	18.71	18.80	18.71	18.98@19.00	*18.31
Dec.	18.80	19.22	18.80	19.19@19.22	18.55@18.54
Jan.	18.81	19.22	18.75	19.18@19.21	18.49@18.50
Mar.	18.90	19.36	18.89	19.32@19.36	18.82@18.84
May	19.00	19.49	19.00	19.45@19.49	18.74@18.75
July	19.12	19.50	19.05	19.46@19.49	18.77@18.79

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 60 points advance; middling, 19.10c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were strong, 44 to 60 points advance. New Orleans, 18.13c; Galveston, 18.60c; Savanpah, 18.60c; Memphis, 18.25c; Augusta, 18.60c; Houston, 18.50c. New Orleans market closed firm.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close
Oct.	18.01	18.25	17.93	18.36@18.38	17.66@17.68
Dec.	18.20	18.62	18.13	18.58@18.59	17.87@17.88
Jan.	18.29	18.79	18.23	18.72@18.74	17.99@18.00
Mar.	18.50	19.01	18.47	18.97@18.98	18.33@18.35
May	18.68	19.16	18.68	19.15@19.16	18.41@18.42
July	19.06	19.20	18.79	19.25@19.27	18.52@18.53

The Liverpool market opened strong. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling 19 points advance, at 10.76d. Sales, 10,000 bales; receipts, 32,000 bales, including 23,000 American. Closed firm.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	10.60	10.94	10.60	10.71½	10.45½
Jan.-Feb.	10.60	10.76	10.60	10.74½	10.48
Mar.-Apr.	10.67	10.77	10.67	10.80½	10.54½
May-June	10.71	10.82½	10.71	10.87	10.59
July-Aug.	10.75	10.89	10.75	10.89	10.60½

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 18.84c; March, 18.97c; May, 19.07c; July, 19.11c. The market there was due to open today 17 to 19 points advance.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	16,712	351,497	263,890
New Orleans	17,022	274,849	208,522
Mobile	21	10,366	16,922
Savannah	4,881	163,931	183,217
Charleston	1,052	63,200	62,169
Wilmington	1,822	94,350	42,578
Norfolk	5,598	64,279	69,121

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	1,706	128,603	161,068
Memphis	6,435	182,700	188,971
St. Louis	1,081	14,171	8,777
Houston	30,432	253,286	162,972
Galveston	24,000 to 25,500	29,353	34,157
New Orleans	... to	23,479	10,244

Exports yesterday were 45,847 bales; total thus far for this season, 1,460,917; total last season, 1,195,618.

More Cotton Goods Are Advanced.

Watts, Stebbins & Co. of this city yesterday advanced these thirty-six-inch Masonville goods half a cent a yard: Muslin, cambric, inogcloth, nainsook, percale, and brown.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Fifty-five corporations, with aggregate capitalization of $2,958,000, were chartered today. They include:

Premier Motor Corporation, engines, motors, vehicles, boats, aeroplanes, 20,000 shares $100 each, 30,000 shares no par value; to carry on business with $2,000,000; taxed $2,500; H. L. Thompson, I. P. Seery, J. C. Flowers, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. B. Holding Company, Inc., Amityville, stocks, bonds, 500 shares $100 each, 900 shares no par value; to carry on business with $152,500; W. E. Reinhardt, J. C. Harrison, De W. V. D. Reilley, 2 Rector St.

Flinn & Co., Inc., Schenectady, groceries, wines, liquors, $100,000; M. Flinn, Delaney, M. B. and D. F. Flinn, Schenectady.

Quinns Inc., Schenectady, drugs, medicines, merchandise, food products, $50,000; H. J. Reeves, M. E. and W. H. Quinn, 18 Union Av., Schenectady.

Outlet Credit Clothing Company, Inc., Rochester, clothing, women's furnishings, $20,000; L. Gale, S. and E. Cohen, 34 Elmira St., Rochester.

Buffalo Home Builders, Inc., Buffalo, realty, construction, agents, $50,000; E. A. Linton, C. A. Kayner, J. S. Gilbert, Buffalo.

Electric Hoist Corporation, machinery, motors, tools, engines, derricks, dredges, scows, $25,000; C. Gass, F. M. Alleva, A. A. Schroeder, 2,117 East 14 St., Brooklyn.

Superior Rubber Company, Inc., Buffalo, rubber manufacture, $25,000; J. Porzel, E. W. and G. J. Hagamier, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Rex Paint Corporation, non-corrosive, weatherproof, structural, and marine paints, $50,000; F. A. Russell, J. C. Reichert, C. A. Christoffer, 589 Bainbridge St.

Electro-Amalgams Corp'n, electro-chemical purification for water, electro-chemical mining processes, $30,000; E. O. Towne, H. W. German, B. B. Crombie, 169 West 80th St.

William H. Revis, Inc., cement flooring, quarries, tiles, building specifications, $25,000; G. P. Wagner, T. Gregory, D. Van Schnick, 830 West 96th St.

Bigbee Realty Co., to carry on realty contractors, bonds, mortgages, $20,000; Badie Reich, G. Brown, E. Baer, 219 East 49th St.

Jeffs Cafe, Inc., restaurants, cafes, saloons, chophouses, $15,000; Bedell, F. Derby, E. H. Jeffs, 1,221 Taylor Av.

Newcomb Publicity Service, Inc., advertising, $12,500; W. F. Van Wyck, J. W. Potter, J. F. Newcomb, 440 Pearl St.

G. H. Hutchins & Co., Inc., insurance agency, brokerage, adjustment, realty, $10,000; R. R. Baker, C. H. Hopkins, G. H. Hutchins, Montclair, N. J.

Florida Films Co., Inc., motion pictures, machines, films, theatres, $10,000; W. Smith, L. C. Wiswell, H. M. Warner, 56 Fort Washington Av.

Ry-cy Co., Inc., soap products, chemicals, kindred articles, $10,000; H. A. Clinkunbroomer, J. W. Ryder, C. K. Crosby, 427 West 18th St.

Geneva Cash Quality Co., Inc., Geneva, grocers, $10,000; J. L. McGuire, A. V. and F. P. Buckley, Geneva.

American Business Conservation Developing Company, Inc., Queens, realty, mercantile, foodstuffs, drugs, furniture, $10,000; J. W. and B. R. Carpenter, C. Strom, 433 Hicks St., Brooklyn.

New Brunswick Land Improvement Company, Inc., land improvement in New Brunswick, N. J., $10,000; J. Rabinowitz, B. Ballon, S. Kaplan, 605 Prospect Av., Bronx.

Mantaya Brothers & Moskowitz, Inc., ladies' millinery, $10,000; S. Moskowitz, C. and S. Morrison, 160 E. 2 St.

The Jacob Held Baking Company, Inc., bread baking, $10,000; S. and A. He S. Moskowitz, 387 Ashford St., Brooklyn.

Myrtle Leaf Corporation, realty construction, agents, $10,000; C. W. Owen, R. and J. H. Strange 149 Broadway.

George Schwarz & Co., Inc., engineers, machinists, $10,000; H. Moerchen, M. Joachimson, G. Schwarz, 235 Greenwich St.

Alteration Contracting Corporation, contracting, building construction, $10,000; R. S. Conlan, M. Freedman, J. D. Keefe, Hillside.

The Elwill Company, Inc., realty stocks, bonds, other securities, $10,000; E. C. Cohen, A. W. and W. W. Ulman, 295 W. 95 St.

Utilities Contracting Company, Inc., Brooklyn, realty, engineering, construction, electric, decorative work, trucking, trading, stevedore, $10,000; T. J. Gerehart, J. E. and J. Rosenthal, 138 Heyward St., Brooklyn.

Martinson, Publisher, Inc., art works, lithographs, post cards, signs, photos, $5,000; A. and L. Cohn, J. Martinson, 304 Riverside Drive.

Highland Park Hill South Corporation, realty, personal property, $5,000; M. Grles, M. Elson, M. A. Barrett, 149 Broadway.

Blue List Chauffeurs Agency, Inc., employment agency, $5,000; J. L. Diamond, D. D. Deutsch, J. A. Smith, 135 West 90 St.

Willow Land Co., Inc., realty, $5,000; A. C. Dolen, E. M. Valesh, B. F. Cross, 35 West 39 St.

The H. S. Underprice Shoe Co., Inc., shoes, $5,000; B. and H. F. Sammett, H. Schreiber, 492 Saratoga Av.

Great Neck Coal and Supply Co., Inc., Great Neck, coal, coke, wood, $5,000; W. H. and C. Shea, L. Oates, Middle Neck Road, Great Neck.

Esplanade Realty Co., Inc., realty, begin business with $500; W. Lyon, D. Clark, B. H. Williams, 43 Exchange Place.

Charter Oak Motion Picture Corporation, motion pictures, photographic printing publishing, begin business with $1,500; H. E. Aitken, C. Lessel, C. O. Baumann, 293 New York Av., Brooklyn.

European Fashion Service, Inc., fashions, merchandise, reporting service, $5,000; W. A. Domaine, L. Bocher, A. E. Tomlinson, 231 West 39 St.

Capital increases: Hb-Po Electric Co., Inc., Buffalo, $3,000 to $10,000; Improved Metal Cap Specialty Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $15,000 to $75,000; James Talcott, Inc., New York, $1,250,000 to $2,500,000.

Capital reduction: World Syndicate Co., Inc., Manhattan, $250,000 to $150,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: E. Z. Phone Co., Inc., Manhattan; Wage Maker and Free Farm Co., Inc., East Williamson; Freer-Wage Maker Co., Inc., Rochester; Murphy, Nuntey Co., Inc., Richmond.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 23.—Charters filed: Steinman Development Co., Camden, mine, quarry, and deal in coal, ore, rock clay, sand, and minerals, $150,000; Duncan C. Anderson, Harry M. Kurtz, William N. Trioi, Philadelphia.

O. and E. Siersema, Inc., West New York, deal in and operate motor vehicles, $100,000; O. J. Siersema, E. Siersema, E. O. Siersema, West New York.

University of New Jersey, 84 Washington St., Hoboken, chartered under the law of concerns "not for pecuniary profit," to conduct an institution for the higher education of both sexes, offering instructions in art, science, law, finance, &c., and to give such degrees as are customarily bestowed by colleges and universities; trustees, Frederick Juchhoff, Chicago, Ills.; W. C. Teitter, B. Lasher, Hoboken.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 23.—Charters filed:

Quaker Hill Harmony Mines Co., do a general mining business in all its branches, $3,500,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Peptomint Products Co., do a general confectionery business, $2,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Interstate Gasoline and Oil Co., acquire oil and gas lands and to develop same, $1,000,000; George W. Weldon, Hervey A. Fisher, Mitchell L. Thomas, all of Pittsburgh, Penn.

Manhattan Electrical Supply Co.

Substantial assets

Splendid earnings

Excellent yield

Good chance to profit through the right to subscribe to Common Stock already at a premium.

We offer

First Preferred at 98

with

40% Common at 30.

Information furnished
Subscriptions received

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Investment Securities
Equitable Bldg., New York.
Phone Rector 6770.

We Will Buy

50 American Carmel Pfd.
10 Amer. Tube & Stamp. Pfd.
100 International Motors
20 Jos. Dixon Crucible
100 Mathieson Alkali Pfd.
100 Remington Type. Com.
50 Santa Cecilia Sugar Com.
100 Standard Chemical
50 Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pr. Pfd.

We Will Sell

100 Bucyrus Com. & Pfd.
50 By-Products Coke
100 Cripple Creek Cent. Ry. Com.
29 Elec. Properties Corp. Com.
50 Kentucky Solvay Coke
100 Mathieson Alkali Com.
5 Park & Tilford Deb. 6s, 1936
100 Remington Type. 2nd Pfd.
25 T. H. Symington Com.

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Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientmant."

Individual Letters

We will prepare, on request, a personal letter on any of the Curb issues, giving not only the statistical data, but also an opinion as to the immediate condition of the company and its operation.

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Investments.

5.50% to 6.50%

We have prepared a selected list of Public Utility Bonds that we have carefully investigated and approved as sound investments.

Circular giving description of each issue mailed on request.

Stranahan & Co

Turks Head Bldg., Providence
New York Worcester Augusta
Boston

100 Years of Commercial Banking
OHATHAM & PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
Capital & Surplus . $5,000,000
Resources $80,000,000
102 Broadway, N. Y.
And 12 Branches

We offer

Northern Maine Seaport R.R.&Term.

First 5s, due 1935

to net 5½%

Guaranteed as to principal and interest.

Legal investment for Savings Banks in Massachusetts.

Burgess, Lang & Co.,
Sears Bldg., 61 Broadway,
Boston New York

Okla. Prod. & Ref'g.

The earnings of this oil producing and refining company are about three times dividend requirements. Outlook favorable for further large increases in production.

Kresge Stores—to extend its chain of 5 and 10 cent stores—earning around 12% on common stock—some figures on the "Success of Chain Stores."

Send for our Market Letter No. 689, which discusses these and many other features, including

Am. Writing Paper United Motors
Sinclair Oil Midvale Steel
Butterworth-Judson Butler Chemical

Copy sent upon request.

Harvey A. Willis & Co
(Established 1901)
32 B'way, N.Y. Phones 127-8-9 Broad

LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK
In the Equitable Building
120 Broadway, at Cedar St.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

On Sept. 25th.—Rosenberg & Daniel, a copartnership, dissolved by mutual consent. Rosenberg & Daniel. By Milton Rosenberg, Frederick Rosenberg, Barnet Daniel.

$1,500,000

Manhattan Electrical Supply Co., Inc.

(A Massachusetts Corporation)

7% CUMULATIVE FIRST PREFERRED STOCK

Par Value $100 per Share.

IF, WHEN, AND AS ISSUED

Preferred as to assets and dividends. Callable at $112.50 per share.
Dividends quarterly January, April, July and October 1st.

CAPITALIZATION TO BE AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED

First Preferred 7% Cumulative, Par Value $100	$1,500,000
Second Preferred 7% Cumulative, Par Value $100	500,000
Common Stock, Par Value $100	$3,000,000

INVESTMENT FEATURES

The new Manhattan Electrical Supply Co., Inc., will take over as a going concern the business of the present company, which owns and occupies the building at 17 Park Place, New York, where head offices and principal stores are located; also operates two large manufacturing plants in Jersey City and two in Northern Ohio; also retail stores in New York, Chicago and St. Louis, with a sales office in San Francisco.

BUSINESS.—The Company manufactures and sells the celebrated "Red Seal" Dry Battery and "Hi-Up" Dry Battery, and deals in a comprehensive line of electrical appliances at its various stores.

Business was founded in 1889 with a capital of $1,300. Gross sales in 1901 were $902,324, and in 1915 were $3,644,037. To August 31, 1916, gross sales were $2,812,040.

EARNINGS.—Current net earnings applicable to dividends, more than five times first preferred dividend requirements. Two years and eight months to August 31, 1916, average earnings more than four times first preferred dividend requirements.

ASSETS.—Net tangible assets, exclusive of good will, patent rights and trade marks, as at August 31, 1916, were over $2,490,000 or $166 for each share of first preferred stock, and net quick assets more than $1,600,000, or $106 per share.

The Company is not a borrower, its only debts being current accoun

STOCK OF GOLD HERE NOW $2,676,009,564

The National City Bank Reports a Gain of $748,738,904 Since the War Began.

JUNE INCREASE $115,000,000

Amount of Metal in the Country Double That of 1904 and 40% More Than in August, 1914.

The steady inflow of gold since the beginning of the European war has in conjunction with the domestic production brought the total stock of gold in the United States from $1,887,270,664 on Aug. 1, 1914, to $2,638,009,564 on Oct. 1, 1916, the gain in the amount of gold in the United States in the twenty-six months' period having been $748,738,904. These figures were contained in a compilation issued yesterday by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank of New York, dealing with gold imports and exports during the war and the amount of gold in the United States.

The analysis made by the bank's foreign department showed the amount of gold imported and exported in each month from the beginning of the war down to the end of last month. The compilation set forth that in the first four months of the war the outflow of gold was much greater than the inflow, the excess of exports in August, 1914, having been $13,000,000; September, $19,000,000; October, $44,000,000, and November, $7,000,000.

Then the tide turned, and in December there was an excess of imports, $4,000,000; in January, 1915, $6,000,000; February, $11,000,000; March, $24,000,000. This continued to advance, making the highest 1915 record in October, with $80,000,000 of gold imported and $3,000,000 exported, a net gain of $77,000,000.

In 1916 the importations of February, March, and April were light, but in the subsequents months imports far exceded exports, the highest record of 1916 being June, in which the total imports were $12,000,000, and the exports $8,000,000. September, the latest month for which figures were available, showed imports of $92,562,000, and exports of $6,849,000, making the net gain for September, 1916, nearly $86,000,000, or more than any earlier month except June, when the net gain was nearly $115,000,000.

"This steady inflow of gold," said the bank's statement, "has in conjunction with the domestic production brought the total stock of gold in the United States from $1,887,270,664 on Aug. 1, 1914, to $2,638,009,564 on Oct. 1, 1916, the gain in amount of gold in the United States in the twenty-six months' period having been $748,738,904. The amount of gold imported in the twenty-six months of the war is greater than that for the full decade preceding the war, and the imports of the single month of June, 1916, were greater than in any full year prior to the war, with the single exception of 1908. The amount of gold in the United States is now double that of 1904, and 40 per cent. more than at the beginning of the war."

The bank's statement of the import and export movement was accompanied by statistical tables showing monthly balances in detail as follows:

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND AMOUNT OF GOLD IN UNITED STATES BY MONTHS FROM JULY 1, 1914, TO OCT. 1, 1916.

	Imports.	Exports.	Gen'l Stock in U. S. at End of Mo.
1914—			
July	$3,392,000	$33,680,000	$1,890,678,000
Aug.	3,045,000	18,126,000	1,887,270,000
Sept.	2,782,000	21,887,000	1,844,493,000
Oct.	5,945,000	50,902,000	1,861,838,000
Nov.	7,392,000	14,526,000	1,855,416,000
Dec.	4,109,00	131,000	1,817,122,000
1915—			
Jan.	6,896,000	692,000	1,815,976,000
Feb.	12,726,000	1,054,000	1,823,747,000
March	25,020,000	924,000	1,872,429,000
April	16,203,000	914,000	1,876,327,000
May	31,136,000	1,278,000	1,885,142,000
June	52,342,000	2,822,000	1,914,786,000
July	17,263,000	2,192,000	1,993,549,000
Aug.	2,001,000	1,128,000	2,000,400,000
Sept.	42,062,000	2,034,000	2,056,732,000
Oct.	79,669,000	2,939,000	2,141,782,000
Nov.	60,982,000	3,661,000	2,198,114,000
Dec.	45,413,000	11,889,000	2,260,688,000
1916—			
Jan.	15,008,000	10,214,000	2,312,444,000
Feb.	6,016,000	13,085,000	2,328,422,000
March	3,776,000	16,713,000	2,315,975,000
April	6,122,000	11,503,000	2,316,948,000
May	27,322,000	11,919,000	2,319,548,000
June	122,735,000	8,312,000	2,331,495,000
July	2,432,108,000	11,395,000	2,432,922,000
Aug.	41,239,000	11,780,000	2,500,230,000
Sept.	92,563,000	6,849,000	2,548,241,000
Oct.	.....	.....	2,636,010,000

"For the entire twenty-six months of the war period, Aug. 1, 1914, to Oct. 1, 1916, the total imports of gold in exact figures were $858,095,063; exports, $230,828,577, the excess of imports over exports being $627,267,086.

TRADE WITH URUGUAY.

Better Shipping Facilities Would Greatly Increase It.

Lack of adequate shipping facilities has hampered American exporters in taking full advantage of the trade opportunities in Uruguay, according to H. L. Spahr, United States Consul at Montevideo, who arrived in this city yesterday for a stay of several days for the purpose of conferring with merchants interested in developing trade with Uruguay. While here Mr. Spahr will make his headquarters at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House.

"Exports from the United States to my district," said Mr. Spahr, "would have been larger had shipping facilities been better. The lack of transportation made it impossible to fill many orders, while the same cause operated to delay deliveries of merchandise too late for the season for which they were ordered. More ships flying the American flag are needed to serve properly the trade between New York and Montevideo.

"The war, of course, has rendered it impossible for German traders in Montevideo to get goods from Germany while the British blockade prevents them from procuring supplies from neutral countries which otherwise might be in a position to furnish such merchandise. Before the European conflict began British, German, French, and Italian imports into Uruguay aggregated $30,000,000 annualy, but this volume of trade has dwindled to about $30,000,000 at the present time. British, shipments into Uruguay are holding up fairly well, but those from the other countries named have fallen.

"During the last fiscal year, shipments of American coal, wheat, and sugar, which did not before enter into the commerce of Uruguay, were received in fair quantities, but at very high prices. Apart from the world-wise rise in commodity prices, Uruguay, which produces practically nothing in the manufactured line, has been wholly dependent for such products from abroad. The high freight rates and other charges have therefore naturally still further boosted prices for all imported commodities."

While the freight rates on some commodities were high as to render their importation prohibitive, Consul Spahr said he thought American exporters had a good chance at this time to build up a fair trade in such lines as dry goods, novelties, food products, canned goods, iron and steel manufactures, chemicals, and pharmeceutical products. The Consul said American firms need have no hesitancy in doing business in Montevideo, as the leading mercantile houses in Uruguay's capital were wholly reliable. Full information regarding the standing of such firms, he said, could be obtained here through such agencies as the National City Bank, Dun's or Bradstreet's.

The Uruguayans are getting big prices for hides, skins, wool, and meat. Exports of these products, which in 1913 were valued at around $57,000,000, had risen to $70,000,000. The declared exports to the United States in the fiscal year 1915 had risen to $10,000,000, a heavy gain since 1913. The world is so impatient for Uruguay's products, Mr. Spahr said, that the sellers were about able to dictate prices and terms.

32,805,883 SPINDLES HERE.

Census Bureau Finds We Are Increasing Our Cotton Output.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The Census Bureau finds that the United States is steadily increasing its cotton spindles. Preliminary statistics for the cotton year show that we have now 32,805,883 spindles out of the world's total of 151,667,000. The greatest cotton spinning country is England, with 60,000,000 spindles. England is producing a larger amount of cotton goods in proportion to looms in operation than this country.

At the same time the United States just now is consuming an unusually large amount of cotton, due to the manufacture of high explosives for Europe. The increase of spindles since 1915 in the United States has been only 2.6 per cent., while the increase of consumption of cotton used has been 14.3 per cent.

The total consumption in American mills was 6,397,613 bales of cotton and 880,916 bales of linters. The corresponding amounts for the year ended July 31, 1915, were 5,567,362 bales and 411,845 bales, respectively; and for the year ended Aug. 31, 1914, 5,577,408 bales and 307,325 bales, respectively. The consumption of cotton during the cotton year 1916 represented increases of 14.3 per cent. and 14.7 per cent., as compared with that for the cotton years 1915 and 1914, respectively, and the corresponding percentages of increase for linters were 113.9 and 186.6.

There has been an increase of spindles in the world since 1904 of 40,000,000. There are in the world now 6,513 cotton manufacturing concerns, of which England has 2,004, and this country about one-third of that number. The cotton industry is growing steadily in India, where there are 6,848,000 spindles, and the local mills are taking practically the entire Indian crop of cotton, so that England must continue to look to the United States for her raw supply.

DUTY ON SCULPTURES.

Rules for Guidance on It by the Treasury Department.

The Treasury Department, in answering an inquiry by the Collector of Customs at Los Angeles, as to the evidence required for the classification of sculpture and statuary under the tariff, issued rules which have the force of a general order to all classifying officers of the Government. The Los Angeles Collector sent a sample to Washington in the form of a miniature portraying the figure of a child. According to Assistant Secretary Peters, the miniature showed professional skill and artistic merit, and thus fell within the scope of the term "sculpture," as defined by the Customs Court.

The evidence required by the Government of importers in order to secure free entry under Paragraph 652 of the tariff as an original sculpture, or entry under Paragraph 376 at 15 per cent. as a work of art, were set forth in the order as follows:

First—Certificate of the artist that he is a professional sculptor, and that the articles were executed by him or under his supervision, and that they are copies, replicas, or reproductions, (other than the first or second replicas or reproductions.)

Second—If shown impossible to produce artist's certificate, the declaration of seller or shipper may be accepted.

Third—In the absence of the foregoing and satisfactory explanation therefor the importer's oath may be received. The name of the sculptor and place of production of the articles should be shown. If such evidence is presented and the customs officials are satisfied with its correctness, and the report of the Appraiser indicates that the articles possess artistic merit, they should be assessed with duty at the rate of 15 per cent. under Paragraph 376.

Articles of ivory not falling, under the above rulings, within Paragraphs 652 or 376, should, in the opinion of the department, be assessed with duty at 35 per cent., as manufactures of ivory, under Paragraph 367.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Shell Chains, Seaweed, and Other Articles Are Passed On.

Tasmania shell chains were yesterday held by the Board of General Appraisers to be properly dutiable at 60 per cent. as jewelry. The merchandise, which was imported by the L. D. Anderson Jewelry Company, Chicago, consisted of necklaces about 50 inches in circumference, composed of small colored conical-shaped sea shells pierced and strung on cotton cord, the ends being knotted together without a clasp. Judge Sullivan said in his decision for the board that the proof submitted by the importers was not sufficient to convince the board that the Collector erred in his return as jewelry. That officer was affirmed.

The Ohashi Importing Company, San Francisco, protested the Collector's classification of merchandise invoiced as dried seaweed in cans. The Collector took duty at 25 per cent. as a prepared vegetable, while the importers claimed free entry as crude seaweed. It developed at the trial that a part of the shipment had been treated with shoyu. In respect to this part of the consignment, Judge Waite said the board would have to consider it as taken out of the class of crude seaweed. The Collector was affirmed as to the goods so treated, but reversed in his assessment on the balance of the commodity.

Judge Cooper handed down decisions in several protest cases involving the values placed on Venetian laces and lace articles entered at New York. The customs men raised prices on the goods to meet what they considered foreign market values. This action was disapproved, Judge Cooper deciding that the entered values were correct. The exporters of the merchandise were Antoinetta Janelli, Meisuir, Italy; Hardwil Brothers, G. MaBoutrous, N. S. Maloof, and Guido Guetta, all of Venice. In addition to the lace goods, the importations comprised lace board, bedspreads, tablecloths, medaillons, and centre pieces.

The same General Appraiser took action in a protest dealing with the dutiable value of a model gown described as a royal lace dress. It was understood to be created by Bulloz, Paris, the shipper being Eschwege & Co., also of Paris. It was entered as worth 600 francs. The appraising officials raised this valuation materially, and Judge Cooper indorsed their action to the extent of holding that duty would have to be paid on the basis of 900 francs.

Judge Brown, acting as a reappraisement official, approved the action of port officials here in raising values on French tapestries generally known as Aubusson tapestries. Just how much the local Appraiser put up the prices was not revealed by the General Appraiser's decision. The latter official, however, held that an advance of 50 per cent. accrued.

Philadelphia importers of cheese from A. Berner, Naples, brought a reappraisement proceeding to determine the foreign market value of certain cheese, which, according to the evidence, lost weight on the way across the ocean, and approximately 5 per cent. of its weight. The Appraiser made a constructive advance by dividing the total invoice value by the weight as shown by the weigher's return, and taking the quotient as the unit value. By this method the appraisement sheets indicated a per se advance from 225 lire to 228.52 lire per 100 kilos. Judge Brown said the testimony before him showed, and he so found as a fact on the record, that there was no increase in value per kilo by reason of the evaporation of the cheese. Consequently he held, there could be no advance per kilo. The Appraiser was reversed, and the entered value sustained.

More Cotton Goods Are Advanced.

Watts, Stebbins & Co. of this city yesterday advanced these 36-inch Manchenville goods half a cent a yard: Muslin, cambric, longcloth, nainsook, percale, and brown.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..6:16|Sun sets..5:05|Moon rises..3:54

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:27	5:44	11:48	11:54
Governors Island	5:52	6:05	12:25	12:00
Hell Gate	7:39	8:11	1:34	2:06

Arrived—Monday, Oct. 23.

SS Lapland, Liverpool, Oct. 12.
SS New York, Liverpool, Oct. 14.
SS Laconia, Liverpool, Oct. 14.
SS Giuseppi Verdi, Naples, Oct. 9.
SS Amazonia, Liverpool, Oct. 5.
SS Ioannina, Gibraltar, Oct. 8.
SS Drome, Bordeaux, Oct. 1.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, Oct. 18.
SS Le Coq, Ferrol, Oct. 7.
SS Sosa, Santa Marta, Oct. 4.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Oct. 20.
SS Valeria, London, Oct. 8.
SS Southerdown, St. Nazaire, Oct. 10.
SS Davanger, Manchester, Oct. 7.
SS Tulia, Baltimore, Oct. 21.
SS Carolina, San Juan, Oct. 19.
SS Petroleine, Rouen, Oct. 3.
SS Nefell, Piraeus, Sept. 28.
SS Josef, Havana, Oct. 8.
SS American, Santos, Sept. 28.
SS Standard, Tuxpam, Oct. 14.
SS Henry R. Mallory, Newport News, Oct. 21.
SS Denis, Liverpool, Oct. 21.
SS Nordboun, Matanzas, Oct. 17.
SS Viator, Havana, Oct. 13.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Petroleine	Rouen	Oct. 3
Calabria	Naples	Oct. 3
Roma	Marseilles	Oct. 5
Rigel	Barcelona	Oct. 4
Minerva	Amsterdam	Oct. 6
Mesaba	London	Oct. 10
Alsion	La Pallice	Oct. 7
Camerata	Havre	Oct. 9
El Capitan	Cristobal	Oct. 14
*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Oct. 16
Hogendrop	Cristobal	Oct. 16
Veerhaven	Rotterdam	Oct. 7
Chemung	Deal	Oct. 9
Sibiria	Plymouth	Oct. 10
Metapan	Havana	Oct. 20
Havana	Havana	Oct. 21
El Valle	Galveston	Oct. 18

DUE TOMORROW.

Munamar	Antilla	Oct. 21
Advance	Cristobal	Oct. 18
Mandeville	Jamaica	Oct. 20
Oberon	Amsterdam	Oct. 6

DUE THURSDAY.

Rochester	London	Oct. 12
Zyldyk	Kirkwall	Oct. 14
Caracas	San Juan	Oct. 21
Bermudian	Bermuda	Oct. 24
Peninsula	Kingston	Oct. 21
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Oct. 23
Tuscania	Liverpool	Oct. 21
Creole	New Orleans	Oct. 21

DUE FRIDAY.

Escaut	Calais	Oct. 8
Strathalbyn	La Pallice	Oct. 12
Nigaristan	Havre	Oct. 10
Celtic	Liverpool	Oct. 18
Stephen	Naples, and	Oct. 11
D. N. Luckenbach	Santos	Oct. 4
American	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 21
El Mar	New Orleans	Oct. 21

DUE SATURDAY.

Ascenia	London	Oct. 14
Elgfrid	Barry	Oct. 12
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Oct. 25

DUE SUNDAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	Oct. 21
Mongolia	London	Oct. 17
Alicante	Barcelona	Oct. 15
Framlington Court	Cardiff	Oct. 12
Dorrington Court	Havre	Oct. 15
Mexico	Havana	Oct. 26
Monterey	Nassau	Oct. 28
Nefels	Gibraltar	Oct. 8
Colorado	Hull	Oct. 14

DUE MONDAY.

Noordam	Falmouth	Oct. 21
Chicago	Bordeaux	Oct. 15
Sacramento	Buenos Aires	Oct. 5
Pastores	Havana	Oct. 28
Coamo	San Juan	Oct. 25
Millinocket	Porto Rico	Oct. 23

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Oriente, Galveston		12:00 M.
Canopic, Naples	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Moreno, Argentina	9:30 A.M.	3:00 A.M.
Iowan, Bahia	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
City of Columbus	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Krooniand, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Jungshoved, Argentina	12:00 M.	8:00 P.M.
Idaho, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Henry R. Mallory, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

United States, Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Denis, Pernambuco	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
El Dia, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sixaola, Santiago	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mancona, Argentine	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prins Willem I., Haiti	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Iowan, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Sav.		3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux		3:00 P.M.
Mancona, Argentine	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bjornstjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
San Giorgi, Naples	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Turks Isles	5:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Metapan, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. Johns	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sao Paulo, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mongolia, London	——	12:00 M.
Calabria, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Galileo, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Apalachee, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Munamar, Antilla	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Tuscania, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Medina, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., OCT. 23.

SS Herbert G. Wylie, Tampico to New York, 31 miles E. of Key West at noon.
SS Texas, Port Arthur to New York, 81 miles E. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Perfection, Tampico to New York, 6 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, 110 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Monterey, Vera Cruz to New York, 137 miles W. of Havana at 7 P. M.
SS El Capitan, Colon to New York, 211 miles S. at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, 222 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, 190 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, 273 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
Tug W. B. Kane, Brunswick to New York, 42 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, 264 miles S. at noon.
SS Camargo, Matanzas to New York, 68 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, 130 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Munamar, Nipe to New York, 382 miles S. at noon.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, 475 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, 336 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Standard, Tampico to New York, 75 miles S. at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Espagne, at Bordeaux, Oct. 23.
SS Hellig Olav, at Kirkwall, Oct. 21.
SS Aeon, at Gibraltar, Oct. 19.
SS Mongolian, at Liverpool, Oct. 21.
SS St. Louis, at Liverpool, Oct. 21.
SS Ailoth, at Rotterdam, Oct. 21.
SS Manchuria, at London, Oct. 22.
SS Susquehanna, at Durban, Oct. 19.
SS Trevieter, at Rotterdam, Oct. 20.
SS Purus, at Rio Janeiro, Oct. 21.
SS City of Savannah, at St. Lucia, Oct. 22.
SS Madonna, at Bordeaux, Oct. 17.
SS Waaldijk, at Liverpool, Oct. 17.
SS Cluny Castle, at Port Elizabeth, Oct. 19.
SS Older, at Havre, Oct. 19.
SS Curacos, at Arica, Oct. 21.
SS Francisco, at Hull, Oct. 21.
SS Van der Duyn, at Tocopilla, Oct. 22.
SS Noorderoyk, at Rotterdam, Oct. 23.
SS Chinese Prince, at Balboa, Oct. 23.
SS Pastores, at Cristobal, Oct. 25.

Sailed.

SS Chicago, from Bordeaux, Oct. 22.
SS Sinaia, from Havre, Oct. 19.
SS Mooremac, from Rio Janeiro, Oct. 21.
SS Chalkydon, from Marseilles, Oct. 21.
SS Ameland, from Kirkwall, Oct. 19.
SS Noordam, from Falmouth, Oct. 21.
SS Alderney, from Cristobal, Oct. 23.

Passed.

SS Minnehaha, New York for London, passed the Lizard.
SS Olaf Maerek, New York for ——, passed the Lizard.
SS Aeon, New York for Piraeus, passed Gibraltar.
SS Millades Embricos, New York for Piraeus, passed Gibraltar.
SS San Guglielmo, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.

South and Central America Mails.

Barbados, St. Lucia, Guiana, North Brazil, Iquitos, Pernambuco, Parahyba, Natal, and Cabedello, via Barbados, Para, Ceara, Maceio, Pernambuco, and Cabedello, at 9 A. M.—Denis.....Oct. 24

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo and Buenos Aires, at 12 M.—Manaulk.....Oct. 24

Jamaica and Colombia, except Cauca and Narino Departments, (Panama and Canal Zone must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 9:30 A. M.—Santa Marta.....Oct. 25

Victoria, Rio Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Santos, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Victoria, Rio Janeiro, Santos, Sao Francisco, and Rio Grande do Sul, at 12 M.—Jungshoved.....Oct. 25

Barbados, St. Lucia, Guiana, North Brazil, Iquitos, Pernambuco, Parahyba, Natal, and Cabedello, (registered mail closes 8 P. M. Oct. 24,) at 5:30 P. M., by rail to Norfolk, Va., and thence—Denis.....Oct. 25

Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Panama, Canal Zone, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chili, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras, and letter mail for Salvator must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Colon.....Oct. 26

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 9 A. M.—Macona.....Oct. 27

South Brazil, (State of Rio Grande Sul must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Iowan.....Oct. 27

Jamaica, Guatemala, Honduras, (except Amapala City, Choluteca, Departments of Colon and Atlantida, other than port of Tela, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa and Yuscaran,) and Salvador, (letter mail only,) via Santiago, Kingston, Puerto Barrios, Puerto Cortes, Tela, and Belize, (Cuba and British Honduras must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12:30 P. M.—Saxaola..Oct. 27

Brazil and Iquitos, (State of Rio Grande do Sul must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Sao Paulo.....Oct. 28

Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chili, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Metapan.Oct. 28

Transatlantic Mails.

Azores Islands, Gibraltar, Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, via Ponta Delgada, Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa, at 9 A. M.—Canopic.....Oct. 24

Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Krooniand..Oct. 25

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Christiansand and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—United States..Oct. 26

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia and East Indies, (specially addressed only,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post) —New York.....Oct. 28

Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M. (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Giorgio.....Oct. 28

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—Bergenfjord.....Oct. 28

France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Rochambeau.....Oct. 28

Azores Islands, (Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 9:30 P. M., by rail to Providence, R. I., and thence —Roma.....Oct. 28

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Sept. 20; Hong Kong, Sept. 23; Shanghai, Sept. 28; Yokohama, Oct. 2; Honolulu, Oct. 13—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Persia Maru, were dispatched east on Oct. 20, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Oct. 24.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Kobe, Oct. 4; Yokohama, Oct. 5—which arrived per steamer Sado, were dispatched east from Seattle on Oct. 20, and are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, Oct. 25.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Shanghai (via Seattle)—Protesilaus..Oct. 24
Shanghai (and specially addressed mail for China and Japan) via Seattle—Sado Maru.....Oct. 27
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....Oct. 27
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia.....Oct. 28
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Siberia Maru.....Oct. 28
Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle —Tamba Maru.....Nov. 1
Guam and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....Nov. 1

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M., Oct. 28, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Oct. 28, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium and Netherlands—Service suspended.
Germany, Austria and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 11 A. M. Nov. 2, SS Ioannina.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. Oct. 24, SS Canopic.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Oct. 26, SS United States.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Oct. 26, SS United States, and at 8:30 A. M. Oct. 28, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 28, SS San Giorgio and at 9 A. M. Nov. 2, SS Giuseppi Verdi.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,633. —In Bankruptcy.—DUFFY - CARNEY CO., Bankrupt.

Duffy-Carney Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 26th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on November 8th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., when may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, October 20th, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—23,008.

Notice is given that ALEXAS GEORGOPOULOS, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, November 27, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—23,647.

Notice is given that NICOLA SASSO, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, November 27th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—23,446.

Notice is given that MAX KORNFELD, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, November 27th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—23,626.

Notice is given that SIDNEY H. SMITH, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, November 27th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—20,407.

Notice is given that LOUIS GOLDBERG and HERMAN SAGMAN, individually and trading as Goldberg & Sagman, Bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, November 27th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,754. —In Bankruptcy.—ELIZABETH EUELL, Bankrupt.

Elizabeth Euell was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 19th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on November 8th, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, October 20th, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE

(ALBANY DAY LINE)
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points East, West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Steamers leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M.; landing at Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
One-Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point and Bear Mountain.
Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, New York. Tel. 4141 Spring.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Leaves daily except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., 6 P. M., for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tel. 1097 Spring.

Sight-Seeing Yachts Around New York
Leave Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 5373.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. From Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

REFEREES' SALE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—NEWBOLD MORRIS, Plaintiff, against F

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *verus* or *against*.

FEDERAL

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—816—T. P. Keyes, plaintiff, v. The People of the State of Illinois.—Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

846—J. W. Bull, appit., v. H. Campbell, jr.—Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

483—Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co., plaintiff, v. C. L. Crean et al.—Per curiam: Judgment reversed, with costs.

484—The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co. of Texas et al., plaintiffs, v. Mrs. E. A. Cassady, admin'stratrix, &c.—Per curiam: Judgment affirmed, with costs.

507—G. Christopher et al., plaintiffs, v. J. Mungen and H. Mungen, her husband.—Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Original—Ex parte in matter of the Indiana Transportation Co., pet.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of prohibition granted, and rule to show cause ordered to issue, returnable Dec. 4 next.

106—D. S. Lehon, plaintiff, v. City of Atlanta.—Further consideration of motion to dismiss or affirm postponed to hearing on merits.

477—The Arizona Copper Co., Ltd., plaintiff, v. R. Bray.—Further consideration of motion to dismiss or affirm postponed to hearing on the merits.

426—Southern Pacific Co. et al., plaintiffs, v. Darnell-Taenzer Lumber Co. et al.—Further consideration of motion to dismiss or affirm and of the petition for writ of certiorari postponed to hearing on merits.

534—Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry. Co., plaintiff, v. Texas Packing Co.—Ordered on summary docket.

541—Wellsville Oil Co., plaintiff, v. M. A. Miller (nee Everett) et al.—Ordered placed on summary docket.

600—P. C. Dickson, plaintiff, v. Luck Land Co.—Ordered placed on summary docket.

629—Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co., pet., v. The United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Seventh Circuit granted.

719—The United States, pet., v. I. Engelbretsen Ness.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit granted.

691—The State of Ohio, pet., v. A. A. Ferris, receiver, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit denied.

692—The Town of New Bern et al., pets., v. The National Bank of Barnesville, Ohio.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit denied.

694—C. W. Parker et al., pets., v. E. W. Ross, guardian, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Seventh Circuit denied.

704—Keystone Coal and Coke Co., pet., v. M. Fekete, &c.; 705—Same v. F. Thry, &c.; 706—Same v. Heimlinger, &c., and 707—Same v. A. Muller.—Petition for writs of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit denied.

705—F. S. Slocomb & Co., Inc., pet., v. A. C. Layman Machine Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Third Circuit denied.

708—F. S. Slocomb & Co., Inc., pet., v. A. C. Layman Machine Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Third Circuit denied.

711—Elliott Varnish Co., pet., v. Sears, Roebuck & Co., trustee.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Seventh Circuit denied.

501—Sun Co., pet., v. Vinton Petroleum Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit denied.

537—J. B. Smith et al., pets., v. the United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit denied.

616—W. Lewis et al., executors, &c., pets., v. Caledonian Ins. Co. et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit denied.

701—S. Lord, master, &c., pet., v. W. Ledwitch et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fourth Circuit denied.

707—C. Griggs et al., &c., pets., v. Hon. Page Morris, U. S. District Judge, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit denied.

716—E. Clemens Horst Co., pet., v. Pabst Brewing Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit denied.

30—The Chicago & Alton R. R. Co., applt., v. the United States; and, 58, the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley R. R. Co., applt., v. the United States.—Passed, to be restored to call under provisions of Sec. 9, Rule 26, on motion of counsel for the United States.

33—The United States, plaintiff, v. H. C. Shauver.—Passed, to be restored to call under provisions of Sec. 9, Rule 26, on motion of counsel for United States.

59—International Harvester Co. of New Jersey et al., appits., v. The United States.—Passed, to be restored to call under provisions of Sec. 9, Rule 26, on motion of counsel for United States.

492—Oregon & California R. R. Co. et al. v. The United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit to bring up whole record and cause submitted for United States. Motion to advance submitted for United States.

116—F. V. Gascoigne, plaintiff, v. G. F. Lapeyre et al., and 656—Same appellant v. C. P. Fenner, &c., et al.—Motion to consolidate submitted for Gasquet in support of motion and for defendants and appellees in opposition thereto.

67—The Hart Steel Co. et al., pets., v. The Railroad Supply Co., pet., v. Elyria Iron & Steel Co.—Motions to be submitted for respondent in No. 67 and petitioner in No. 95.

686—Exploration Co., Ltd., et al., applts., v. The United States.—Motion to advance submitted for applts.

228—The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co., plaintiff, v. Farmers' and Savings Trust Co., administrator, &c.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for plaintiff.

728—Ennis Brown Co., pet., v. Central Pacific Ry. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

717—J. W. Thompson, petr., v. The Franklin National Bank.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Court of the District of Columbia submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

699—J. T. Beecroft, plff., v. The Great Northern Railway Co.—Motion to place on summary docket submitted for plaintiff.

637—Illinois Central R. R. Co. et al., plffs., v. G. R. Williams.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for defendant in support of motion and for plaintiffs in opposition thereto.

78—W. P. Cross, applt., v. The United States.—Submitted.

27—The Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, plff., v. L. Rivera.—Passed temporarily.

28—The Right Rev. L. H. Boeyaems, Bishop of Zeugma, &c., trustee, plff., v. L. Ah Leong.—Submitted.

8—J. Sim, petr., v. W. Edenborn, and 9—T. F. Alder, petr., v. W. Edenborn.—Reargument commenced for petitioners, continued for respondent, and concluded for petitioners.

22—Pennsylvania R. R. Co. v. W. F. Jacoby & Co.—Reargument commenced for Pennsylvania R. R. Co.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Oct. 24: Nos. 22, 24, 29, 31, (and 32,) 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, (and 50 and 39,) and 41, (and 42.)

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 323, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Foundation Co<O'Rourke.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Chambers 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10 A. M. Equity calendar for argument:
Ind D Cup<Errett. Same<Hudson R D L.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 407, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Causes from this calendar will be assigned to Judge Augustus N. Hand for trial as required.

Equity calendar:

David Trial<Rexlite.	Waldes<Inter Mfgs Agency, Inc.
Bjur<Kindler & C.	Goldberg<Friedman.
Same<Hardman, Peck.	NY Scaffolding<Columbia Mills, Inc.
Same<Ricca & Son.	Am Safety Device Co< same.
Machlett<Waite & Bartlett Mfg Co.	

DISTRICT COURT—Neterer, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Aldrich<Penn RR.	Texas Co<Houston.
McWilliams<Ward & Colby.	Embricos<Barber.
Smith<SS Finland.	Cornell Stbt<Tug Newark.
Rose<Motor Boat Hunter.	Stanwood Twg<Tug N Y Cent No 8.
D. L & W RR<Lder Despatch.	

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:15 A. M.—Equity.

Kintner & B<Atlantic Communication Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 357, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar.

Adamowitch<NYC RR.	Matt J Ward<Goelbet,
US<Karplus & Hersberger.	Kushma<Carnegie Stl.
Guterman<Sheverick.	Gray<Mayer.
Prairie O & G<Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins.	Friedman<Penn RR.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg. Common law.

Case on—Norus<N Y & Cuba Mail SS Co. | Kanesraky<A C L RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.

US<Kinnick et al. Same<Tillotta.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR—

Kelly<Penn T & T Co.	Carley, exr<Harper et al.
Lentil Hou<D'Aischot al.	Simpson, rec'r<Kumpf.
Ricciardelli, adm'x<NY Cent RR.	Franklin<Kidd, exrx.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—Litigated motions.

Re Bklyn Bank<McElhinney.	P Co<Rice.
Kight<Kight.	Re Hyman.
Nelson<Parshley.	Re Lagenby.
Bank<Susque Coal Co.	Ningara Mills Co< Von Bayer.
Montgomery Lt & W	Miller<Kaulbach.
Cohen<Geiser.	Plumert<Mayer.
Rodgers<Shirmer.	Re Trull, (2.)
Ring<Ring.	Kenworthy<Driscoll.
Lichtenstein<Sturm.	Wolosewich<Lepprok
Swirsky<Levy.	Rty Co.
Schwartz<Grinstein.	Lyons<NY Rys.
Michelson<Johnson	Abdelnour<Philippine
Gifford Co.	Emb Co, Inc.
Re Scanlan.	Five Boroughs Rty
Flagler<Browne.	Co<Morris.
Perrin<Perrin.	Municipal Lien Co<
Re Bennet.	Topkits.
Mers<Muller.	CNY<Ulman.
Frederick Co, Inc<	Re Goldberg.
Nat'l Bridge Wks.	Thorsch<Reinach.
Hun<Mackey.	Forcombsk<Davis
Bigelow<Pfd & Cas Co.	Bournonville Co.
Farmer<Keller Farmer	Canadian Agcy, Ltd<
Robinson<Levering.	Assets Realis Co.
Re Sherman<Dickstein.	Schnitzer<Postal Tran Service Co.
Met Sav Bk<Straeck.	NorthernBk<Sproessig
Re O'Hare.	CNY<Donlan, (2.)
Hauser<Slingerman.	Market<D Meyer Brew.
City R R Co<Strauss.	CNY<Mears.
Re Kummer.	Barber<Barber.
McCaffrey<McCaffrey.	Re Clark.
Int Elec Sm Mach Co<	Lehrer<Bachrach.
Columbia Util Corp.	Lipschitz<Lipschitz.
Seery<Curtis.	Lindhelm<Massillin
Cozens Cabinet Co, Inc	Rubber Co.
Empire Mfg Co.	Goldstein<Cuneo.
Mann<Mann.	Ferro<Ferro.
South Am Sec Co<	Meeks<Gravier.
McKelvey, (4.)	Shirkes<Melville.
Medwin<Bernstein.	Dreitzer<Dreitzer.
Re South Am Sec Co<	Rosenthal<GingoldRty
McKelvey.	Hofmann<Hofmann.
Re Weide<Warendorff.	Weinberg<Weinberg.
Re Hyland.	Kaplan.
Crane Co<Casey.	Farber<Farber.
Re Belpedon<Schrenkeisen.	Bowles<Bowles.

PART II.—Pendleton, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Klein<Pumpkins.	Hirsch & Schofield<
Model Producing<	Gusmer.
Tribune Assn.	Lichtenberg<Gostin.
Same<Sun Print & Pub.	Herrmann<Herrmann.
Marsh Ross Corp<U S	Seaboard Nat Bk<
San Effluents Sep.	Reid.
Rosenthal<Margulies.	Fenlon<Cole.
Morrell<Emmerant	Moran<Vreeland.
Ind Sav Bk.	Hotasale<Thanasules.
Dangler<Dangler.	McGovern<Curran.
Miskinoff<Miskinoff.	Lesser<Lesser.
Humphries<Eagle	Ven Prag<Stern.
Humphries.	Rosenkrans<Eagle
Leopold<N Y Times.	Sav & Loan Co.
Knath<Eng Mat Export Co.	Nobel<Leahy.
Volk<Volk.	Byoir<Peirce.
Preferred causes:	Triumph Film Corp<
Pollack<Sachs.	Jacobs.
Parson<Peiser.	Whitesell<Burns Bros.
Karsh<Mitchell.	Goodwin<Toole.
General calendar:	Kennedy<Wallace.
Lincoln Mig<N Y Tel.	Canaday<Arch Amus.
Hillman<Breitman, (2.)	Flynn<Flynn.
	Rosenthal<Rosenthal.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Battery Co<Light Co.	Schneider<Casualty Co.
Tuck & Co<Tansy.	Casket Co<Gammond.
Weitt<Colbert.	Ballard<Friedeberg.
Gluck<Blauner.	Case on.
Horeman Co<Film Serv.	

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.

Supplementary calendar.

Inq.—Lord<Muenzer.	Wicks<McKenna.
Margolies<Cons Gas Co.	Mullarsky<NY Central
Rohlieder<L V Co.	G Taube<Fowler.
Marks<Blauner.	T Taube<same.
Bertolino<L V Co.	Rubenstein<Int R T.
Provenzano<H & G	Frei<Robinson.
Piney Pk & Bk RR.	M Waizer<Zehnter.
Ginna<CNY.	H Waizer<same.
Spallmo<Saffir. (2.)	Kantrowitz<Stern & Sons, Inc.
Rimando<Weeks.	Bucala<Blumenthal.
Longbeach<CNY.	Lyall<CNY.
Scheinkman<Int R T.	A Koenig<Carvel Co.
Ward<Unger.	N Koenig<same.
Reiss<Jeffreys & Co.	S Goldman<Zehnter.
Hyjeck<NY Times.	M Goldman<same.
Graf<B, Q C & S RR.	Film Exch<Kalem Co.
Gottlieb<same.	Rosenthal<Courier Co.
Hyland<McNeille.	Stern<Vanderber.

Day calendar called at 2:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Parts III. to XVIII. for trial.

Caruana<Norma Dress.	Leitner<N Y Railways.
Fingerhut<Schlechter.	Hunsberger<Guaranty Trust.
Cammarata<Rinschler.	Zimmerman<Ullman.
Piccinelli<Barone.	Smith<Sharms.
Unger<South Bkn Ry.	McNair<Maijrgan.
Rice<Cons Tel & Elec Subway.	Tschifke<Kuper.
Sheridan<King.	Rosenwald<Friedman.
Turesky<Rosenstock.	Schechner<
Corrigan<Bobbs-Merrill.	Schernobelsky.
Guermandi<	Cohen<Int R T.
Cavagnaro.	Pelot<same.
	Panish<Binney.
	Guntzer<Healy.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.

Malts<Bacharach.	Same<Yonkers Pub.
Hennessey<Emp Sub.	Ransom<Degnon Cont.
Pembroke<NY Rys.	Amory<NY Times.

PART X.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.

Linneball<Levy Dairy.	Galob<I I R R.
Wise<Alpha Cement.	Schmidt<CNY (2.)

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.

Melchin<Vietar.	Same<Yonkers Pub.
Fay<Press Co.	Ransom<Degnon Cont.

PART XII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.

Fay<Troy Record Co.	Same<Stivers Print.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on. Supplementary calendar.

Inq.—Zinn<Grocery Co.	Bohm<Book Offices.
Mut Consumers<Messer.	Yohalem<Geoffrier.
Mack<Denkmann.	Bassman<Rich Co.
Wolf<Realty Co.	Herbert<Ins Cos (2.)
Connell<Lyon.	Pearse<Vannemann.
Penhollow<Penhollow.	Szakanary<Plano Co.
Fleischmann<Fleischmann.	Hyman<Hartford.
Esterly Co<Marks.	Mitchell<Kleinrock.
Hartford Co<CNY. (2.)	Wurlitzer Co<Glasco.
	Carter<Clayton Co.

Day calendar called at 2:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Parts XIII. to XVIII. for trial.

Orecek<Wissewitz.	MacDonald<Streitwolf.
Marcus<Metzger.	Mariash<Brighton Co.
McQuade<Quasack.	Wickstrom<Peck.
Ogden<Turi's Sons.	Wood<Rooney.
Vetter<Holbrook.	Hannon<De Grushe.
Busch<Cohen.	McNeiss<Stillman.
Tietz<Silberstein.	Lorillard<Golda.
U S Wood Co<CNY.	Del bs<Goldenberg.
Green<Garthe.	Sayre<Equip Corp.
Same<Peduto.	Board of Education<
Same<Venetos.	Md Casualty Co.
Same<136 W 28 St.	Townley<Smith.
Blauner<Fegenhauner.	Chelsea Realty<Byrd.
Lexington Av Property Co<Stone<Thomas.	Lal Lake's Son<Cohen.
Harper<Tighe Cont Co	Bond<Little.
Crombie<Surety Co.	McKegney<Ill Surety.
Blumenkorn<Blumenkorn.	Salaznow<Schnurmacher.
Alexander & Rt Co<	Mtg Assoc<Hanf.
Golod.	Fish<Vanderlip.
Lefler<Trembley.	House<Hickson.

PART XV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.—Cases on.

PART XVI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Cases on.

PART XVII.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar:

Morris Ginsberg.	Catherine Armstrong.
Augustus L Appelles.	William W Smith.
Mary G Pinkney.	Charlotte L McClave.
Harold de Bloom.	John Poth.
Mary A McPartland.	Robert J Turley.
Adelaide K Thomas.	Emil Esselborn.
James Conroy.	William Kramer.
Jessie Glendenning.	George S Lynde.
Abraham Cohen.	William Collins.
Frederick Yung.	Selig Littman.
Edwin Frank, infant.	Mary A Ahearn.
Pearl Friedman.	Anson Camp.
Aaron Greenberg.	John Poth.
Augustino Fasolino.	Agnes T Diamond.
Pauline Hoffman.	Alice L Trudeau, inf.
Annie Jaker.	Samuel Frost.
Marion Kadian.	Catharine W Loney.
Katz infants.	E O Brinckerhoff.
Frederick Killinger.	Georgianna R Rutter.
Francis Moran.	J Augustus Johnson.
McKiernan infants.	Anne R Mellon.
Neustadt infants.	John O'Connor.
Lucia Pepe.	Sabato Di Domenico.
Hazel Davis.	Tomaszewicz infants.
Morris Staub.	Annie McDonough.
Alice Schilling.	Samuel Josephowitz.
Stoklasa infants.	Katharine Steckert.
George Schor.	George D Thrift.
Frank Trapani.	Theophilus J Bloomer.
Dorothy W Warriecke.	John S Hillabrant.
Sophie Appel.	Joseph M McFadden.
Ella W Bley.	Marcus B Buford.
Edith Danciger.	M Clara Smith.
Wells Dimer.	Cornelius H Bertrand.
Hubbard infants.	Nicholas Seagriest.
Edward Katz.	Francis W Seagriest.
Pinner infants.	Gussie Gersten.
Zimmerman infants.	Constance E Gianotti.
Francis Cartwright.	Mary F Solliday.
Albert P Dexheimer.	George Schlesinger.
Elizabeth Ettinger.	Roland D Onffroy.
Adolph Holdermann.	Anna Weller.
Frederick Kohler.	Patrick T McGlynn.
McCarthy infants.	William O'Donnell.
Martha C Baker.	Caroline H Kennedy.
Tietz infants.	Catherine J Hickson.
Eisner infants.	Johann H Fett.
Finn infants.	Mary Mele.
Mary F Tone.	James S Underhill.
Thomas J Waters.	Father M Murphy.
Louis Schlitten.	Margaret Bowsky.
Henry Honeyman.	Thomas S Doyle.
Vincenza Loiacomo.	Wills for probate:
Rte Cochran.	Emily R Terry.
Morris Schachnowitz.	Albert Goldman.
Gaylord S Truesdell.	Sarah A Kellogg.
Henry Kahn.	Merlin Nattal.
Jesse Gillender.	

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Ernest G W Woerz, Nellie Sabin Hyde Farmer and also Nellie Hyde Farmer.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Litigated motions.

NY Steam Co<Mad Av Co.	Healy<Ajax Co.
Foster<Frank.	Sargeant Co<White.
Merchants Co<Fischbein.	Levitman<Cohen.
Faron<Sheehan.	Brown<Barrett.
Light<Silverman.	Hancock<Bohn & Son.
Shotwell<Seidenberg.	Bed Co<Steinfeld.
Nassau Bk<Wittstein.	Europ Bk<Myers Co.
Migbil<Gonsales.	Ger Bk<Piasecki, (2.)
Moratto<Marvuille.	Loddi<same.
Volpicela<Chateau Co.	Epstein<Rubin.
Falk<Wallach.	Ungeleider<Yoshelowitz.
Jakob<Werba.	Paplan<Slutzky.
Blumberg<Schwarzstein.	Aarons<McLennan.
Krause<Jarkow.	Delmonico's<Dahlgren
Rosenberger<Nemeth.	Yaker<Nason Rty Co.
Kozian<Olanoff.	Schwartz<Old Assn.
	Cohen<Hartford Co.

PART II.—La Fetra, C. J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Jackson<Markman.	Johnson<Desmond.
Strauss<Heer Co.	Jacobson<Strand Co.
Gannon<Mulchay.	Danzig<Int R T.
Douglas<Terry & T.	Morowitz<NY Rys.
Rabinowitz<Jones.	Klein<Zimmerman.
Anis<Clifton Pl Co.	Bloom<Steinberg.
Hummel<Seminole Co.	Brah<Zinet.
Ellis<Penn RR.	Rosner<Rupert Co.
Abramson<Lembrath.	Daniel<Baker.
Allerhand<Int R T.	Rinaldi<Rubin.
Livingston<Westcott Express Co.	Sweeney<Pulvermacher.
Rutland<Underclift Term & Wareh Co.	Henderson<Hudson Co.
Wishnack<Richman.	Louis Co<Novelty Co.
Gang<Photo Players.	Wigubnick<Rosenfeld.
Brady<NY Rys.	Schoenfunk<Dale.
Mann<Cohen.	Hoefer<NY Rys.
Whitney<Cochran.	Lagias<Healey.
Stern<Pvanzblau.	McCusker<Levy & G Co.
Stolen<Vogel.	Abelow<Bradley Co.
Genna<De Marco.	Bowes<Int R T.
Bloom<Martinson.	Zaikin<Keene.
Kelly<Remelstein.	Werlow<Wiener.
Berno<Powells.	Perry Mills<Glinsky.
Demorest<Albright.	Arscott<Reidman.
Heath<Union Ry.	Waters<Krulewitch.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day, as of course, if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Cohen<Bierman.	Glassman<Union Ry.
Palumbo<Parisi.	Immerman<Allen.
Weinstein<3d Av RR.	Bernstein<Circle Co.
Davis<Copstein.	Zuckerman<Ice Co.
Swimmer<Kaliman.	Epstein<NY Rys.
Schlossman<NY Rys.	Hochberg<Linch.
Newman<Fowler.	Friedman<Winthrop.
Saposznek<Linch. (2.)	Herzog<D, L & W RR.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR.—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Hounsell<3d Gran Tub Co<Herrman.

Crowe<Lewis.	Blackwell<US Amuse.
Dyer<Gross.	Lesser<Am Plush Co.
Shimmel<Levy.	Am Brass Co<Manfrett.
Met Bank<Earley.	1924 Bd Co<Swarts.
Rosenberg<Fire Adj.	Ellison<Perlman.
Parker<Rorke.	Case on.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar:

Raport<Prudential Co.	Roebling<Ratkowsky.
Hammerschlag<Title Guar Co.	Co. Co. (2.)
Kridel<Barnett.	Harris Co<Mendelson.
Eisenstein<Lewis.	Froehlich<Rossman.
Storm<Alpha Co.	Tannenbaum<Guionetti.
Stein<Singer.	Denker<Alaska Co.
	Brody<Brimberg.
	Case on.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A.M. Case on.

PART VIII.—McEvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Feingold <Scheef—Cambridge Livingston. Schaffert <Eldt—Arthur M. Levy. N Y Dispensary <Lehman—Jos R Truesdale. Wood<De Vieu —Abraham Phil.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Re Kahnweiler (170th St)—Francis W. Pollock.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Julius Hirsch<Max Schaffenberg. Philadelphia Trust Co<Helene Rothschild. Emil A Paepke. Wm Rankin<W 38 St Realty Co—Cross & Brown.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers.)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM.—Mullan, J.—Motion Calendar.

Sawyer<Schreyer (4.)	Regent Realty Co<
Openhym<Mayhew.	Sherman Co (2.)
Fish<Flar Bldg Co.	Buchler<Buchler.
Larchmont Water Co<	Neal<Hutcheson.
Fitzgerald.	McNeil<Smith.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIAL.—Mullan, J. Wehrum<Wehrum.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.

Mosner<Meuerer.	Robinson<Baum.
Kerner<Ernst.	O'Connor<Rodgers & Hagerty.
Gilbert<Davis.	Tuschen<Thompson.
King<Union Ry.	Sommer<Archer Piano.
Voss<Bradley Cont.	Pizzutiello<Mulligan.
Zarek<Mason & Hang.	Miller<Stuve, (2.)
Cuzyz<Strauss.	Doherty<Terry & T.
Elwell<Campbell.	Scotto<T Hogan.
Dies<Pheon Cont. Co.	Gallani<Gallani.
Banta<North Sand.	Balka<Louis Biev Co.
Berg<West Elect RR (2.)	Sussman<Market & Harlem Auto Truck.
Same<Rothbein.	Magnus<Royal Jewelry Mfg Co.
Beck<Grossman.	Mirk<McCreery.
Gerwin<Hirschman & Ehler.	Kelly<Inter R T Co.
Todd<NYC Inter RR.	Neary<O'Rourke.
Socolof<Helt.	McPherson<Malek.
Ryan<Heins Ex Co.	Murray<North Sand.
Oppenheimer<Lillenthal.	Green<De Filippo.
Palmieri<Amigrone.	Rosenfeld<McCann.
Brennan<Caffey.	

Highest number reached in regular order 215.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. Theiss Plumbing Co< Buni.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Fox<Cohen.	Nadal<Taylor.
Frank<Union Ry.	Clark<Union Ry.
Moran<Pedrone.	Turner<same.
Schneider<Int R T.	Gilmartin<Int R T.
Krasner<Union Ry.	Kotler<same.
Mechan<Sass.	Gilbert<Meresco.
Soberer<Cent U Gas.	Amorso<Heim.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—The N Y Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men<Henry Raubert et al. —Clement H Smith.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Pelletreau<Heffron.	Schmidt<Frederickson.
Thomashefsky<Thomashefsky.	Re 14th Av, (Urban Realty Co.)
Jaffe<Jaffe.	Menhaus<Steel Erectors Co.
Searle<Juehne.	Tomkins Bros<Haberman & Co.
Merchants Bk<Miller.	Stevens<Stevens.
Ardbaum<Ardbaum.	Donohue<Donohue.
Fleischer<Dohrman.	Drake<Gaffney, (2.)
De Nicholas<Horowitz.	Riggi<Riggi.
Re Alpert (Moskowitz) (2.)	McHale<Berrian.
Batterman<Guida.	Schmidt<Frank.
Ahrens<Edison El Ill.	Kraus<Smith.
Re Hegeman Av, (Reiss et al.)	Schubert<Braun.
CNY Ins Co<Savarese Mfg Co.	Fried<George Schneider & Co.
Otto<Hoschke.	Mills<Tonjes.
Coombs<Coombs.	Beshlian<Scranton & Lehigh Coal Co.
Park<Harris.	Wilcox<McNeil.
Re Gorman.	Louis Dejonge Co< Bauman.
Payne<Bell.	Lensing<Lensing.
Di Mattina<Unione Stromboliana.	B Slater<Fenimore.
Senate Wine & Liquor Co<Cent Brew Co.	F Slater<same.
Hodgson<Globe Ind Co.	Cook<McKinney, (2.)
Re Shade.	Stein<Smith Rty Co.
Clarke<Farrell.	O'Leary<Nat Big Co.
Re Steele, (Metcalf.)	Solomon Kruus Rlty & Const<Wellnsky.
Dreicer<Palmer.	Re Wallis.
Imbesi<Lombraia.	Lanza<Man Terrace Cong Church.
Re Cedar Place.	Holberg<Sullnsky.
Re East 91st St.	
Boerum<Boerum.	

PART II.—Garretson, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelly, J.

Quattrocchi<Quattrocchi.	Bossert Sons<Carmadelis.
Bangel<Kippel.	Shapiro<Mapleton Ass'n.
People ex rel Gleason< Purdy et al, comrs.	Hammond<Constant.
Kuritsky<Doscher & ano, exrs.	Franchini<Franchini.
	Grimm<Sperry Gyroscope Co.

The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day, as of course. If counsel on either side so requests, no cause will be set down for a day upon the call:

Vollmer<Vollmer.	Shapiro<Mapleton Ass'n.
Cooper Co<Naumberg.	Hammond<Constant.
Scully<Scully.	Franchini<Franchini.
Doscher<Engel.	Grimm<Sperry Gyroscope Co.
Goldwein<Goldstein.	
Schmidt<Resutovich.	
Stein<Brodsky.	
Fitz<Fitz.	

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2401.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Blackmar, J.; Part II., Van Sicien, J.; Part III., Cropsey, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Crane, J.

Bender<B H R R.	Cohen<B H RR.
Lawrence<same.	Hynes<Flatgeville Rlty Co et al.
Bunker<Nas RR et al.	Meyer<So Bklyn Ry.
Ransom<Wmsbg Plaza Rty Co.	Lindstrom<Vachris.
Roach<So Bklyn Ry.	McKeon<B H RR.
Lederer<B H RR et al	Parsons<Stand'd Oil Co of NY.
Zweig<Glasser.	Woodruff<CNY.
Triangle Holding Co< Jacobs et al.	Dellabetta<Poole.
Anderson<Bliss Co.	Ailyn<Int R T.
Jaffe<NY Con RR.	Lane<Knauer et al.
Conway<Spafford et al	Hansen De Bar<Bier et al.
Chimera<Gavagan.	Smith<Bklyn & North River RR.
Lee<Cranford Co.	Boylan<B Q Co & Sub
Wahlig<Lasarus.	Casey<CNY & Nassau RR.
Rosen<Turner.	
Lupo<Carisso et al.	
Bluhm<Hanson et al.	
Torney<CNY.	

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Ahrets<Poole.	Kantor<Cohn et al.
Downing<Richmond Lgtit & RR Co.	Denham<Crew-Levick.
Rochford<Jacobs.	Page<NY.
Herbert<Michels.	Kleshlin<Nas R R

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Fireproof House—Sell or Rent

One of the most attractive country homes in Westchester; 12 large rooms, besides reception and billiard hall; three baths, three-car concealed, heated garage; over acre of ground, facing near Bronx River Parkway; high elevation; no mosquitos or malaria; every improvement, including sewers and gas; near depot; 30 minutes from Grand Central; photo and particulars. GEORGE H. MILLS, owner, Tribune Building. Phone 4660—Beekman.

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AT DECIDED BARGAIN.
MUST BE SOLD TO SETTLE ESTATE.

50 minutes to Grand Central Station; magnificent Hudson and country views for many miles; modern dwelling; garage; other buildings; photo and particulars.

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51 EAST 42D ST.

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WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES
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Rent or sell at Colonial Heights, 30 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem electric division; all improvements, including sewers; high elevation; walking distance of depot; plot 100x150; nine large rooms, tastefully decorated; sleeping porches and open fireplaces; photo and description upon request. H. E. WILSON, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

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ON THE SOUND

At Mamaroneck, Westchester County. Building Plots, 75x150, $1,985; will finance building operation.

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A SACRIFICE—$20 MONTHLY.

Beautiful home, 6 rooms, handsome bath, open fireplace, elegant decorations, hardwood floors throughout, electric, gas, steam heat, range and tubs, large plot for garden and garage, shrubs; 45 minutes out; $270 cash; full price $3,200. Room 434, 47 W. 34th St.

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Furnished and unfurnished rentals—
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18 East Forty-First Street, New York City.

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FACTORY SITES
5 MILES FROM N. Y. CITY HALL

On Deep Water with Railroad Facilities

Property located midway between Newark and Jersey City, N. J., fronting on the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers; in the heart of the
World's Greatest Labor Market
crossed by
FOUR RAILROADS
and their branches, sidings from which can be obtained:
Pennsylvania R. R.
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Newark Bay and Passaic River Channels up to the property 20 feet at low tide.

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Phone 144—Cort. 31 Nassau St. N. Y. City.
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Special sacrifice prices from now until November 1st to quickly close the business of two corporations. A large number of choice homesites in restricted sections at GRANTWOOD, MORSEMERE, LEONIA, RIDGEFIELD and TEANECK, New Jersey. Bargain prices of about 50% of former prices; all within a five-cent fare zone and thirty minutes of Manhattan.

Also at CASTLE HEIGHTS, NORTH WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Stucco, tile roof, modern, artistic bungalow, nearly new.

Liberal Terms. Title Guaranteed.
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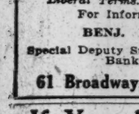
eligible for membership in Country Club, can pay $300 down and $20 a month, you can own this Craftsman house; on large plot, in Northern New Jersey Club Colony, 14 miles out; 7 rooms; tiled bath; all city improvements; half block from Golf Course. For particulars write



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$18,000 Beautiful residence, perfectly appointed; centre hall, large living room, library, extra large dining room, butler's pantry, tiled kitchen; 6 master's bedrooms, 3 unusually large; genuine tiled baths, (built-in tubs and showers;) sleeping porch; sun porch, open veranda; parquet floors throughout; interior woodwork finished in ivory and mahogany; exterior tapestry brick; copper leaders and gutters; tiled roof. J. W. PLANSON, 53 Harrison Av. (Ph. 2624 Mtc.)

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new 6-room house, tiled bathroom, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; well located; good transportation, 30 minutes out. For family reasons must be sold. Price $4,500, only $500 cash required. For further particulars address

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NYACK, N.Y. For sale to close an estate. A large brick mansion, garage, stable and quarters for chauffeur. About four acres land. Beautifully located on high ground commanding view of river. Photographs and particulars of

Wm. H. Whiting & Co.,
41 PARK ROW.

Farms! Send for map and information of the opportunities in Rockland and Orange Counties

Howard Goldsmith, 110 West 34th St.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, &c. I have seized and hold 34 Barrels of Salted Salmon. Food and Drugs Act. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Oct. 30th, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated Oct. 14th, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

The Belnord

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Absolutely fireproof, modern, up-to-date and complete in all details; abundant closet space; private house rooms; transit facilities unexcelled; with the largest open air garden in the city.
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7 to 11 ROOMS, 2 to 4 BATHS, Rents $2,100 to $5,000
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601 W. 115th St.
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Residential neighborhood.
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Every Modern Improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms. 2 & 3 Baths.
Very Attractive Rental.
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NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
All Rooms Facing the Drive
Rents $70 to $125
Open for inspection day and evening.
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88 Central Park West, Corner 69th St.
One 7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,200.
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The above Apartments can be rented furnished if desired.
Apply on premises, or
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Modern Elevator Apts.
8 Large, sunny rooms & 3 baths,
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
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52 WEST 37TH STREET
Just Completed
2 Rooms & Bath $55 to $75 Per Month
MARSTON & CO.,
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4-5-ROOM APARTMENTS,
with every conceivable improvement; 1 block from 215th St. Broadway subway station.
REASONABLE RENTALS.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

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4 Rooms, $28 to $30; 6 Rooms, $42.
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Call at above address only.

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THE SUTHERLAND
High Class Elevator Apartment
5 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths
Fresh Air and Sunlight
Look at these attractive suites
VAN NORDEN & WILSON
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400 West 152d St.
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795 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.,
Corner 150th Street.
7 and 8 rooms; elevator apartment.
High Class Service.
RENT $65.

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First Floor Apartment.
220 West 59th St., opposite Central Park.
8 ROOMS, $75.

EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 30 East 42d St.

Skylight Studios
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Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

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High-class elevator apartments, one five-room apartment, $40. Superintendent on premises.

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$55 HUNTINGTON LOTS

FULL SIZE, FINE CLEARED OR WOODED; GOOD SECTION OF TOWN, NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD TO HARBOR AND STATION; SUITABLE FOR HOME, SMALL FARMING OR INVESTMENT. FREE WARRANTY DEED.

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WILL GIVE FREE TICKETS TO INVESTIGATE. E. SEYMAN, 105 FLATBUSH AVE., BROOKLYN.

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$5,000 cash, and the balance on mortgage, will buy one of the most attractive homes in the Great Neck section; within ten minutes' walk of the station, twenty-seven minutes by express train from the Pennsylvania Station. Only a few minutes' walk from Manhasset Bay; permanent bathing and dock privileges. House thoroughly modern, gas, water, electric light and sewerage. Price $16,000. For particulars address Mrs. Charles Wallace, Great Neck, L. I., Telephone 65M Great Neck.

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Magnificent estate, 40 acres, 2,000 feet Pelconic Bay frontage, high, dry, stream, landscaped; fine mansion, 15 rooms, 3 baths, improvements; barns, garage, outbuildings; excellent neighborhood; cost $70,000; sacrifice, $40,000; terms.

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Commutation Only 14 Cents

Fine country home of 7 rooms and bath, gas, fuel, Summer kitchen, attic and cellar, extra large veranda; fine garden plot 75x150; variety of fruit trees; near station, school, and trolley; $20 a month and small amount down to good party; acting quick. B. Denton, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

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with six rooms, bath, and all modern improvements, on plot 80x125 feet; 2 blocks to Bellmore depot; near schools, churches, stores, and theatre; price only $3,600; small cash payment; $30 per month; send for particulars. Mrs. K. Wilder, Bellmore, L. I.

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New subway station; 18th St. and 7th Av.; modern lofts, 100% sprinkler system; fine light; rent reasonable.

Apply Superintendent, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732 Worth. Or your own broker.

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AMHERST,
204 West 110th St.,
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7 Rooms and 3 Baths, *$1,800*
8 Rooms and 3 Baths, *$2,000*
Private house Rooms, large closets.
Supt. on premises.
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Cross Chambers, Opp. Madison Square Park.
One Apartment of four rooms and two baths; rent $1,500 yearly, including maid's services. Superintendent on premises.
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14 West 40th St. 'Phone 5240—Bryant.

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Hever Chambers
13 East 65th St.
at 5th Ave.
New Building—Now Ready.
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Rooms & Bath
$1,000-$2,000
Maid Service Included.
Meals if Desired.
Doctor's Apartment, Ground Floor
4 Rooms & Bath, $2,200.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
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2 ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE,
$52.50 to $80.
Furnished, $20 extra
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3 & 4 Rooms
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24 East 38 St.
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Elevator and Maid Service.
Also a doctor's first floor Apartment.
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Corner 190th Street,
One Block North of Fordham Road.
Near N. Y. Central University Hts. Sta. One block from St. James & Devoe Parks.
4-5-6 Rooms,
$32 to $55
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Garage accommodation nearby, $6 per Mo.

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Fully equipped—Every convenience.
Knickerbocker Chambers
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Most attractive location in city.
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MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
190th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.
3 minutes to Botanical Gardens.
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CLASS OF TENANTS RESTRICTED
4-5-6 Rooms, $27-$34-$42

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Heights; five minutes Borough Hall subway; three minutes to Brooklyn Bridge. Two rooms and bath apartment; excellent service, vacuum cleaning, telephone; price $30-$32. Apply Superintendent on Premises.

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CORNER STORE and Basement, 147TH STREET AND 7TH AV. New Subway Express Station at Corner. E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 WILLIAM ST.

Garage to let, 50x100, 5 stories, accommodates 250 cars; all latest improvements; 3 entrances; building located on corner, central part of city; inquire for particulars. M. Brand & Sons, 1st Av. and 49th St.

DESIRABLE OFFICES, $25 UP. UNION BLDG., 33 UNION SQUARE WEST, MODERN BUILDING; GOOD SERVICE. SPEAR & CO., AGTS., 840 BROADWAY.

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Large office and waiting room; operating room, lavatory; electricity; private home. 222 West 72d St. Columbus 9294.

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$9,000 first mortgage wanted; $16,000 property; Queens, L. I. Telephone Schuyler 6549.

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FIVE-STORY TRIPLE FLAT,
vicinity 145th St. and Convent Av.; size 37.6x100; rental $6,930; asking $56,000; mortgage $37,000; will consider out-of-town property in part payment.
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$950 PER YEAR INCOME.
Investment $14,000 cash.
Building is rented to one strong tenant.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
21 Liberty St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Watch for Sunday's ad. on Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs.; garage space free. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Lorillard Place, lot 50x100; block from 183d St. station 3d Av. elevated; ripe for builder. Molony, 311 West 4th St.

Mt. Hope Section.—5-story new law apartments; rents over $12,000; first mortgage $56,000; bargain. W. D., 2,960 3d Av.

Eight-room house; garage; overlooking Van Cortlandt Park; $7,000. Builders, 238th St., Sedgwick Av.

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WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF APARTMENT HOUSE MANAGEMENT. ALL OUR APARTMENTS ARE FULLY RENTED. WHY NOT CONSULT US?
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$40 per month, with small payment down, will put you in possession of very fine new six-room all-year home, equipped with steam heat, electric light, &c.; less than 30 minutes out; near waterfront; title guaranteed.
F. H. Richmond, 51 Chambers St.

Beautiful Lots at Little Neck.—High and healthful; near water and station; $400 each; easy monthly payments. Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Phone Cortlandt 744.

Must sell my two Jamaica lots for $95 each; two blocks from station and trolley; half cash or discount for all cash. For particulars, B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Builders.—30 lots north of Jamaica Station; must sacrifice. Bliss, 1,764 Broadway, N. Y.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms; 2 baths. 6028 Murray Hill. 89 Richmond Hill

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We offer COUNTRY HOMES, FARMS at KATONAH, BEDFORD, MT. KISCO, WHITE PLAINS, SCARSDALE, HARTSDALE, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished RENTALS along Harlem Railroad.
REED, CLARK & LEE, Inc.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Depot Plaza. Tel. 1516 W. P.

At Larchmont.—Beautiful Dutch Colonial, seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; 75x100; surroundings excellent; eight minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

SCARSDALE.—On top of hill; restricted residence; plot with all improvements; delightful neighbors; price $3,500; easy terms of loan to build. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

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in River View manor; building plots and houses of all sizes, for sale or rent. Griffen, Prince & Ripley, 18 E. 41st St., N. Y. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

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Homes according to your own ideas in residential section on terms like rent.
CHAS. FIELD GRIFFEN & CO.,
11 East 42d St., New York.

New 10-room cottage, 3 baths, hot water heat; high ground; near station; plot 200 feet deep; good neighborhood, $12,000; deal with the owner. Box 471 Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCARSDALE.—Rent from Nov. 1 at $50; 7-room house, large grounds; exceptional opportunity. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Artistic 5-room bungalow, with connecting bath to 2 large bedrooms; finished in A1 style; hardwood finish, open tapestry brick fireplace, steam heat, and every modern convenience; large porch; lawn hedged in, and flowers; nice location; not far from water, schools, and trolley; $500 cash and easy monthly payments, or terms to suit purchaser; will decorate to suit. B. Bryan, Box 174 Times Downtown.

Small farm, with a 6-room house; improvements; running water, &c.; soil all cultivated; ready to move in; few blocks from station; fronting on trolley; in large town, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. B. Barshad, Box 151 Times Downtown.

Cozy little home for $650 complete, with about 15,000 square feet of fine land suitable for small farming, &c.; in a town of 10,000 population, not far out; easy terms to a quick, genuine buyer; call or write for appointment to visit weekdays or Sundays. B. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Five-room house, with nearly 2 acres of good farm land; beautiful cedar trees; 30 miles from city on North Shore; few minutes from trolley and station; bargain to quick buyer with $150 cash. "Small Farm," Box 146 Times Downtown.

Are you looking for an inexpensive home or home site among pleasant and healthful surroundings right on water's edge of Shinnecock Bay, representing a profitable investment? Address Secretary, Room 826, 18 Broadway, N. Y. C. Telephone 5774 Broad.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND HOME BUILDING PLOTS, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

$20 a month buys cozy, old-fashioned, well-built, 7-room house; stable, chicken run, fruit, flowers, and garden; 30 minutes out; bargain; $2,500; little cash. Owner, Room 434, 47 West 34th St.

High-class modern house; cost $16,000; No. ponsit, L. I.; sacrifice quick sale. 6549 Schuyler.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

COUNTRY HOMES — ACREAGE — FARMS. Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d,) N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Montclair.—Attractive home; beautiful residential avenue; 10 rooms, bath; large sun porch, piers; electricity, steam; perfect condition; plot 60x150 feet; real bargain; $8,000; $3,000 cash; possession May 1, 1917. Frank Hughes-Taylor Co., Montclair, N. J.

Montclair, N. J.—Tapestry brick; 9 rooms, 3 baths; $13,000; sleeping porch, sun porch, open veranda; every improvement; convenient to Lacka. Sta.; may be seen by appointment. Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna Terminal.

BELLEVILLE.—Six rooms, bath; all improvements; garage; fruit; 45 minutes Herald Square; 15 min. sta., $4,200. A. Allan, 603 Fifth Av., New York.

$5 per month buys you a large home site among the beautiful hills of Fanwood, N. J. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Ten-room stucco house, 3 baths; rent or sell; near station; Mountain Lakes. Phone 6704 Schuyler.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; just what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

Real Estate—Out of City.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE
BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Exchange for mortgages for securities, account moving West; $7,000 equity in Great Neck (L. I.) plot; $20,000 equity in 180 lots Westwood, N. J.; $20,000 equity in 75-acre country estate, including entire lakes, Maine coast. E. O. Grover, Western Springs, Ill.

Plot 50x100, near Washington St., below 14th; old buildings need improvement with warehouse, garage, stable, or tenement; exchange equity $15,000 for smaller equity and cash. Room 1,200, 231 Madison Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE? Are you willing to price it at a low figure to get rid of it? If so, we can sell it. Send us full details. We have hundreds of buyers.
SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

Wanted.—Garage or building to convert to garage. Gassler, 174 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER."
New York Office, 401 Park Av.

HOUSES TO LET.
City—Unfurnished.

$65 FOR A THREE-STORY HOUSE in 93d St., near Central Park West; immediate possession.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42d St.

Brooklyn.

277 Henry Street, Brooklyn.—Twelve-room house, two baths; brick, (25 ft. front—4 stories and basement); delightfully furnished; in best residential part of Brooklyn Heights, two blocks from subway; $1,200 yearly. To inspect during week, see Israel Cary, 200 Fulton St., Brooklyn, or Chauncey Real Estate Co., 187 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Furnished.

Furnished seven to nine room house or apartment for Winter, in New Rochelle. Apply G. C. Bradley, 290 Clinton St., Brooklyn, giving telephone number.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Furnished—East Side.

81ST, 75 East, (northwest corner Park Av.)—An elegantly furnished seven-room apt.

APARTMENTS, 2 rooms and bath; attractively furnished; sunshine all day; one block from subway; $10.50 to $15 weekly. HOTEL SENTON, 95 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Seixas Co., 307 5th Av. 4320 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS, elegantly furnished. FAL-CO., 505 5th Av. Mur. Hill 4383.

Attractive apartments, parlor, bedroom, and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; restaurant; full hotel service; $12 to $15 weekly; extra large three-room suite, $22.50; investigate. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

Furnished—West Side.

74TH, 25 WEST.—Superbly furnished, modern apartment; private building, near Park; service.

141 WEST 43D ST.
Two rooms, bath, second floor front. $60 PER MO.
ASHFORT & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

80'S.—8 rooms, three baths, handsomely furnished; ideal Winter apartment; 4 master bedrooms; sublet, Winter, longer. Columbus 3974.

85TH, 344 WEST.—Attractively and fully furnished seven rooms; choice location; first-class.

86TH SUBWAY.—Southern, western exposure, 6 rooms, 2 baths; furnished with artistic completeness; immediate possession. Gray, Columbus 3974.

91ST, 250 WEST.—Immediately, newly, completely furnished 8 rooms, 2 baths corner apartment; baby grand piano; everything modern; 3 master's bedrooms. Apt. 2, south.

98TH, 243 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractively furnished large, sunny rooms, all modern; conveniences.

100TH, 216 WEST.—7 rooms and 2 baths, southern exposure; modern building; every room sunny. S. E. Cor. Broadway; Apt. 12C. S. H. Huyt.

107TH, 220 WEST, (Apt. 62.) — Attractively furnished, sunny, 7-room elevator apartment; 3 large master bedrooms; near B'way.

122D, 523 WEST, (Near Columbia.)—Beautiful two-room front suite; newly decorated; all conveniences; select elevator apartment; suitable for two; $8; also large rooms. 5556 Morningside. Ext. 67. Mapes.

122D, (Facing Hudson.)—Six handsomely furnished outside rooms; $150. Antrobus, 140 Claremont Av.

APARTMENT OF MARKED INDIVIDUALITY.
At 350 West 85th St.; 11 rooms and 3 baths; living room, 18x26; Caenstone mantles; dining room wainscoted to beamed ceiling; master's chamber with painted paneled walls; this apartment of marked individuality will be leased only to desirable tenant; $400 per month.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d, Room 106.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY CO., 25 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED CORNER APARTMENT
of 6 rooms, in fireproof building, near 86th St.; imported furnishings; present occupant must leave the city; rent, $300.
APPLY TO NASSOIT & LANNING,
Broadway, corner of 89th St.

BROADWAY, Southwest Corner.—Tenth floor apartment, 6 rooms, 3 baths, 17x26 living room. Hurt, Bryant 4185.

21 CLAREMONT AV., NEAR 116TH AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Handsomely and completely furnished eight rooms, two baths; sun every room; splendid location, near subway; eight months, year; immediate possession. Apply Apt. 102.

ELEGANT APARTMENT AT BARGAIN, Riverside Drive.—Seven rooms, two baths, all outside; responsible persons. Audubon 1706.

EXQUISITELY FURNISHED, very high-class apartment, unique in style and complete in every detail, including silver and linen; 7 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; 4-5 rooms and bath. 507 W. 113th St. Phone Morningside 8240.

FURNISHED 3 TO 12 ROOMS FOR WINTER SEASON OR YEARLY LEASE, $75 TO $1,000 MONTHLY. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $125-$500. Fred'k L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall, Bryant 4185.

HIGH-CLASS furnished apartments to let; choice localities; all sizes. Exclusive Realty Co., 176 West 72d. Phone 848 Columbus.

NORTHERN AV., 68, (corner 180th St.)—Attractive, outside four-room apartment; view of Hudson; $50; call 10 to 2 or evenings. Allen; telephone 9230 St. Nicholas.

OPPORTUNITIES—Furnished sublet apartments, long, short leases, $125 upward. J. Wickliffe Gray, specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

OPPORTUNITIES.—Furnished sublet apartments, long, short leases, $125 upward. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d Columbus 3974.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 84TH, NO. 123.—Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. Stewart.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $35 and up. SPOTLESSLY CLEAN. No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN.
Two-room, bath, furnished apartment; really large rooms; telephone; sunlight; private home. 222 West 72d St.

WILL rent beautiful 5-room apartment, 70's; new building; handsomely furnished; 6 months, longer. Details, Columbus 3974.

3 ROOMS, bath, kitchenette, $35; private house, West Twenties; couple at business desired; reference. L., 182 9th Av.

Yonkers.

SIX ROOMS, bath, completely furnished, near Glenwood Station, Yonkers; all modern conveniences; exceptional terms to right party. D 241 Times.

Unfurnished—East Side.

10TH ST., 15 EAST.—Unfurnished apartment, eight rooms and bath; extra maid's room; third floor, front, east; $1,500. Apply Superintendent.

55TH, 11 EAST, (Opposite St. Regis.)—Apartment of exceptional charm and distinction for desirable tenant; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette.

69TH, 326 EAST.—Parlor floor private house; suitable for business or couple.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,018, (73d.)—Kitchenette, large, modern two, three rooms, $45-$60; fashionable neighborhood. 5th Av. stage, east.

Unfurnished—West Side.

1,945 SEVENTH AV., (117th.)
Seven large, light rooms, bath, steam, electricity, hall service; rent $65.
AMES, 26 West 31st St., or premises.

61ST, 136 WEST.—Eight all sunny rooms; modern; elevator apartment.

72D, 105 WEST.—A few exceptional five-room front corner apartments. W. A. Barbour. Telephone Columbus 8881.

118TH, 365-7 WEST, (near Morningside Park.)—8 rooms and bath; elevator service; convenient transportation; decorations to suit; $75. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St., Tel. John 5700.

130-2 W. 34TH, ADJOINING BROADWAY. Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; $25-$45. AMES, 26 W. 31ST, OR PREMISES.

153D ST., 550 WEST.—Studio apartment, 2 and 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, all outside rooms, unusually attractive, $35 to $55.

180TH, 661 WEST, Northeast Corner Broadway.—Three rooms, bath; high-class elevator apartments; spacious rooms, every improvement; 4 rooms, corner, $50; 4 rooms, $40; 5 rooms, sublet $52. Apply Superintendent.

2,128 BROADWAY.
Two and three rooms, with bath, maid service; references required.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
274-6 W. 19th; 5-6 light rooms, $45-$50.
AMES, 26 W. 31st, or Superintendent.

HADDON HALL,
596 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 137th St.
7-8 Rooms, $1,100 and $1,300.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.

HIGH-CLASS
elevator apartments, 7-8 rooms, two baths; rent reasonable; concession. 49 St. Nicholas Terrace, corner 130th St.

LASANNO COURT
307 West 79th St.
Only two apartments left.
7 rooms, 2 baths—$1,600.
8 rooms, 2 baths—$1,700.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

LAUREL COURT, 552 WEST 141ST ST. Elevator, day and night service; showers; mail chutes; seven rooms, $65.
VERY LIGHT AND AIRY.
THE BRAENDER.

S. W. corner of 102d St., Central Park West. 6, 7, 8, and 12 rooms; rents $900-$2,200. Fireproof building; all improvements. Superintendent, on premises.

THE HUNTINGTON.
234-238 West 23d St.
Modern elevator apartments for refined families; sit light, rent $480 to $720. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Unfurnished—West Side.

THE MANSFIELD,
N. E. Cor. Broadway and 149th St.
Only one apartment left.
7 rooms, 1 bath; $900.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

To sublet until October, 1918.—At 345 West 88th St., 8 rooms, 3 baths; all outside, facing south. Apply M. Moran, Supt.

4-ROOM APARTMENTS
and one 5-room apartment
in an unusually high-class house; just completed, adjoining New York University.
2,226 LORING PLACE.
bet. 182d St. and Hall of Fame Terrace.
Loring Construction Co., Owners,
507 West 113th. Phone Morningside 8240.

5 ROOMS AND BATH.
New and exceptionally desirable house.
464 WEST 162D ST.
W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,573 Broadway, 147th.

5 ROOMS AND BATH.
New and exceptionally desirable house.
464 WEST 162D ST.
W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS,
very high-class elevator apartment house, at most moderate rent.
530 WEST 113TH ST.
'Phone office, Morningside 8240.

Bronx.

GRAND CONCOURSE, 2,391, (at 184th St.)—New building, one apartment left; 6 large rooms, all improvements, telephone, &c.; 4th floor; $40.

APARTMENTS WANTED.
Furnished.

Clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments in choice localities, long, short leases. Clare Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENT for 6 months, 4 or 5 rooms, neighborhood Central Park and East 81st St., by responsible tenant. M. Ellison, Seymour Hotel, 50 W. 45th St.

WANTED, by family three adults, apartment 5 rooms, completely, comfortably furnished, from November until June; shower, elevator, electricity, above 72d St. A 87 Times.

CLIENTS waiting for high-class furnished apartments; choice localities. Exclusive Realty Co., 176 West 72d. Phone 848 Columbus.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS and houses wanted for clients willing to pay $200 to $1,000 monthly. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

SUPERIOR TENANTS WANT HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS. SEND PARTICULARS. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, well-furnished apartments, all sizes; responsible, desirable tenants waiting. Frederick L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall. Bryant 4185.

7 or 8 light rooms, well furnished, 5 to 6 months, $125 to $150 per month, by responsible party, west side, electricity; telephone. 112th.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23. — Advisory Northeast Storm Warning, 10 P. M.—Savannah to Jacksonville — Disturbance of unknown intensity off Florida coast, apparently moving north, will cause strong northerly winds, probably gales Tuesday off Georgia and Northern and Central Florida coast, with a northward movement, and northeast storm warnings are displayed from Fort Monroe to Jacksonville.

Pressure is still low in the Southwest and is falling rapidly in the Northwest, but elsewhere it is quite high. The principal high are extending from the upper lake region west-southwestward into Wyoming, and, in connection with the low pressure in the southwest, have caused quite general snows and rains, mostly light, between the two systems, while over the remainder of the country the weather was fair.

It is slightly warmer from Texas northeastward through the lower lake region and in the Far Northwest and considerably cooler between these two sections. In the Atlantic and East Gulf States temperatures remain somewhat low for the season.

Scattered rains will fall Tuesday in the upper lake region and Tuesday night or Wednesday in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, accompanied by somewhat lower temperatures. In the Atlantic and East Gulf States the weather will be fair Tuesday and Wednesday, except along the South Atlantic Coast, where there will be rain Tuesday night or Wednesday.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh to strong northeast, with fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, strong north and northeast, fair, except for rain off the Florida coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, except probably rain or snow Tuesday night extreme north.

Southern New England—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday.

Western New York—Local rains Tuesday or Tuesday night somewhat colder Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

Northern New England—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, except probably rain Tuesday night or Wednesday Northern Vermont.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ending at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	50	45	4 P. M.	47	55
6 A. M.	45	46	8 P. M.	46	54
9 A. M.	41	40	9 P. M.	40	53
12 M.	45	53	11 P. M.	40	50

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 50; for the corresponding date last year it was 46; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 53.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 48, at 8 P. M. it was 53. Maximum temperature 57 degrees at 2:20 P. M., minimum 44 degrees at 3:30 A. M. Humidity 65 per cent. at 8 A. M., 62 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.48 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.37 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

Loss.

2:00—49-51 Stanton St.; B. di Gangio..$500
7:30—Se. B'yard & 173d St.; (auto) Ward Baking Co.....Slight
10:40—234 E. 55 St.; Angelo Condetto..Slight
10:50—233 Mulberry St.; Frank Barth...Slight
11:05—209-219 W. 38 St.; Carlin Construction Co.....Slight
11:40—359 W. 58 St.; Sam'l Donowitz..$1,500
1:10—390 W. B'way; (pushcart) not given.....Slight
3:50—Ludlow and Virginia Avs.; Mrs. Hughes.....Slight
4:20—145 W. 29 St.; Adams Expr. Co..Slight
4:20—348 E. 16 St.; John Sendia.....Slight
5:30—44 Oak St.; Morris Roth.....Slight
5:45—1,242 3 Av.; Bertha Marcus.....Slight
6:00—722 2 Av.; Charles Meyers.....Slight
6:15—114 Centre St.; And. Thomson..Slight
7:15—Randall Av. & Bronx River; Rogers & Haggerty Co.....$500
7:30—35 W. 19 St.; M. & L. Hess.....Slight
10:25—179 Henry St.; Rose Goldberg...Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments (Mutual.) 4 P. M., Oct. 24; Bicycle Patrol. J. O'Dea, 170, to 174; P. Schlingl, 174, to 170.

Temporary Assignments: Capt. F. J. Conboy, 145, to command 8 L. D. 9 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 25, to 5 P. M., Nov. 2; Capt. Wm. Hart, 13, 9 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 25, to 5 P. M., Nov. 2; Sergt. Wm. White, 13; Patrol. T. Kelly, 1; E. Lully, 1; C. Fetteroll, 2; E. G. Jaeger, 2; G. Breidenbach, 2; J. J. Day, 4; D. Dougherty, 4; J. J. Flynn, 6; T. J. Turley, 20.

Applications for Full Pay Approved: Patrol. T. J. Potter, 65, A. M., Oct. 16, during disability; J. J. Kirk, 89, noon, Oct. 5, during disability; E. Finneran, 161, noon, Oct. 9, to noon, Oct. 15; L. Stevenson, 170, 7:20 P. M., Sept. 23, to 12 P. M., Oct. 6; E. L. Freeman, 25, P. M., Sept. 30, to 12 P. M., Oct. 3. While Under Suspension: H. D. Lewis, 165, 12:17 P. M., Sept. 8, to 11:40 A. M., Sept. 16.

Leaves Asked (with full pay): Inspector F. A. Tierney, S. I. D., 9 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 25, to be deducted from vacation; (without pay): Patrol G. W. Drastal, 79, 2 days, M., Oct. 28; Patrol. H. L. Ringelmann, 149, 1 day, 4 P. M., Oct. 28.

Fire Department.

The following will be directed to report at the Office Chief of Department at 2:48 P. M., tomorrow: Eng. of Steamer J. N. Smith, Eng. 61; P. Proffe, Eng. 216; Fire. C. E. McCormick, Eng. 40; L. W. Johnson, Eng. 59; J. J. Luddy, Eng. 81; P. T. McGill, Eng. 43; C. A. Cramb, H. & L. 19; R. J. Hanley, H. & L. 76; L. F. Shanley, Eng. 207; Fireman G. W. De Lancey, Eng. 216; Eng. 214; J. E. Oesau, H. & L. 121; M. L. Waldeck, Eng. 240; J. W. Newnom, Jr., H. & L. 130; W. T. Yarrow, Eng. 275; M. H. Hanley, H. & L. 4; Cavanagh, H. & L. 21; P. J. Gebhardt, H. & L. 21; T. F. Walsh, Eng. 74; P. R. O'Connor, H. & L. 14; J. Faughnan, H. & L. 26; H. Marshall, Eng. 95; F. W. Wantinger, Eng. 70; J. M. Dennerlein, H. & L. 27; A. Rohe, H. & L. 33; J. Weiman, H. & L. 19; A. R. Wood, H. & L. 76; H. W. Robinson, H. & L. 78; W. Driscoll, Eng. 218; C. M. F. Quinn, Eng. 2-4; L. Gerken, Eng. 271; W. L. Berger, Eng. 239; R. F. Frisby, H. & L. 109; H. H. D. Wessel, Eng. 208; J. Halley, Eng. 15; E. P. Hollister, H. & L. 11; W. J. Reddy, H. & L. 21; J. L. McCarthy, Eng. 39; G. J. Nelson, H. & L. 14; J. M. Leahy, H. & L. 25; E. Egelhofer, Eng. 98; W. N. Kevil, Eng. 159.

The following will be directed to report to the Municipal Civil Service Commission at Room 1,401, Municipal Building, at 11 A. M. tomorrow for special medical examination: F. Hoey, Eng. 248; F. P. Cox, Eng. 248; P. J. Keenan, Eng. 234; E. G. Rawson, H. & L. 17; Sebel, Jr., H. & L. 25; F. & L. Young Eng. 85; M. J. Cavanagh, H. & L. 10; J. P. Dugan, H. & L. 111; J. E. Murray, H. & L. 15; J. Reill, Eng. 228; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 4; M. Schmidt, H. & L. 4.

Leave of absence with pay, eight days, 8 A. M., Oct. 24: Capt. W. B. Nerney, Eng. 214, prior to his retirement.

Special Leaves: Capt. C. Harmon, Jr., H. & L. 31, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 28; Capt. E. F. O'Connor, Eng. 84, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 24; Capt. A. B. Sweet, Eng. 249, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 26; Engineer of Steamer W. Cunningham, No. 2, Eng. 276, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 26, and for 12 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 27.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following eligible list for engineering chemist is announced:

Henry Frank, 82; David Chercass, 81.20; Marcus Fessler, 80.60; Abraham Gair, 80.40; Martin Mendel, 77.80; Fred Wohlers, 77.40; Abraham Leon, 77.40; Benjamin Baumbman, 77; Abraham Lowenstein, 76.80; Isidor Paul, 76.60; Nathan Goodman, 75.40; William Hagen, 75.40; Sol Frank, 74.80; Vitano Otobre, 73.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 14 an examination for general mechanic, for men only, to fill a vacancy at $720 a year in the Indian Service at Sac and Fox Sanatorium, Iowa. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on physical ability, training, and experience. Applicants must show that they have served apprenticeships or the equivalent both as carpenters and as painters. Special credit will be given for experience in cement work. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BEAUMONT, JESSIE FELLOWS, (Jan. 3, in London;) value of estate, more than $200,000; principal legatee is the widower, Henry Cecil Charles Beaumont, who gets her personal effects and the income from half her residuary estate; the remainder goes to relatives; a large share of the estate was left to William Gordon Fellows, brother, who died last June, including 7,000 shares of stock in the Teal Lake Iron Mining Co.

LTON A. MAYNARD, real estate dealer, (Oct. 14;) more than $200,000; estate goes to wife and two daughters; details elsewhere.

RANDELL, JAMES W.; value of estate not given; antiques and other art effects to decedent's niece, Mrs. Eugene Lamb Richards; residuary estate to two grandnieces, Gertrude R. Gibson and Anna Randell Buckley.

WATSON, Mrs. ELIZABETH T., (Oct. 11;) value of estate, more than $150,000; her brother, Howard Ives, 225 Lenox Av., gets $62,000 outright and $50,000 in trust, the latter to go to two nephews and four nieces on his death; she gave $10,000 to St. Peter's Church, Westchester County, in memory of her husband, William Watson; her niece, Elizabeth Ward Klotz, got $10,000, and her husband, Mrs. Carrie Young, received $5,000.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Resignations of National Guard officers accepted: 1st Lt. E. H. Bennett, Battery C, F. A., New Jersey; 1st Lt. E. C. Van Wie, 3d Inf. Wisconsin; Capt. G. W. Funck, M. C., Illinois; Chaplain J. S. Wilder, 1st Inf., Georgia; 2d Lt. S. M. Dake, Jr., 7th Inf., Illinois; 1st Lt. A. V. Frost, 12th Inf., New York; Maj. E. M. Vale, 8th Inf., Pennsylvania, and 2d Lt. C. W. Comstock, First Separate Battalion, F., Colorado.

Maj. M. E. Saville, Q. M. C., is relieved from further duty at Ft. George Wright, Washington, and assigned to station and duty at El Paso, Texas.

A board of officers to consist of Maj. A. W. Williams, M. C., and Capts. T. DeW. Milling and H. W. Harms, Sig. Corps, is appointed to meet in this city to examine persons for commission in Aviation Sec. of Sig. Officers' Reserve Corps.

1st Lt. R. R. Harmon, C. A. C., to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., for examination in detail in Aviation Sec. of Sig. Corps, then to his station.

Capt. H. J. Watson, C. A. C., upon relief from duty with organized militia on Oct. 24, to Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., and report to Commanding Officer, Coast Defenses of Southern New York, for duty.

Following promotions and assignments of officers of the Infantry arm are announced: From Lt. Cols. to Colonels: C. C. Ballou, 24th; L. M. Swift, 9th, attached to 6th; G. B. Dudgeon, Gen. Staff; L. L. Durfee, 9th, attached to 9th. Majors to Lt. Cols.: G. D. Moore, 20th to 7th; W. Uline, 8th, attached to 30th; C. A. Clark, Q. M. C., to 23d; E. L. Butts, 12th, attached to 12th; H. J. Hunt, unassigned; C. Miller, unassigned; T. O. Murphy, A. G. Dept.; W. H. Bertsch, Q. M. Corps, and R. L. Bush, 12th, to 13th. Captains to Majors: P. Brown, 8th, to 31st; C. H. Bridges, unassigned, to 30th; J. Robertson, 18th, to 18th; J. Y. Heidt, 9th, to 30th; E. S. Lincoln, unassigned; F. H. Mulday, 13th, to 27th; R. McCleave, 22d, to 35th; M. C. Kerth, General Staff; L. W. Jordan, Jr., 9th, attached to 6th; J. B. Gowen, 10th; R. W. Miller, 28th, to 34th, and D. C. Berry, 24th, attached to 24th. Those not under other orders will join regiments to which assigned or attached.

Maj. Adolph L. Schofield, Q. M. C., from duty in office of Q. M. C. of the army, Nov. 15, then to San Francisco, and report to Commanding General, Western Dept., for duty as Assistant to Quartermaster of that Dept.

Col. J. P. O'Neil, Inf., now attached to 30th Inf., is assigned thereto.

Capt. J. B. Wolhaupt, 21st Inf., is detailed as Assistant Professor of Military Sciences and Tactics at University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, effective Nov. 8.

Upon his relief from duty at Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal., and after leave granted him today, 1st Lt. F. A. Price, Jr., Detached Officers' List, C. A. C., will proceed to Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal., for duty with Coast Defenses of San Francisco.

Following will proceed on or about Nov. 1 to Annapolis for consultation with Supt., Naval Academy, then to their stations: Col. C. P. Echols, Professor, Military Acad.; Lt. Cols. L. H. Holt, Professor, and G. V. Henry, Commandant of Cadets, Military Acad., and Maj. C. C. Carter, C. A. C., (Detached List.)

1st Lt. C. L. Wyman, Sig. Corps, having become entitled to promotion, is relieved from detail in that corps.

1st Lt. G. M. Kesl, M. R. C., is honorably discharged from the service.

Lt. Col. C. B. Baker, Q. M. C., to San Antonio, Brownsville, Laredo, and El Paso, Texas; Douglas, Ariz.; the Ft. Reno Remount Depot, Okla., and such other points on Texas border as may be necessary, on business pertaining to Q. M. C., then to his station.

Leaves: Capt. J. M. Craig, Inf., 2 months; Maj. S. F. Corbett, 2d F. A., New York N. G., 1 month's extension; 2d Lt. A. B. Smith, 1st Inf., New York N. G., 15 days' extension; Maj. H. B. Nelson, Inf., 1 month; Capt. F. W. Rice, 69th Inf., New York N. G., 10 days' extension, and 1st Lt. F. A. Price, Jr., C. A. C., 2 months.

Navy.

Jr. Gde. Lt. H. O'Brien, Jr., to command the Hull.

Ens. O. O. Kessing, the Annapolis, to receiving ship at San Francisco, as instructor of enlisted men; R. B. Carney, the New Hampshire, to the Dixie; A. M. Schrader, the Vermont, to the Annapolis; M. B. Stonestreet and L. K. Swenson, the Vermont, to the Denver, and B. H. Page, the Annapolis, to training station, 5th Naval District.

Act. Chaps. W. W. Elder, the Ohio, to the Columbia; P. E. Seidler, the North Carolina, Oct. 23, to the Panther, Nov. 22, and A. N. Park, Jr., receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., to the Baltimore.

Chief Bosn. J. J. Holden, to temp. duty, receiving ship at Boston.

Chief Gunners E. Wenz, Charleston (S. C.) Yard, Nov. 6, to the Kansas, and G. A. Messing, receiving ship at New York, to Charleston (S. C.) Yard.

Gunners C. D. Butler, the Lebanon, to Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N. Y.; D. McCallum, the Kansas, to the Lebanon.

Chief Machs. F. T. Lenz, the Wisconsin, to Philadelphia Navy Yard, and J. H. Busch, receiving ship at Boston, to the Wisconsin.

Machs. M. C. Davis, the Neptune, to wait orders, and C. L. Seamon, Philadelphia Yard, to the Neptune.

Chief Carp. J. H. Gill, the Alabama, to Naval Hosp., Boston, sick.

Chief Pay Clerks H. Mack, Norfolk Yard, to the Pennsylvania, and J. A. Robentis, the Vestal, to Naval Station, New Orleans, La.

Pay Clerks M. A. Mackie, Naval Station, New Orleans, to the Vestal; E. R. Peoples, Great Lakes Training Station, to the Texas, and G. E. Lord, the Texas, Nov. 15, to training station, Great Lakes.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Aylwin, Balch, Duncan, Jacob Jones, and Tucker, at Newport; Cheyenne, at Bremerton; Dixie, L-9, L-10, L-11, and Ozark, at Hampton Roads; Glacier and South Dakota, at San Diego; Henley, at Whitestone Landing; Maryland, at San Francisco Bay; Ontario, at Norfolk; Pennsylvania, at Southern Drill Ground; Potomac, at Port au Prince; Saturn, at La Paz; Sioux, at Boston, and Yorktown, at Puerto Rivera.

Sailed—Buffalo, La Paz for Mazatlan; Charleston, San Blas Gulf for Cristobal; Chauncey, Cavite for Zamboanga; Cuiroa, Jacmel for San Domingo City; L-1 and L-2, Boston to sea; Montana, Napeague Bay for Newport; Nanshan, La Paz for San Diego; Nebraska, Hampton Roads for Boston; Neptune, Guantanamo for Vera Cruz; Nereus, Balboa for West Coast Mexico; Prairie, Cape Haitien for Port au Prince; Raleigh, Guaymas for San Diego, and the Supply, Guam for Olongapo.

The office of Commander, Battleship Force, Atlantic Fleet, has been established on board the Wyoming, and all communications for the Commander, Battleship Force, should be addressed to that ship.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

GEER, LANGDON, (June 20, 1915;) net estate, $23,041. Mrs. Dorothy Quincy Roosevelt Geer, widow of the decedent, was the beneficiary. Assets were: Bank, $666; jewelry, $407, and stocks, $26,881.

MASSEY, GEORGE, (April 29, 1915;) net estate, $230,800. Mrs. Edith O. Massey, widow of the decedent, was the beneficiary. Assets: 254 West 71st St., appraised at $26,000, subject to dower amounting to $3,232; life insurance, mortgages, and personalty, $17,967; stocks and bonds, $55,786; the interest of the decedent in the firm of Lanman & Kemp, wholesale drugs, 135 Water St., appraised at $143,330. The amount of capital contributed to that co-partnership by the decedent was $69,800, and the balance of his appraised interest represents profits not drawn by him and good-will.

ZELLER, ANNIE L., (Nov. 18, 1911;) net estate, $355,150. Under the terms of the decedent's will Theodore Zeller, her husband, was both beneficiary, but he died before the decedent, and the estate passed to her relatives. Daniel G. Biddle of Philadelphia, brother of the decedent, received $111,716; Albert Biddle, Grace B. Biddle, Mary M. Horton, Florence B. Hancock, Mary Z. Biddle, nephews and nieces of decedent, each received $37,238, and two grandnieces received $18,619 each. Assets were: 15 West 12th St., appraised at $34,000; bank, $9,703; jewelry and personalty, $22,442, and stocks and bonds, $301,406. The most valuable items of jewelry were an eleven-stone diamond circle brooch, $1,650; a pair of pearl and diamond earrings, $2,400, and a pair of diamond flexible bracelets, $1,100.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Evening Community Centre, P. S. 171, 19 East 103d Street, is now known as the Patrick Henry Neighborhood Centre. It is open to the people of that section of the city for civic, social, athletic, dramatic, literary, musical, and ethical work. Miss M. B. Richener conducts a normal class for aesthetic dancing on Monday nights, and on Friday nights a class in gymnastics and athletic games for women. Mr. Frank has charge of the gymnasium. Social dancing takes place Tuesday and Thursday evenings under Miss F. E. Sweeney. Miss M. C. Carney is in charge of the club. Eugene F. Gibney is the supervisor.

Classes for the preparation of candidates for all Federal, State, and municipal civil service examinations are now being held at P. S. 70, 207 East Seventy-fifth Street. Applicants may register Tuesday or Wednesday evening from 8 to 9:45 o'clock.

The Board of Education will hold a meeting tomorrow afternoon.

The Brooklyn Teachers' Association will meet tomorrow at 4:15 P. M. in the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers, Park Place, near Nostrand Avenue, to discuss the tentative pension bill.

A savings bank will be established in the High School of Commerce by the general organization.

The New York Association of High School Teachers of German will hold a meeting at 10:30 A. M. on Oct. 28 in Room 502, Washington Irving High School. Professor Hugo Muensterberg will speak.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, and office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, (Branch Office.) Times Building, 42d St. and Broadway.

Cooks, $30, $40; waitresses, chambermaids, $30; nurses, housekeepers (cook, waitress together). Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av.: Schuyler 9158.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—Immediate openings: Miss Budenbender, Prop.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.
Call immediately.

HIGH-CLASS, REFINED STENOGRAPHERS (Americans) for permanent positions as follows:

BANK—To take charge of department of forty girls, $1,200.

BROKERAGE—Able to take both English and Italian dictation, $1,000.

BROKERAGE—$18 weekly.

COLLECTION AGENCY—$15 weekly.

BONDS—(Typist,) knowledge of filing-bonding experience necessary; $15 upwards.

BANK TYPIST—$12 weekly.

SPANISH-ENGLISH—$18-$25.

AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE and SPANISH-AMERICAN AGENCY, E. Speiser, Prop. 37 Liberty St.

ELLIOTT FISHER OPERATOR, uptown position, retail firm, $15.

STENOGRAPHER, position in Harlem; want girl of good educational refinement, $15-$18.

BOOKKEEPER take entire charge of double entry books manufacturing concern near Trenton, N. J. $15.

MANAGER take charge of restaurant for B'klyn institution; must be active woman experienced in similar capacity; $60-$70 month.

Call between 9 and 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St., City.

TYPISTS—ALSO STENOGRAPHERS, REFINED EDUCATED CLERKS LIVING WEST SIDE NEW YORK.

BOOKKEEPER KNOWING STENOGRAPHY CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 253 B'WAY.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators, numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau and 30 East 42d, Room 15.

STENOGRAPHERS and competent office help furnished. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St. Cortlandt 5061.

Instruction.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.

SHORTHAND SUCCESS. You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syl-lab-ic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. Moon's Schools, 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

SECRETARIES.—Genuine private instruction; licensed instructor; will qualify you for position in short time; coaching for high-speed legal, civil-service, court reporting, &c. Institute of Commerce, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.) A. Pancell, Director.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY, photo-engraving, motion-picture photography; earn $25 to $100 weekly; day, evening; easy terms. New York Institute of Photography, 22 W. 23d.

FILING. — Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

CARPET DEPT.—Require thoroughly experienced carpet and rug salesmen. Apply to manager carpet dept., third floor, East Building.

ACCOUNTANT.—For manufacturing corporation in the Bronx; a good permanent position, with excellent opportunity for young man with executive ability and experience. Answer, giving age, salary you have been earning, references, and state in detail experience. Z 352 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT.

Bright young man to assist auditor; typist desirable but not essential; state age, experience, and salary to commence; excellent opportunity. Write fully Starr, C 224 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, SENIOR, wanted for permanent position with firm of certified public accountants; state age, experience, and salary desired. M 323 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN wanted; state experience and salary expected. A 204 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced cost clerk; thoroughly qualified in modern cost systems; state experience and salary desired. C 264 Times Annex.

BOYS wanted, must be 16 years old and grammar school graduates; chance for a start in the retail clothing business; run errands and make themselves useful in shipping department; advancement for boys who make good; salary $6 to start. Apply in person to Mr. Babcock, Rogers Peet Company, 5th Avenue at 41st Street, New York City.

BOYS 14 to 16 wanted as messengers in the Wall Street district, by The Wall Street Journal, 44 Broad St.

BOYS wanted by large fire insurance company; bright, active, intelligent boys for office work; high school graduates preferred; salary $7; good opportunity for advancement. Address Opportunity, 103 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by importing house, wholesale dry goods; a boy of neat appearance and good address; steady position and good opportunity; recent graduate grammar school preferred. Address Importer A 46 Times.

BOY, 16 years old, to handle stock and learn the business in large concern; permanent, with good future. B 340 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 16 years, in office storage warehouse; salary to start $5, and chance for advancement; answer in own handwriting. C 336 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 16-17 years, to assist in office; one with switchboard experience preferred; $7 to start; answer in own handwriting. C 335 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16, to operate switchboard; knowledge of office work desirable; good opportunity for advancement. A 51 Times.

BOY.—Wanted, bright boy for five-and-ten-cent store. Apply at once, Cohen 291 Knickerbocker Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOY.—To work in office of large manufacturing company; must be good penman. C 269 Times Annex.

BOYS, age about 17 years, to take care of stocks in leather goods house. C 343 Times Downtown.

BOY for fountain pen repair work; $7 per week while learning. Apply 10 Cortlandt St.

BOY.—Strong boy wanted; must have references. Prichard & Constance, 49 West 23d.

BOY.—17; $7 to start; 10 A. M.; bring references. Library Bar Association, 42 W. 44th.

BOY, (16,) office work, from 11 to 7; bring references. Buhre, 3d floor, 220 W. 43d St.

BOY for office and errand work; salary $5 to start. Apply Room 1,100, 32 Broadway.

CLERK.—YOUNG MAN AS CLERK IN OFFICE LARGE ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING FIRM. WRITE, GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED, C 346 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COLLECTORS, experienced, for installment business, age 21 to 30; salary, $2 per day and expenses; exceptional opportunity for hustler; references and surety bond required. Apply after 10, Room 801, 3 West 29th St.

COLLECTORS.—Two wideawake young men who have had actual experience in collecting accounts; state age, experience, references, and salary expected; very good prospects for right men. C 347 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN AND OFFICE MANAGER.

Must have thorough knowledge of retail drug trade of entire Eastern Coast, especially Greater New York and surrounding towns. Write Box F. D., 104 E. 34th St.

CUTTERS.—Tear acetylene gas burning cutters, experienced men, good wages, steady employment. Ford River Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass.

DESIGNER wanted; one having experience on cloth coats. Apply Philip Bruss Co., 144 West 27th St.

DRAFTSMAN.—First-class draftsman wanted on ammonia and iron work, especially one familiar with iron stairs. Apply Smyser-Royer Company, 1,225 Race St., Philadelphia.

DRAFTSMAN, must be neat tracer and accurate at figures; state age, experience, and salary expected. A 63 Times.

DRIVER.—Wanted, by large grocery house, experienced driver; only those with knowledge of grocery business need to apply; salary $14. A 45 Times.

EXPERIENCED young man as assistant in sales department at factory, Newark; excellent opportunity for right man; must be good correspondent; one accustomed to operate typewriting machine preferred; answer by letter only with references, stating age, experience and salary wanted. Patton Paint Co., Newark, N. J.

FIREMAN for low pressure boiler. Apply Finkel, 653 Cauldwell Av., Bronx.

GARAGE FOREMAN.—Intelligent, sober, good record; thorough knowledge handling men and care of automobiles; wages $25 weekly; one night off every two weeks; write, giving name and address of former employer; position to be filled at once. B. H., 1,121 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted, for general office work; salary to start $7 per week; prospects of advancement. Write or call, Straus Bros., 80 10th Av., cor. 13th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

GROCERYMAN WANTED: A MAN OF CHARACTER AND ABILITY TO TAKE FULL CHARGE OF GROCERY DEPARTMENT IN RETAIL MARKET; MUST BE EXPERIENCED; STATE FORMER BUSINESS CONNECTIONS, REFERENCE, AGE, AND SALARY DESIRED. GROCERIES, 8 GREENWICH AV., CITY.

MACHINISTS, MOULDERS.

All-around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, vise hands; steady work; no labor troubles; good wages. Apply Room 8, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MAN.—White; to manage office boys, mailing room, and receive visitors; must be neat, refined, and acquainted with downtown district; state salary expected; previous experience in this line unnecessary; very desirable for man looking for permanent position at fixed moderate salary. M 319 Times Downtown.

NURSE, attendant, or orderly for institution; pay $22.50 monthly. Call for personal interview at 146 East 28th St. at 3 P. M. today.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—High school graduate with knowledge of bookkeeping; moderate salary, with good opportunity for advancement; state age, education, and salary expected. X 236 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY, about 16 years, residing with parents, in wholesale liquor house; must write fair hand; public school graduate preferred; good opportunity for bright boy. Apply 58 Water St., after 10 A. M.

OFFICE BOY wanted, in law office; state age, experience, salary; apply in own handwriting. C 334 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Neat; about 15 years; good advancement. R. Thomas & Sons' Co., 61 Broadway.

PRINTING SALESMAN wanted; we have an attractive proposition for one who controls good commission basis. C 309 Times Downtown.

RECEIVING CLERK; must be experienced checking-off clerk; state full particulars, experience, age, and salary required. C 218 Times Annex.

SALESMEN

Wanted to work on leads only, selling the Sears-Roebuck and the Cambridge editions of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

An absolute, permanent connection with the biggest publishing house in the world, and extremely rapid promotion to those salesmen who have sufficient executive ability to handle other men.

These positions will pay them far more than is made by the average salesman.

If any salesman, desiring to better his earnings and position, will come in and talk things over with us we can show him facts that will prove attractive. Four-fifths of our successful men had never sold books before.

We train you thoroughly. Commission and drawing account.

120 West 32d St., 6th floor.

SALESMEN.—Of the highest grade; energetic and skilful to sell gasoline, lubricating oils, and other petroleum products in metropolitan district; commissions; drawing account; state qualifications, experience, whether presently employed, and present salary or salary last earned. Worker, 129 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN WANTED.

Several energetic young men to handle a new sanitary powdered soap dispenser and soaps on commission basis; large field, and steady connection with a rapidly growing concern; small drawing account to start. See Mr. Flagg, 10 to 12 A. M., Wednesday, 719 Greenwich St., City.

SALESMEN.—The Lamb, the only humorous magazine in Wall St., is open for a few experienced subscription solicitors on commission basis; excellent line of premiums, which are sure to net large returns daily. Ask for Mr. Davis, Room 509, 44 Broad St.

SALESMEN Wanted.—Prefer men with some knowledge of automobiles; good chance for live, educated salesmen; permanent position; salary or commission basis. Call mornings, 649 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn; near Atlantic Av. subway.

SALESMAN wanted to assist in attending to customers in store of commercial stationery concern; also young man used to laying out orders for printing. Address, giving ex rience, age, nationality, and salary desired, C 339 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Active and aggressive man to interview manufacturers for an established concern; very liberal commissions; experience absolutely essential; advertising experience valuable. Room 307, 96 Warren St.

SALESMEN, calling on boys' clothing manufacturers, to handle line of novelty collars for boys' suits; commission basis. M 322 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Six; experienced electrical appliances; exceptional opportunity, wonderful future; only those who qualify. 119 West 42d St., second floor.

SALESMEN.—Want few experienced salesmen for sound proposition; commission basis. Call Tuesday, 2 to 4, Room 1,202, 729 7th Av.

SALESMAN wanted, first class, Fall line of bedding for N. Y., Penn. and Conn.; commission basis. Apply Sussman, 249 2d Av.

SALESMAN.—To sell high class line of button hole and dress manufacturers on commission. Lesser Bros., 417 East 102d.

SALESMAN.—Also resident district agents by electric sign manufacturer; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone Street.

SOLICITORS wanted; a few experienced subscription solicitors for an entirely new magazine; position on commission basis; must be producers. Apply Room 509, 44 Broad St.

STATISTICIAN WANTED BY OLD-ESTABLISHED NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM; EXPERIENCED STATISTICIAN WITH INITIATIVE; MUST BRING AND APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED; COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY. X 202 TIMES ANNEX.

STERN BROTHERS,

WEST 42D STREET,

require furniture finishers accustomed to fine work. Permanent positions to those who qualify. Apply after 9 A. M. at Employes' Entrance, W. 43d St., near 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man as stenographer in uptown insurance office; experienced. X. Z., 1,364 Broadway.

STOCK CLERK in wholesale house dealing in men's and boys' clothing; must have experience in the wholesale line; no other need apply; not required to work Saturdays; steady work and good prospects for bright young man; salary $10 to start. Call before 10 A. M., Broadway Bargain House, 676 Broadway.

STOCK SALESMEN.—Live men wanted by established firm; leads furnished; liberal commission and active, vigorous co-operation. Address X 209 Times Annex.

SUPERINTENDENT for high class apartment house; must be thorough mechanic and have previous experience; $80 per month to start. B. B., 92 Times.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY CO.

APPLY AT 217 EAST 65TH.

ELECTRIC AND IRON TRACK WORKERS.

GOOD WAGES AND STEADY WORK.

TOOLMAKERS.—Call at S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co., Prince Bay, Staten Island, N. Y.

TRAVELING AUDITOR.—With a large industrial corporation; essential that applicants shall have experience with large machine shop operations and factory cost accounting, as well as usual experience respecting auditing of local office paymasters' and cashiers' accounts; state full experience, references, and salary expected. Address X 216 Times Annex.

TYPIST.—YOUNG MAN; FIRST-CLASS TABULATOR; UNDERWOOD; STEADY EMPLOYMENT. CALL WITH REFERENCES, ROOM 1,927, 17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK.

WANTED.

MOTORMEN

and

CONDUCTORS.

Permanent Positions.

Good Runs.

Pay while breaking in.

Apply at office of

THIRD AVE. RY. CO.,

130th St. & 3rd Ave.

Office open 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Sundays included.

JUNIORS

Wanted at Wanamaker's; 14 to 18 years of age; steady position with chance of advancement. Apply Messenger Office, basement, New Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED, A BOY,

not an ordinary office boy kind, but an intelligent American boy about 18 years old, who can write a good hand and wants a permanent place in a large real estate office.

There is a future for the boy who makes good.

Address in own handwriting, stating pay. M 321 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.

CLEAN-CUT, high-class men (Americans) for the following stenographic openings:

Three BANK, $900-$720-$540, with lunches.
Two BANK (Beginners), $480 month.
One EXPORT, $15 to $18.
Two SPANISH-ENGLISH, $20-$25.
One FRENCH-ENGLISH, $25.
Assistant Bookkeeper (BANK), $12.
BANK TYPISTS, $40 month.
BANK PAGES, $20 month, with lunches.
BANK MESSENGERS (16 yrs.), $25 month—(17-18 yrs.), $35 month. High school boys preferred.
ASSISTANT SHIPPING CLERK, $10.
AMERICAN

LEFT DEATH HOUSE FOR AUTO JAUNTS

Counsel for Rofrano Says Condemned Witness Was Favored for Testifying.

BAR ITALIAN FROM COURT

Spectator Charged with Making "Death" Sign—Montimagno Says Evidence for Him Was Suppressed

Martin W. Littleton, counsel for Michael A. Rofrano, who is being tried for murder in the first degree for instigating the killing of Michael Gaimari, created a stir in court late yesterday afternoon by attempting to prove that while Gaetano Montimagno, who testified that he had been compelled by Rofrano to assassinate Gaimari, was supposed to be in the death house at Sing Sing awaiting execution he was receiving favors at the hands of associates of the District Attorney. Mr. Littleton charged that the condemned man was served with food and wine in a public restaurant, rode in automobiles, and was permitted to visit his home in Brooklyn.

Montimagno had been recalled to the witness stand in the retrial of the case following the withdrawal of two jurors, and the effort to force him to admit that he had received unusual favors while the prosecution was perfecting its case, was in line with the charge made by the defense that Rofrano was the victim of a political conspiracy founded on the perjured testimony of convicted murderers and gunmen who hoped by serving the State to escape punishment for their crimes.

At yesterday's session Montimagno denied the accusations made by Mr. Littleton and insisted that he had not given false testimony against Rofrano as a means of escaping death in the electric chair. He testified that not only had he been told by Rofrano that he, Montimagno, would be killed if he did not shoot Gaimari, but that he had been "stupified" with drugs to dull his terror while he was committing the crime.

Says Lawyers Kept Back Evidence.

Confronted by the fact that he had failed to offer this defense while on trial for his life, the witness startled the court by asserting that he had explained all the details of the murder to Caesar Barra and Girard Cuoco, the lawyers who had been engaged to defend him. Recess was declared by Justice Bartow S. Weeks before Montimagno had had an opportunity to explain why his lawyers had failed to bring this story to the attention of the jury, but Mr. Littleton announced that he would call the two lawyers as witnesses to prove that Montimagno was not telling the truth.

Mr. Cuoco, when informed by a reporter of the charge made by Montimagno, said late yesterday afternoon that the witness had told "an unqualified lie."

"I am not willing to say more if we are to be called as witnesses in the case," Mr. Cuoco said. "But you can say that what Montimagno has said is an unqualified lie."

There was more excitement in the courtroom at the conclusion of yesterday's proceedings when a man, who admitted he had been in court when Joseph La Salle, one of the early witnesses for the State, received a "death sign" and had been accused of having been in the group that threatened the witness, entered that part of the room set aside for spectators. Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling detected the man and, pointing him out to a half dozen court policemen, ordered that he should not be permitted to enter the courtroom again.

Mr. Littleton, learning of Mr. Dooling's action, asserted that the Assistant District Attorney had not been warranted in issuing such an order, and that he would see that the accused man was not excluded.

"You send me your card tomorrow morning, and I will see that you are not molested," said Mr. Littleton.

"My name is Michael Stramiello, and I am a dealer in paper supplies at 281 Front Street," said the man pointed out by Dooling. "I was one of those who were accused of having made the death sign, and there are two others," he added, pointing to two other men who had accompanied him to the courtroom. "They are responsible business men, and neither they nor I made a death sign to any one. We are friends of Rofrano, but that is the sole extent of our interest."

The other two men, who said they were Peter C. Campbell, also a dealer in paper supplies, with a store at 1 to 5 Bowery, and Michael Simini, a real estate dealer, corroborated Mr. Stramiello's statement.

"We made no death sign, and we see no reason why we should be excluded," they said.

All of them said they would be in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court this morning when Montimagno will again take the witness chair for cross-examination. The condemned man's early testimony yesterday consisted chiefly of a reiteration of the charge that the defendant, Rofrano, had directed him to slay Gaimari. He insisted that he had met Rofrano at two conferences at the home of Joseph Brundini, but appeared to have some difficulty in separating the meetings, attributing to the second conference what he had formerly testified occurred at the first.

Resents Cross-Examination.

His resentment under Mr. Littleton's cross-examination quickened when the latter asked him sharply if it was not true that he had never seen Rofrano until he saw him in court, and that while in Sing Sing he had received a photograph of Rofrano from Detective De Martini in order to familiarize himself with the features of the defendant.

Montimagno denied this, as he did also the charge that he had been further coached by being permitted to gaze on the defendant through a half open door leading into the court room.

"I have known Rofrano since 1913 and would know him in a crowd of a million people," he replied, through an interpreter.

The witness admitted that on June 12, 1916, he had been taken to a restaurant at 14 Franklin Street by Detective De Martini, but denied he had been permitted to drink wine. He said he had been taken to this restaurant after accompanying the detective to the scene of the shooting of Gaimari, in order to point out the manner in which he had gone to and from the district. This was the only time, he said, he had eaten in a public restaurant since his conviction.

He denied that he had been permitted to visit his home following his conviction, but admitted having ridden with the detective in an automobile while pointing out the homes of the other alleged conspirators in the crime.

Mr. Littleton attempted to show laxity in the treatment of prisoners needed as witnesses in the Rofrano case by asking if it was not true that while Montimagno was in the Fifty-third Street Prison he saw Louis Mira, one of the men said to have been in the conspiracy to kill Gaimari, in an intoxicated condition. The witness could not recall any such occurrence, and denied also that he and Mira and the man known as "Chucks" had manufactured testimony against Rofrano while at the Fifty-third Street Prison.

Montimagno's testimony on this point was considered important by the defense because of the reported determination of Assistant District Attorney Brothers to use Mira as a witness to corroborate many of the slayer's statements and to prove the connection of Rofrano with the murder of Gaimari.

DR. J. A. ROBERTSON BROKE.

Husband of Woman Who "Plunged" in Wall St. Owes $15,918.

Another chapter in the remarkable story of Mrs. Sarah L. Rorbertson's career in Wall Street, where at one time she had a balance of $500,000 and later lost a suit for more than $80,000 brought against her by her brokers, appeared yesterday in the form of a bankruptcy petition filed by her husband, Dr. Joseph A. Robertson of 203 West Fifty-fourth Street. Dr. Robertson placed his liabilities at $15,918. He said he had no assets. His largest creditor is his father, Joseph A. Robertson of Galveston, whom he owes $11,500. The remainder of his liabilities is represented by debts contracted by his wife for jewelry, gowns, and lingerie.

Mrs. Robertson's first husband was Charles Miller of Ohio, who died leaving her an estate estimated to be worth $1,000,000. She married Dr. Robertson in October, 1911. Before her second marriage she had been trading in stocks through the brokers, firm of J. R. Williston & Co., and later, at the solicitation of a friend, she opened an account with H. Content & Co. When she testified in the latter's suit in April, 1915, she said that the plaintiffs had guaranteed her handsome profits without risk.

About the time the suit was begun Dr. Robertson and his wife quarreled, and Dr. Robertson notified the public in an advertisement that he would not be responsible for his wife's debts. The quarrel was patched up, but it broke out again because Mrs. Robertson insisted upon continuing her Wall Street ventures.

SAYS BOY-ED SENT THREE U-BOATS HERE

Continued from Page 1.

Dante Alighieri, which sailed from New York at noon on that day. Both of these vessels, however, took a route several hundred miles out of their regular course, and maintained a much more than normal rate of speed for several hours after leaving port.

"The U-53 picked up her consorts next day, and, still following instructions, it sank whatever vessels it could reach. There was no desire back of this destruction necessarily to sink ships carrying munition supplies. The sole motive was to bring to the spot, as a result of the S O S wireless calls, whatever vessels of the United States Navy that might be in the neighborhood, and on their arrival to ask the question as to how far American men-of-war would aid the plans of the submarine commanders by saving the lives of the passengers and crews of the doomed vessels.

Scheme Works to Perfection.

"The scheme worked better than Captain Boy-Ed's greatest expectations, for enough destroyers reached the scene to take ample care of all passengers and crews, and, furthermore, the American commanders displayed the greatest readiness in this work without making a protest of any kind.

"On Monday, Oct. 9, Ambassador von Bernstorff had a conference at the embassy with several members of his staff, and also with two prominent American attorneys of German extraction. At that conference Count von Bernstorff made in effect the following statement. The report of this statement is not stenographic, but it follows very closely the Ambassador's own language:

"'We have at last established a working basis which clears the way for our real submarine activities on this side of the ocean. We have observed President Wilson's dictum exactly. He has shown us the way to operate and we thank him for it. We now have a precedent which makes it certain that American vessels of war will not hesitate to save the lives of passengers and crews of ships that are destroyed by submarines, and as long as the physical conditions of submarines are what they are we are very glad, not desiring to destroy non-combatant life, to hand the humanitarian work of saving men and women over to the United States Navy.

"'Undoubtedly the impulses which stirred the United States destroyers on Sunday [speaking of Sunday, Oct. 8] will continue.

"'In other words, what German submarines cannot do by reason of their limitations, the United States Navy is willing to do. This is a good arrangement all around, and a very satisfactory method of procedure.'

"A naval officer of the United States who was not himself present during the destruction of the steamships referred to, but who has since that time talked with at least one commander of a destroyer who assisted in saving the lives of those on board the doomed ships, makes the following statement to the Journal:

One United States Officer's View.

"'Our officers, of course, were willing and anxious to do all they could under the circumstances, but it is no secret among them that they do not want their vessels to be used as a dumping ground for the victims of German frightfulness any more. We have all believed positively that there was deliberate intention in the sinking of these ships, coupled with the knowledge that our destroyer fleet was close enough to be easily informed by wireless. We all feel that this must have been part of some plan to make a test of our probable action. If the real desire of the Germans was simply to save life and not to create international entanglements, why did they not do as the Emden did and select one of the smallest of the captured ships to take the crews and passengers of all the others to some near-by ports?

"The three U-boats engaged in this raid on commerce have not returned to Germany. This specific statement was made in the office of Dr. Heinrich Albert, fiscal agent of the German Government in New York, several days ago. There is no doubt that there is positive knowledge among German officials here as to the present whereabouts of these submarines.

"Acting on the assumption that United States naval vessels will take from the U-boats the burden of saving life, the German Admiralty is about to begin, under the personal direction of Captain Boy-Ed, a ruthless warfare on commerce leaving American ports. If plans now made prevail, these operations will be started within the next three weeks. An elaborate scheme has been worked out in the event that it becomes dangerous or futile for the submarines to summon American naval help with their wireless apparatus. The plans contemplate that no merchant ship shall be attacked in the neighborhood of the American coast unless the submarines are operating in pairs. The purpose of this plan is to manufacture evidence in advance, when necessary, to prove that if ships are torpedoed and go to the bottom with their crews and passengers such ships have attempted to ram the submarines after being ordered to haul to.

Setting the Stage.

"Captain Boy-Ed's plan in this event is to have one of the submarines make its appearance dead ahead of the ship that is to be destroyed. Of necessity such a vessel will be compelled to make a certain amount of way toward the submarine before checking herself. This will be taken as conclusive evidence of her attempt to ram the U-boat, and the other submarine, running along on the port or starboard side, will immediately sink her with a torpedo. When the tragedy is over, both submarine commanders in their reports will declare positively that the vessel, instead of obeying the instructions, moved forward to ram the approaching submarine.

"American naval officers have been positive ever since the arrival of the U-53 that there must be some stable source of supply for these boats, and that none of them would dare attempt a trip of this character, involving not only the time necessary for crossing the Atlantic and return, but also an unknown period during which they would be compelled to manoeuvre, without having absolute provision for renewing the necessary supplies of oil and munitions.

"The Navy Department has given up the suggestion that there is any established base on any part of the American coast line, but the officials are certain that coastwise vessels are being utilized for this purpose, and that the opportunities opened up in this direction by the unique American shipping law which eliminates the necessity of coastwise commerce showing manifests are unlimited. As long as such conditions exist, the United States can be made an actual base of supplies by any foreign Government desiring to take advantage of such a situation.

Knew U-53 Was Coming.

"The knowledge that the U-53 was about to arrive in Newport was common property in the German Embassy for several days prior to her arrival. In a very large banking institution in New York City, and among two or three of the legal firms which have been growing rich in the last two years out of the business handed to them by the German Ambassador, the facts were also known.

"The same two agents who were at Norfolk before the Deutschland entered that port were in Newport the day before the U-53 arrived, and were on the dock when she came in. It is also known that many of those who understood what was about to happen made very large sums of money out of the tumbling stock market that followed the arrival of the U-boat.

"Government officials are investigating a statement that one of the boats sunk on Sunday, Oct. 8, was sent out for that specific purpose, and that it was the intention of the U-boat commanders to take from her, before sinking her, large quantities of supplies which they knew in advance that she carried. The fact, however, that other vessels were in the immediate neighborhood at the time when this particular ship came into view, and that the shell intended only to damage her slightly had far more disastrous results, caused this scheme to be abandoned.

"Mysterious hints were dropped by members of the German Embassy staff several days before the arrival of the U-53 that the Adriatic, termed by them 'The Queen of the Seas,' which reached New York on her return trip from Liverpool on Thursday, Oct. 5, would never come into port. Apparently the U-boats were in the track of returning vessels for some days before the U-53 appeared in Newport, and were hoping to catch the Adriatic on her incoming trip.

"The three U-boats, U-53, U-48, and U-61, are undoubtedly in constant communication both with shore wireless and with Nauen wireless, and are somewhere in the water area between Cape Henry and the West Indies.

"The new submarine warfare on this side of the ocean must be carried out very soon to be successful. Naval officers have declared to The Journal that submarines cannot live in the Winter storms of the open Atlantic, and that, caught in one of these storms, they would not dare to rise to the surface and open their hatches."

6 P. M. Daily

Advertisements, including cut, matrix or drawing, for The New York Times must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. the day before insertion.

STAND BY MUENSTERBERG.

Some Harvard Colleagues Resent Demands for His Dismissal.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 23.—If the protest made recently by the American Rights Society against the retention of Professor Hugo Münsterberg in the Harvard Faculty is brought before an official body of that institution it will be strongly opposed by other members of the Faculty.

This was made clear today when Harvard professors, including some who hold decidedly contrary views on the present war to those entertained by Professor Münsterberg, said, though they did not wish to be quoted, that they resented any appearance of persecution in the case.

Professor Münsterberg himself has no intention of resigning.

"I offered my resignation two years ago," he said, "and Harvard did not accept it. I was glad, of course, that it did not. I see no reason why I should resign now. It is rather disappointing after so many years of labor to have such wild and scandalous statements made about me. Of course, talk about my being a spy is arrant nonsense—high class or otherwise. I'm sure I don't know how many classes of spies there are," he added with a smile.

Professor Münsterberg said that he had received many letter from people who were disgusted with the attacks made upon him and who had offered assistance.

TRAMPS FIRE LANDON HOME.

Mrs. Vincent Astor Helps Fight Flames on Neighbor's Estate.

POUGEKEEPSIE, Oct. 23.—Fire which it is believed was caused by tramps tonight destroyed the country home of Edward H. Landon, a New York attorney, near Hyde Park, overlooking the Hudson. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

Mrs. Vincent Astor, whose parents live near the Landon estate, motored to Staatsburg, where she procured fire extinguishers, and, proceeding to the scene of the blaze, organized a fire brigade composed of employes of her father's estate. The building, however, was enveloped in flames by this time.

The house was unoccupied, Mr. and Mrs. Landon being in France. The home of Mr. Landon's brother, Major Francis G. Landon, former Assemblyman, is on the same estate.

ORDERS NIJINSKY TO WAR.

Russia Threatens to Declare Dancer a Deserter.

Waslav Nijinsky, the Russian dancer, has been ordered by the Russian War Office to return to Russia and report at once for military service, under penalty of being considered a deserter, according to a statement given out by E. L. Bernays, who is associated with the American management of the Ballet Russe. The dancer is under contract to tour America with the ballet, and, as he is the principal dancer of the organization, steps have been begun to have the order set aside.

Last Winter, when the ballet made its first appearance here, Nijinsky was interned in Austria as an alien subject. His release was finally obtained in time for him to appear during the Spring season at the Metropolitan by Otto H Kahn, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who succeeded in enlisting the offices of the American Ambassador in Vienna and of the King of Spain. The dancer was released upon his promise that he would not bear arms during the war against the Central Powers.

The ballet management holds that for Nijinsky to return to Russia and enter military service in view of his promise would bring up a point in international law that might involve this Government, and such representations will be made to the Russian Government in the hope that it will nullify or at least modify the order of its War Department.

SARAH BERNHARDT AT FALLS

Actress, Visiting Niagara, Happy to Spend 71st Birthday in America.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Oct. 23.—"I am very happy to have the opportunity of spending my seventy-first birthday in America with American people."

This is the message which Mme. Sarah Bernhardt gave today to the people of America when asked for some expression of sentiment when she was seeing the wonders of Niagara from a public trolley car, the first one she ever was a passenger on in her life.

Mme. Bernhardt and a large number of her company made the trip around Niagara's gorge this afternoon. It was impossible to obtain a private car, and Mme. Bernhardt and her company climbed into a regular tourist car.

"I think the rapids simply wonderful," said the actress. "I would never tire of them. I could enjoy this trip every day."

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Don't be discouraged—these are things that even experts don't know. That's where *we* come in—with our

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Our chief duty isn't just to sell clothes—but to know that the clothes we sell will give you the greatest possible value for your money. That's why we sell Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

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An Open Letter to

Brand Whitlock

United States Minister to Belgium

Dear Mr. Whitlock:

Twenty-five years ago, when you were reporter in Toledo, you dearly loved a good cigarette. You were on the Evening Post at that time and you earned a reputation as a humane reporter—something very rare in "them days." The Post has drifted away into the things that were, but you are still going on, advancing steadily to the top of your ambitions.

I remember in "them days" that you were always for the things that pleased *all* the people. You believed in the whole people and were always striving to get for them the things they ought to have. You did it as the successor to Golden Rule Jones, as Mayor of Toledo, and you are doing it still for the afflicted people of Belgium.

And Mr. Whitlock, I believe that if you were here today you would advise all the people to smoke LORD SALISBURY Cigarettes simply because they are the cigarettes that maintain the maximum standard of quality at the minimum price. Any commodity that aims at any other objective, falls short of the mark. I want you to know, Mr. Whitlock, that I am speaking earnestly, for

LORD SALISBURY, made by The American Tobacco Company, is the only 100% pure all-Turkish tobacco cigarette in the world that sells for as little money as 15 cents for 20.

W. K. Cochrane

Pres. W. K. Cochrane Adv. Agency

P.S. Now is the time to try Lord Salisbury. Send for a package and save 25%.